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STATE CAPITOL.

West Virginia

LEGISLATIVE

HAND BOOK

and MANUAL

AND

Official Register

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APR 27 1917

1917

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
JOHN T. HARRIS
CLERK OF THE SENATE

THE TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.
CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

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1917

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INTRODUCTION

The 1916 editions of the Hand Book were limited because many changes in the personnel of public officers would be made necessary by the June primary and the general election of November 1916, occurring a short time after the publications were issued.

Primarily, the object in compiling and publishing the book was to make it a referential volume for use of members of the Legislature, newspapers, and State and county officials; but a wider field was opened, and the book has been used in the high and common schools of the State in connection with the teaching of civics and the past and current history of West Virginia.

The editions of 1916 were soon exhausted, but the Legislature of 1917 made provision for the publication of larger editions of the book and for its distribution. Because of this provision, and of the fact that the 1916 editions are out of print, the compiler deemed it proper to reproduce in this volume the documentary history relating to the restored government of Virginia and the formation of the State of West Virginia. Inserted within this matter are tables showing the vote, by counties, on the question of the formation of the State; on the adoption of the first Constitution; on the amendment to that Constitution, covering the slavery clause, which was required by Congress as a condition to the admission of West Virginia into the Union; and also the vote on the adoption of the Constitution of 1872.

The various departments of the State government have furnished matter covering the current history of the State, and especial attention is directed to this feature.

The statistics of coal and coke production go back to the time of the formation of the department of mines; Dr. White's revised article on the early history of petroleum and the development of the oil and gas industries in West Virginia, with statistics of production brought down to the end of 1916, is of special interest and value to the student of State history; the digests of the school, workmen's compensation and public service commission laws, prepared by able lawyers, are particularly valuable, as are also the synopses—similarly prepared—of the laws affecting the State tax department, the departments of labor, and weights and measures, the banking department, the department of agriculture and the State road commission.

A new feature is covered by a brief charter history of the municipalities of the State, with lists of their principal officers.

There has been some space devoted to West Virginia's participation in the war. The county councils of defense are yet incomplete, and to some extent have been re-organized, but as a part of current history—even with changes occurring every day—it was deemed advisable to indicate in this book the war activities of a State that has contributed most liberally to the history of the Republic.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

Charleston, West Va., December 1, 1917.

397818

ERRATA AND CHANGES.

In the list of attorneys for Kanawha County (page 67), the name of B. S. Morgan was inadvertently omitted.

On page 624 the name of Henry S. Cato, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, should appear, he being the successor of Samuel D. Littlepage, deceased.

On page 287, the folio index line should read: "Vote on Adoption of Present Constitution" instead of "The Dismemberment of Virginia."

On page 288 the folio index line should read: "Framers of the Present Constitution," instead of "The Dismemberment of Virginia."

Since the Official Register division of the Hand Book was put in type, the following changes have taken place in Summers County (pages 159 and 160):

James H. Miller, Jr., has been appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, *vice* R. S. Brown, resigned.

T. J. Lilly has been appointed Divorce Commissioner to succeed James H. Miller, Jr.

Z. V. Burks, being now County Road Supervisor, has been replaced as a County Commissioner, by R. M. Woodrum, of Wiggins.

In Greenbrier County (page 41) and Pocahontas County (page 134) W. S. Coursey, Official Court Reporter, has been succeeded by Ben D. Keller, of Hinton, and Herman N. Pugh, of Huntington.

On page 429 the name of Grover C. Robertson, M. D., should appear as Superintendent of the Spencer State Hospital, he having succeeded Dr. Charles A. Barlow.

On page 434 the name of Chesney M. Ramage should appear as Superintendent of Miners' Hospital No. 3, he having succeeded Dr. J. W. McDonald.

On page 428 the name of Frank H. Kincheloe should appear as Secretary of the State Board of Control, succeeding Roy Reger.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

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GOVERNOR.

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

STATE GOVERNMENT

WITH THEIR

Places of Residence in the City of Charleston

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

GOVERNOR.

JOHN JACOB CORNWELL, Hampshire County.
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Harrison County.
1699 Washington Street.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, Kanawha County.
South Side.

AUDITOR.

JOHN S. DARST, Kanawha County.
1805 Quarrier Street.

TREASURER.

W. S. JOHNSON, Fayette County.
Fleetwood Hotel.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

E. T. ENGLAND, Logan County.
1596 Kanawha Street.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

JAMES H. STEWART, Monongalia County.
510 Capitol Street.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CHARLES W. LYNCH, President, Harrison County.
1556 Quarrier Street.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER, Mason County.
1507 Lee Street.

WILLIAM N. MILLER, Wood County.
1100 Quarrier Street.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, Greenbrier County.
1534 Quarrier Street.

HAROLD A. RITZ, Mercer County.
1201 Virginia Street.

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

WALTER S. HALLANAN, Cabell County.
27 Maple Terrace.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

DR. E. B. STEPEHNSON, President, Kanawha County.
1806 Quarrier Street.

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer, Marshall County.
1415 Lee Street.

JAMES S. LAKIN, Member, Preston County.
1222 Washington Street.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

E. F. MORGAN, Chairman, Marion County.
1575 Virginia Street.

E. G. RIDER, Braxton County.
25 Maple Terrace.

GEORGE R. C. WILES, Mingo County.
1580 Quarrier Street.

COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.

LEE OTT, Tucker County.
216 Brooks Street.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

*JOHN C. BOND, Kanawha County.
1405 Lee Street.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.

S. P. SMITH, Kanawha County.
1701 Virginia Street.

---

*Resigned December 1, 1917, to accept Commission as Major in United States service.

CHIEF OF THE MINE DEPARTMENT.

EARL HENRY, Mason County.
1009 Lewis Street.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY, Preston County.
Delaware Ave & Columbia B'lv'd.

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., Ohio County.
1529 Quarrier Street.

STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST.

WILSON M. FOULK, Cabell County.
Sherwood Ap't., Lee and Brooks.

FOREST, GAME AND FISH WARDEN.

J. A. VIQUESNEY, Barbour County.
Belington.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

DR. I. C. WHITE, Monongalia County.
Morgantown.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman, Pocahontas County.
Hotel Ruffner.
T. S. SCANLON, Secretary-Treasurer, Cabell County.
1112 Quarrier Street.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

THOMAS POPP, Kanawha County.
Arcade Building.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

GEN. B. H. OXLEY, Kanawha County.
407 Capitol Street.

HOTEL INSPECTOR.

R. B. PHILLIPS, Clarksburg, Harrison County.

JANITOR OF THE CAPITOL.

J. K. GIES, Kanawha County.
502 Maryland Avenue.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Governor.

Governor—John Jacob Cornwell, Hampshire County; term expires March 4, 1921.
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

Secretary to the Governor—James W. Weir, Randolph County.
1204 Virginia Street.

Stenographer—Miss Margaret Keller, Hampshire County.
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

Stenographer—Mrs. Sadie Wilson, Randolph County.
407 Broad Street.

Pardon Attorney—James E. Cutlip, Braxton County; serves during the will and pleasure of the Governor.
21 Arlington Court.

Stenographer—Miss Marguerite Smithdeal, Mercer County.
407 Broad Street.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Houston G. Young, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1921.
1699 Washington Street.

Chief Clerk—James D. Gronninger, Monongalia County.
1504 Lee Street.

Charter Clerk—Thomas J. Honaker, Raleigh County.
606 Capitol Street.

Recording Clerk—R. E. Hawkins, Braxton County.
1128 Lee Street.

Certificate Clerk—Frances P. Key, Kanawha County.
1111 Lee Street.

Printing Clerk—Cal F. Young, Kanawha County.
1715 McClung Street.

Assistant Printing Clerk—W. Maud Davis, Marion County.
South Side, Charleston.

Clerk Board of Public Works—Homer Gray, Ohio County.
Scott Building.

Stenographer—Jeannette Bekenstein, Kanawha County.
1622 Washington Street.

Clerk—T. E. Hill, McDowell County.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent—Morris P. Shawkey, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1921.
South Side, Charleston.

Secretary State Board of Regents—J. F. Marsh, Harrisville, Ritchie County.
Supervisor of High Schools—L. L. Friend, Mineral County.
1406 Lee Street.
Supervisor of Rural Schools—L. J. Hanifan, Randolph County.
1318 Quarrier Street.
Supervisor of Examinations—George E. Hubbs, Marshall County.
1594½ Washington Street.
Statistics and Supplies—John L. Ramsey, Kanawha County.
326 Laidley Street.
Clerk—Burton Morley, Kanawha County.
South Side.
Proof Reader—Evelyn V. Brown, Kanawha County
218 Brooks Street.
Examination Clerk—Lillian Carver, Kanawha County.
2314 Kanawha Street.
Stenographer—Laura Chambers, Marshall County.
1125 Lee Street.
Stenographer—Edith Perkins, Nicholas County.
1 Arlington Court.
Clerk—Anna McClellan, Randolph County.
1004 Virginia Street.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.

Auditor—John S. Darst, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1921.
1805 Quarrier Street.
Stenographer—Mary L. Hinman, Fayette County.
1713 McClung Street.
Chief Clerk—C. W. Dering, Preston County.
Glenwood Avenue.
Accountant—H. H. Ballard, Monroe County.
Edgewood.
Sheriff's Clerk—John M. Miller, Fayette County.
1560 Quarrier Street.
Assistant Sheriff's Clerk—Frank W. Pritt, Tucker County.
No. 1 Gluck Apartments.
Corporation Clerk—B. L. Burdette, Mason County.
306 Duffy Street.
Stenographer—Miss Edna Hetzel, Kanawha County.
1109 Washington Street.
Warrant Clerk—A. B. Moore, Wetzel County.
25 Eagan Street.
Assistant Warrant Clerk—H. F. Leggett, Mason County.
217 Hunt Avenue.
Claim Clerk—E. McVey, Fayette County.
1702 Piedmont Road.

Land Clerk—Emory Duffield, Jackson County.
17 Pinehurst.
Assistant Clerk—H. H. King, Jackson County.
1810 Washington Street.
Assistant Clerk—T. G. Nutter, Kanawha County.
604½ Kanawha Street.
Stenographer—B. M. Sigler, Ritchie County.
1223 Lee Street.
Insurance Department—W. E. White, Wood County.
Charleston.
Clerk—E. V. Brown, Upshur County.
1814 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Miss Bessie Goodbar, Kanawha County.
Charleston.
Bookkeeper—S. J. Newell, Jackson County.
1006 Washington Street.
Assistant Bookkeeper—Kathleen Shea, Greenbrier County.
1221 Elmwood Avenue.

State Fire Marshal—John S. Horan, Fayette County.
1564 Lee Street.
Assistant Fire Marshal—Mose C. Kindelberger, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Assistant Fire Marshal—F. S. Cherington, Huntington, Cabell County.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Fayette County; term expires March 4, 1921.
Fleetwood Hotel.
Chief Clerk—Hal F. Morris, Upshur County.
506 Broad Street.
Bookkeeper—C. F. Somerville, Kanawha County.
1106 Quarrier Street.
Receipt and Check Clerk—H. W. Claypool, Fayette County.
1805 Washington Street.
Assistant Receipt and Check Clerk—Myrtle M. Mahoney, Fayette County.
905 Lewis Street.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General—E. T. England, Logan County; term expires March 4, 1921.
1596 Kanawha Street.
Assistants—Frank Lively, Kanawha County.
1420 Lee Street.
Henry A. Nolte, Ohio County.
Holley Hotel.
Charles Ritchie, Mineral County.
909 Ridgemont Ave., South Side.

Printing Clerk—John R. Foster, Kanawha County.
1323 Lee Street.
Reading Clerk—Marshall Higginbotham, Kanawha County.
604 Capitol Street.
Chief Stenographer and Clerk—Miss Helen Kaufman, Kanawha County.
1329 Quarrier Street.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—J. H. Stewart, Monongalia County; term expires March 4, 1921.
510 Capitol Street.
Chief Clerk—J. G. Tilton, Pocahontas County.
402 Beauregard Street.
Chief Veterinarian—Dr. A. J. Holt.
1206 Washington Street.
Chief Chemist—B. H. Hite, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief of Bureau of Markets—Charles H. Henning, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Special Agent, Bureau of Markets—W. H. Somers, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
State Entomologist—W. E. Rumsey, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief of Seed Testing Laboratories—Cecil Woods, Berkeley County.
1101 Lee Street.
Assistant Entomologist in Charge of Apiculture—Charles A. Reese, Monongalia County.
512 Columbia Avenue.
Special Agent in Horticulture—Bert E. Sayre, Mason County.
408 Wyoming Street.
Special Agent, Statistics—O. A. Petty, Kanawha County.
1118 Quarrier Street.
Official Photographer—N. E. Merhie, Kanawha County.
2309 Washington Street.
Assistant Chemists—Frank B. Kunst and J. B. Krak, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Inspectors—J. V. Stewart, Putnam County.
510 Capitol Street.
C. G. Dawson, Preston County.
510 Capitol Street.
Stephen Davis, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
T. K. Massie, Hatcher, Mercer County.
P. L. Jones, Parkersburg, Wood County.
L. D. Sharp, Slatyfork, Pocahontas County.
Grant Luzader, Pennsboro, Ritchie County.
Adam J. Yahn, Triadelphia, Ohio County.
Clerk—Ralph W. White, McDowell County.
415½ Bradford Street.
Special Agent—R. P. Simms, Bluefield, Mercer County.

Stenographers—H. Vivian Wright, Mineral County.
112 Brooks Street.
Helen Brady, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
Pearl Alexander, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Orchard Inspectors—Arthur Gold, Mason City, Mason County.
S. P. Matthews, Sissonville, Kanawha County.
Paul W. Dayton, Mineral County (Pinto, Md.)
Charles E. Wheeler, Matoaka, Mercer County.
Maurice Scanlon, Three Churches, Hampshire County.
D. M. Huffman, Keyser, Mineral County.
James Dunn, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
Special Agents—A. M. Curtis and C. Ruth Campbell, Institute, Kanawha County.
Clerk—Albert I. Wick, Putnam County.
610 Donnally Street.
Veterinarians—C. C. Hudkins, Lewis County.
1206 Washington Street.
D. M. Phillips, Huntington, Cabell County.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Warden—M. Z. White, Mingo County; term expires August 1, 1918.
Address: Moundsville.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Secretary of State is *ex-officio* secretary of the Board.

BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The Board of the School Fund consists of the Governor, who is *ex-officio* president thereof, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor and the Treasurer. The Auditor is *ex-officio* Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Auditor, Treasurer and State Superintendent of Free Schools are *ex-officio* Commissioners of Public Printing. The Secretary of State is the Superintendent of public printing. Contracts for public printing and binding and for supplying printing paper and stationery are let to the lowest responsible bidders for a period of two years, beginning with each regular session of the Legislature, which convenes biennially on the second Wednesday in January.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

State Tax Commissioner—Walter S. Hallanan, Cabell County; term expires February 28, 1923.
21 Maple Terrace.

Assistant to Commissioner—L. S. Echols, Boone County.
403 Ruffner Avenue.

Taxation Assistant—R. A. Blessing, Mason County.
25 Maple Terrace.

Law Assistant—John T. Simms, Fayette County.
408 Brooks Street.

License Clerk—Harry L. Boggs, Kanawha County.
1309 Kanawha Street.

Stenographer and Inheritance Clerk—T. L. Burdette, Fayette County.
1808 Darst Street.

Field Agents, License and Inheritance Taxes:
F. H. Tyree, Huntington, Cabell County.
J. G. Mayfield, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
C. F. Rathbone, Parkersburg, Wood County.

Public Utilities Clerk—Uriel McCoy, Barbour County.
1525 Jackson Street.

Stenographer and Clerk—Helen Bishop, Kanawha County.
25 Maple Terrace.

Stenographer—Nellie H. Frost, McDowell County.
1102 Quarrier Street.

Field Agent, Assessments—J. B. Haught, Buckhannon, Upshur County.

Accounting Department.

Chief Accountant—E. A. Dover, Kanawha County.
Virginia Apartments.

Examiners—M. C. Kyle, Clay, Clay County.
W. W. Lemley, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
J. H. Otto, Wheeling, Ohio County.
R. M. Kittle, Philippi, Barbour County.
Julius Scherr, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
H. C. Owen, Parkersburg, Wood County.
J. E. Matthews, Huntington, Cabell County.
B. F. Stewart, Parkersburg, Wood County.
J. D. Shott, Bluefield, Mercer County.
George W. Bearie, Kanawha County.
1543 Lee Street.
W. B. Calder, Fayette County.
509 Ruffner Avenue.
A. A. Lindsey, Kanawha County.
1587 Lee Street.
C. D. Bray, Randolph County.
112 Brooks Street.
W. E. Mariana, Kanawha County.
20 Monongalia Street.

J. A. Hudson, Charleston, Kanawha County.
C. A. Wood, Kanawha County
2406 Washington Street,
W. E. Whiteman, Ohio County.
1011 Bigley Avenue.
H. C. Paxton, Jackson County.
110 Lovell Street.
Sheffey W. Hall, Kanawha County.
503 Brooks Street.
F. W. Edle, Ohio County.
408 Fayette Street.

Clerk—E. P. Willis, Cabell County.
1509 Virginia Street.

Excise Tax Department.

Chief Deputy—Homer N. Hutchinson, Kanawha County.
413 Columbia Avenue.

Bookkeeper—W. S. Buxton, Mason County.
730 Randolph Street.

Prohibition Department.

Chief Deputy—J. Walter Bee, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Stenographer and Clerk—F. J. Owen, Barbour County.
1116 Washington Street.

Deputies—W. R. Reed, Clay, Clay County.
N. J. Keadle, Williamson, Mingo County.
Harry Fitzgerald, Barboursville, Cabell County.
R. R. Straton, Logan, Logan County.
B. N. Gay, Welch, McDowell County.
C. C. Watkins, Bluefield, Mercer County.
W. E. Graham, Huntington, Cabell County.
F. M. Adkins, Myra, Lincoln County.
M. E. Ketchum, Wayne, Wayne County.
H. R. Stotler, Piedmont, Mineral County.
R. K. Petty, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Bert E. Phillips, Wheeling, Ohio County.
Thomas Arrington, Wheeling, Ohio County.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

President—Dr. E. B. Stephenson, Kanawha County; term expires June 30 1923.
1806 Quarrier Street.

Treasurer—Dr J. M. Williamson, Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1919.
1415 Lee Street.

Member—James S. Lakin, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1921.
1222 Virginia Street.

Employees.

Secretary—Frank H. Kincheloe, Ohio County.
1512 Virginia Street.

Buyer—M. C Morgan Upshur County
1560 Washington Street.

Superintendent of Construction—E. R. Rinard Harrison County.
1413 Washington Street.

Auditing Clerk—C. M. Haddox, Kanawha County.
409 Capitol Street.

Bookkeeper—H. C. Deisher, Kanawha County.
928 Sixth Street.

Stenographer—Anna Denner, Kanawha County.
3 Young's Court.

Stenographer—Sophia Schwendeman, Preston County.
507 Brooks Street.

Stenographer—Mamie L. Loy, Hampshire County.
1309 Quarrier Street.

Stenographer—Minnie E. Rinard, Preston County.
17 Arlington Court.

Stenographer—Edith K. Phillips, Kanawha County.
314 Fayette Street.

Assistant Bookkeeper—O. H. Ashley, Kanawha County.
527 Nancy Street.

Commodity Clerk—Fred Nicholson, Cabell County.
Fleetwood Hotel.

Messenger—E. L. Lanham, Kanawha County.
6 Moore Court, Clendenin Street.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

E. F. Morgan, Chairman, Marion County; term expires May 31, 1921.
1575 Virginia Street.

E. G. Rider, Braxton County; term expires May 31, 1919.
25 Maple Terrace.

George R. C. Wiles, Mingo County; term expires May 31, 1923.
1580 Quarrier Street.

Secretary—R. B. Bernheim, McDowell County.
1104 Washington Street.

Chief Clerk and Traffic Clerk—Charles O. Wolfes, Berkeley County.
1808 McClung Street.

Law Clerk—R. Dennis Steed, Lincoln County.
1722 Washington Street.

Assistant Secretary and Statistician—H. E. Nease, Kanawha County.
207 Ruffner Avenue.

Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Cabell County.
Y. M. C. A.

Chief Engineer—J. K. Anderson, Mingo County.
1414 Virginia Street.

Assistant Engineer—George E. Taylor, Doddridge County.
302 Broad Street.
Chief Inspector—A. R. Shepherd, Kanawha County.
Spring Hill.
Field Inspectors—Charles B. Ebert, Parkersburg, Wood County.
W. E. Hill, Petersburg, Grant County.
N. D. Northcott, Huntington, Cabell County.
J. A. Donahue, Bluefield, Mercer County.
Reporters—R. O. Nuzum, Marion County. 1101 Lee Street.
L. W. Stanard, Kanawha County. 510 Morris Street.
Stenographer and Clerk—E. V. Williamson, Taylor County.
10 Arlington Court.
Stenographer—Miss Tessa Darnold, Harrison County.
1562 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Miss Mary F. Pratt, Ohio County.
308 Brooks Street.
Stenographer—Miss Florence Kelley, Kanawha County.
1206 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Miss Elsie Hulme, Kanawha County.
Charleston.
Stenographer—Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Kanawha County.
1310 Virginia Street.
Messenger—Ezra Hubbard, Kanawha County. Charleston, South Side.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—Lee Ott, Tucker County; term expires May 31, 1921.
216 Brooks Street.
Secretary—C. L. Topping, Kanawha County.
No. 1, Nelson Apartments.
Assistant Secretary—F. J. McAndrews, Kanawha County.
South Side.
Medical Clerk—John T. Moore, Ohio County.
South Side.
Chief Medical Examiner—Dr. M. V. Godbey, Kanawha County.
1430 Washington Street.
Stenographer—T. F. Grogan, Fayette County.
501 Broad Street.
Stenographer—Julia Graham, Wood County.
210 Broad Street.
Chief Accountant and Actuary—J. W. Smiley, Fayette County.
1413 Virginia Street.
Bookkeeper—H. A. Simpson, Ohio County.
1210½ Washington Street.
Bookkeeper—C. H. Childs, Jefferson County.
No. 3 Gates Place.
Requisition Clerk—L. J. Frey, Morgan County.
1204 Washington Street.
Clerk—Lester Clark, Summers County.
1587 Lee Street.

Claim Clerk—H. D. Matthews, Kanawha County.
Marmet.

Stenographer—Irene Dick, Kanawha County.
1503 Quarrier Street.

Stenogropher—G. O. Jones, Kanawha County.
708 Bigley Avenue.

Stenographer—W. M. Pierson, Tucker County.
413 Randolph Street.

Stenographer—Inez Duffield, Kanawha County.
17 Pinehurst Drive.

Clerk—J. W. Cook, Wyoming County.
609 Ohio Avenue.

Clerk—Mabel Workman, Harrison County.
1599 Washington Street.

File Clerk—Anna Shore, Kanawha County.
224 Goshorn Street.

Clerk—H. F. Lewis, Mason County.
Washington Hotel.

Chief Claim Clerk—A. D. Crummett, Kanawha County.
1553 Virginia Street.

File Clerk—Lloyd Knapp, Putnam County.
South Side.

Clerk—W. K. Hicks, Putnam County.
319 Summers Street.

Clerk—C. F. Harden, Braxton County.
11 Brookland Court.

Storekeeper—William W. Sanders, McDowell County.
South Side.

Claim Clerk—R. C. Matthews, Kanawha County.
1554 Washington Street.

Stenographer—O. M. Walllace, Putnam County.
1334 Lee Street.

Register Clerk—V. B. Scherr, Kanawha County.
Holley Hotel.

Inspectors—Louis Buchwald, Wheeling, Ohio County.
S. L. Walker, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
A. S. McDougal, Harrisville, Ritchie County.
T. S. McIntyre, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
O. H. Booten, Williamson, Mingo County.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Brigadier General John C. Bond, Kanawha County; term expires July 15, 1918.*
1405 Lee Street.

Chief Clerk—Freeman Carte, Kanawha County.
704 Donnally Street.

Stenographer—Margaret E. Lewis, Kanawha County.
1111 Washington Street.

Janitor—Isaac Noel, McDowell County.
617 McCormick Street.

*Resigned December 1, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE.

Superintendent of Department—Thomas B. Davis, Cabell County.
1311 Quarrier Street.
Clerk and Stenographer—Julia E. Frizzell, Kanawha County.
1426 Washington Street.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

Commissioner—S. P. Smith, Kanawha County; term expires March 31, 1919.
1701 Virginia Street.
Assistants—Amos Bright, Sutton, Braxton County.
Edward F. Diehl, Huntington, Cabell County.
George M. Weekley, Pennsboro, Ritchie County.
Stenographer—Ada McCall, Kanawha County.
1212 Lewis Street.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Chief of Department—Earl A. Henry, Mason County; term expires December 31, 1917.
1009 Lewis Street.
Chief Clerk—James L. Heizer, Kanawha County.
128 Fayette Street.
Assistant Clerk—Effie May Carter, Kanawha County.
South Side.
Stenographers—Mae F. Henry, Mason County.
17 Arlington Court.
M. Blanche Chittum, Kanawha County.
1108 Washington Street.

District Mine Inspectors.

1st District—Samuel E. Hawkshaw, Thomas, Tucker County. District composed of the counties of Tucker, Monongalia (part), Preston (part), Mineral and Grant.

2nd District—W. H. Sandridge Grafton, Taylor County. District composed of the counties of Barbour, Monongalia (part), Taylor, Preston (part), Randolph, Marion (part) and Upshur.

3rd District—E. L. Griffiths, Clarksburg, Harrison County. District composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Lewis.

4th District—W. B. Riggleman, Fairmont, Marion County. District composed of the counties of Marion (part), Harrison (part) and Preston (part).

5th District—M. B. Coulter, Moundsville, Marshall County. District composed of the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Marion (part) and Harrison (part).

6th District—R. B. Cobb, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Greenbrier, Nicholas (part), Braxton, Gilmer, Mason, Putnam and Clay.

7th District—Andrew Calderwood, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Raleigh, (part), Logan (part), Boone, Fayette (part) and Lincoln (part).
8th District—Eli J. Mason, Montgomery, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part) and Fayette (part).
9th District—P. A. Grant, Mount Hope, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Raleigh (part).
10th District—John G. Vaughan, Fayette, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Nicholas (part).
11th District—Victor E. Sullivan, Beckley, Raleigh County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Raleigh (part), Wyoming and Mercer (part).
12th District—Thomas Stockdale, Bramwell, Mercer County. District composed of the counties of McDowell (part) and Mercer (part).
13th District—L. B. Holliday, Welch, McDowell County. District composed of part of McDowell County.
14th District—Lonnie G. Bray, Williamson, Mingo County. District composed of the counties of Mingo, McDowell (part) and Wayne.
15th District—R. L. Jenkins, Logan, Logan County. District composed of the counties of Logan (part) and Lincoln (part).

Inspector of Sand Mines.

T. Frank Hinds, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County. Inspector of sand mines' clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Samuel B. Montgomery, Preston County; term expires February 28, 1921.
Cor. Delaware Ave. & Columbia B'l'vd.
Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett, Kanawha County.
19 Monongalia Street.
Stenographer—Nelle C. Schaeffer, Preston County.
404 Columbia B'lvd.
Factory Inspectors—R. E. Mumaugh, Parkersburg, Wood County.
Alonzo Prince, Wellsburg, Brooke County.

Weights and Measures.

Commissioner—Samuel B. Montgomery, *ex-officio.*
Assistant Commissioner—C. W. Waggoner, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett.
Stenographer—Nelle C. Schaeffer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Council—F. F. Farnsworth, M. D., President, Frenchton, Upshur County; term expires June 30, 1919.
S. L. Jepson, M. D., *ex-officio* Secretary.
J. L. Pyle, M. D., Chester, Hancock County; term expires June 30, 1919.
William T. Henshaw, M. D., Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires June 30, 1919.
H. E. Gaynor, M. D., Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1921.
L. H. Clark, M. D., Kyle, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1921.
V. T. Churchman, M. D., Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1921.

South Side, Charleston.

Health Commissioner—S. L. Jepson, A. M., Sc. D., M. D , Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.

1529 Quarrier Street.

Division of Sanitary Engineering—Mayo Tolman, B. S., Director.

1533 Quarrier Street.

E. S. Tisdale, B. S., Assistant Engineer.

Brookland Court.

A. N. Wardell, B. S., Assistant Engineer.

1204 Washington Street.

Division of Preventable Diseases—Harold B. Wood, M. A., Dr. PH., Head of Division.

1587 Quarrier Street.

Stenographers—Evelyn M. Miller, Kanawha County.

1587 Washington Street.

Henrietta Sive, Kanawha County.

1597 Washington Street.

Ethel Popp, Kanawha County.

409 Ruffner Avenue.

State Hygienic Laboratory.

(University—Morgantown.)

Director and Chief Bacteriologist—Arthur Lederer, M. D.
Chemist—A. A. Cook, B. S.
Laboratory Assistants—Dorsey Farnsworth.
F. H. Talbott.
Stenographer—R. R. Wycoff.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

State Historian and Archivist—Wilson M. Foulk, Cabell County; term expires October 1, 1921.

5 Gates Place.

Curator of Museum—Arthur J. Thompson, Harrison County.

1501 Virginia Street.

Librarian—Ethel Green, Monongalia County.

1220 Virginia Street.

Stenographer—Maud Lewis, Mason County.
212 Broad Street.

Cataloguer—Helen Carver, Kanawha County.
1631 Quarrier Street.

Janitor and Messenger—J. L. H. Price, Kanawha County.
K. of P. Hall.

STATE LIBRARY.

B. H. Oxley, State Librarian, Charleston, Kanawha County.
407 Capitol Street.

Miss D. M. Beard, Clerk and Stenographer, Kanawha County.
407 Dickinson Street.

FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden—J. A. Viquesney, Belington, Barbour County; term expired February 7, 1917.

Chief Deputies—H. V. Viquesney, Belington, Barbour County.
Otho Williams, Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

Special Deputies and Inspectors—F. M. Glenn, Parsons, Tucker County.
David Frame, Gassaway, Braxton County.
Walter R. Cook, Rockview, Wyoming County.
J. E. Woodson, Princeton, Mercer County.

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State Geologist—I. C. White Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Assistant Geologists—Ray V. Hennen, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
D. B. Reger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Paleontologist—W. Armstrong Price, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Chief Chemist—B. H. Hite, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Assistant Chemist—J. B. Krak, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Chief Clerk—J. Lewis Williams, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Engineer and Stenographer—R. C. Tucker, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. Dennis Williams, Chairman, Pocahontas County; term expires June 30, 1921.
Hotel Ruffner.

T. S. Scanlon, Secretary-Treasurer, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1919.
1562 Virginia Street.

Chief Clerk—Charles E. McCoy, Putnam County.
1519 Lee Street.

Division Engineer—George H. Hill.
207 Broad Street.

Automobile Transfer and Checking Clerk—David G. Lilly, Kanawha County.
2222 Washington Street.
Printing and General Clerk—Le Roy Clemans, Kanawha County.
1562 Washington Street.
Draftsman—C. R. Duncan, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Automobile License Clerk—M. C. McKay, Wood County.
State Hotel, State Street.
Stenographer—Miss Mabel E. Wright, Wood County.
1211 Virginia Street.
Bookkeeper—Mrs. H. V. Arkle, Ohio County
9 Arlington Court.
Stenographer—Mrs. Marie Ford, Kanawha County.
5 Virginia Apartment.
Recording Clerk—Mrs. Alma Pendleton, Kanawha County.
508 Broad Street.

Morgantown Office.

Bridge Engineer—R P Davis, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistant Bridge Engineer—L L. Jamison, Middlebourne, Tyler County.
Testing Engineer—E C. Bennett, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Stenographer—Miss Marie Stenger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

VIRGINIA DEBT COMMISSION.

Governor John J. Cornwell, *ex-officio* Chairman.
William E. Wells, Newell, Hancock County.
William T. Ice, Jr., Philippi, Barbour County.
Joseph S. Miller, Kenova, Wayne County.
*John W. Mason, Fairmont, Marion County.
Secretary—John T. Harris, Parkersburg, Wood County.

*Deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

J. W. Graham, Hinton, Summers County; term expires March 31, 1919.
John Cummins, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires March 31, 1921.
James O. Watson, Marion County; term expires March 31, 1921.
R. D. Roller, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 31, 1921.
B. F. Malone, Buckhannon, Upshur County; term expires March 1, 1921.

BERKELEY SPRINGS BOARD.

(Members of the Board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

James H. Marcum, President, Huntington, Cabell County.
Oscar Jenkins Secretary Parkersburg, Wood County.
Carl W. Neff, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
Joseph V. Gibson, Kingwood Preston County.
Allan P. Edgar, Marlinton, Pocahontas County.

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

(Appointees serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
W. W Brannon, Weston, Lewis County.
C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville, Fayette County.
Charles Edgar Hogg, Point Pleasant, Mason County.
Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, Wood County.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools *ex-officio* Chairman.
George S. Laidley Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1918.
E. W. Oglebay, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.
Noah G. Keim, Elkins, Randolph County; term expires June 30, 1920.
F. N. Sycafoose, Webster Springs, Webster County; term expires June 30, 1921.

PAROLE BOARD.

(Members of Board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

M. Z. White, Warden of the Penitentiary, *ex-officio* President.
W. D. Alexander, Moundsville, Marshall County.
W. S. Phillips, Cameron, Marshall County.

SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.

(Terms of all members expire March 3, 1922.)

Vernon E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.
J. A. Graham, Sandstone, Summers County.
W. W. Wertz, Charleston, Kanawha County.
J. C. Saunders, Keyser, Mineral County.
Carl S. Lawson, Clarksburg, Harrison County.
George E. Rhodes, Oak Hill, Fayette County.
John C. Shaw, West Liberty, Ohio County.
Robert A. Armstrong, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

L. George Beerbower Terra Alta, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1920.
D. C. Clark, Blacksville, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1920.
R. Mason Hite, Mannington, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1921.
H. N. Smallridge, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1921.
L. L. Belcher, Welch, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1922.

BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

J. J. Cranwell, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1919.
E. M. Spangler, Northfork, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1921.
E. W. Langford, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires June 1, 1923.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

D. E. Downs, Welch, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1918.
S. M. Scott, Terra Alta, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1919.
J. M. Judy, Petersburg, Grant County; term expires June 30, 1920.
Alfred Walker, Sutton, Braxton County; term expires June 30, 1921.
John R. Elson, Wellsburg, Brooke County; term expires June 30, 1922.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF NURSES.

C. M. Scott, Bluefield, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1918.
J. McKee Sites, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires June 30, 1918.
A. K. Kessler, Huntington, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1919.
E. S. Bippus, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.
J. E. Cannady, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expired June 30, 1917.

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

Orin C. Ogden, St. Marys, Pleasant County; term expires May 31, 1919.
E. M. Meadows, Hinton, Summers County; term expires March 31, 1919.
A. J. Osborne, West Union, Doddridge County; term expires March 1, 1920.
P. A. Simpson, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 1, 1920.
P. O. Dunaway, Charles Town, Jefferson County; term expires June 30, 1920.
E. L. Cunningham, Fairmont, Marion County; term expires May 31, 1920.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

Eugene A. Hildreth, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1918.
E. F. Collins, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1919.
John D. McCorkle, Hinton, Summers County; term expires June 30, 1919.
N. Cole, Logan, Logan County; term expires February 28, 1920.
F. P. Small, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires October 10, 1920.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Frank R. Amos, Fairmont, Marion County; term expires May 15, 1919.
David A. Jayne, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires May 15, 1919.
Ralph F. Holden, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires September 24, 1920.

HEADS OF VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(Appointed to serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Superintendent Industrial School for Boys.

H. E. Flesher, Kingwood, Preston County.

Superintendent Industrial Home for Girls.

Miss Jennie F. Sutton, Moundsville, Marshall County.

Superintendent Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

F. L. Burdette, Huntington, Cabell County.

Superintendent Weston State Hospital.

C. W. Halterman, M. D., Clarksburg, Harrison County.

Superintendent Spencer State Hospital.

Grover C. Robertson, M. D., Charleston, Kanawha County.

Superintendent Huntington State Hospital.

L. V. Guthrie, M. D., Point Pleasant, Mason County.

Superintendent Welch Hospital No. 1.

C. F. Hicks, M. D., Welch, McDowell County.

Superintendent McKendree Hospital No. 2.

H. L. Goodman, M. D., Thayer, Fayette County.

Superintendent Fairmont Hospital No. 3.

Chesney M. Ramage, M. D., Fairmont, Marion County.

Superintendent State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Elijah E. Clovis, M. D., St. Marys, Pleasants County.

Superintendent W. Va. Colored Orphans' Home.

James L. Hill, Bluefield, Mercer County.

Superintendent W. Va. Children's Home.

Miss Gertrude Simmons, Elkins, Randolph County.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor	$5,000
Secretary of State	4,000
State Superintendent of Free Schools	4,000
Auditor	4,500
Treasurer	3,500
Attorney General	4,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	4,000
Supreme Court Judges (each)	5,500
State Tax Commissioner	4,000
Members of the State Board of Control (each)	5,000
Members of the Public Service Commission (each)	6,000
Compensation Commissioner	6,000
Attorney General	3,600
Commissioner of Banking	3,500
Chief of the Mine Department	3,000
Commissioner of Labor	2,400
Health Commissioner	3,000
State Historian and Archivist	2,700
Forest, Game and Fish Warden	1,800
State Road Commissioners (each)	3,500
State Librarian	1,800

STATISTICS AND INFORMATION
RELATING TO
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

Including a List of County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees, Newspapers, Banks, District Officers and Post Offices in the Several Counties.

NOTE—In November, 1916, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, surveyors and assessors were elected in the several counties, and at least one county commissioner.

Presidents of the county court—who are chosen for one year—are designated in the county register division of this Hand Book, immediately following. The entry as to the expiration of their terms refers to their terms as commissioners and not as presiding officers.

At the November election, 1916, justices of the peace and constables were also chosen. The vacancies appearing in many districts are due to the fact that no nominations for these offices were made in those districts at the June primary of that year; that no one was voted for at the general election; that no appointments have been made by the county courts, or having been made, that the appointees have failed to qualify.

All county and district officers, elected in November, 1916, were chosen for terms of four years each, beginning with the first of January, 1917, except county commissioners, who were chosen for terms of six years each.

In the list of post offices, county seats appear in bold face type.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1843 from parts of Lewis, Harrison and Randolph; named from James Barbour, Governor of Virginia in 1812. Land area, 348 square miles; population 15,858, census of 1910; estimated population 16,902, July 1, 1916; estimated population 17,070, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Philippi. Altitude 1,310 feet. Population 1,038 in 1910; estimated population 1,800 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and second Monday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....N. H. C. White, Republican; Elkins.
Sheriff.....E. W. S. Kennedy, Republican; Philippi.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. Bruce Talbott, Republican; Philippi.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. D. Corder, Republican; Philippi.
Chancery Commissioners....George M. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Charles M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.
H. J. Wilcox, Republican; Philippi.
R. F. Staubley, Republican; Philippi.

Clerk County Court.....S. F. Hoffman, Republican; Philippi.
Sup't Free Schools.....E. A. Hunt, Republican; Belington.
County Road Engineer.....Cleophas Swecker, Republican; Century.
Surveyor.....Isaiah Johnson, Democrat; Montrose, R. D.
Assessor.....W. Scott Simon, Republican; Philippi.
Com. of School Lands.....J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.
County Commissioners.....President—E. A. Waugh, Republican; Moatsville, R. 1; term expires Dec. 31, 1919.
William Scrimgeour, Republican; Belington; term expires Dec. 31, 1921.
Ishmael Haddix, Republican; Philippi, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1923.
Sealer Weights & Measures..B. F. Compton, Republican; Philippi.
B'd Review & Equalization..F. H. Proudfoot, Republican; Philippi; term expires in 1919.
Willis Lance, Democrat; Philippi; term expires in 1921.
L. N. Viquesney, Republican; Junior; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Hoff, Philippi, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Philippi. Drs. M. M. Hoff, F. B. Murphy and J. W. Bosworth.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Philippi, unless otherwise given.)

Brandon, C. W.
Bryer, Harry H.
Compton, B. Leroy
Dayton, Arthur S.
George, W. T.
Ice, W. T., Jr.
Janes, William
Jenkins & Jenkins
Merrill, A. C.
Murphy, Charles M.
Poling, Herman J.
Staubley, R. F.
Talbott, W. Bruce
Talbott, R. E.
Ware & Viquesney (also at Belington.)
Wilcox, H. J.
Woods, J. Hop
Woods, Samuel V.
Musgrave, L. C. Belington.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. J. R. Weekley, Chairman, Everett Cole, Secretary, Philippi; N. C. Harden, Treasurer, Moatsville.

J. B. Moore, J. W. Ramsey, M. D. L. Corrick and E. D. Freeman, Belington; C. W. Shomo, Junior; Jonas Hoffman, Moatsville; Creed Nutter, C. C. Crim, J. D. Stemple and J. W. Mouser, Philippi; W. T. Carpenter, Arden; A. B. McMurdo, Century; W. W. Ward, Volga.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. F. B. Murphy, Chairman, Philippi; Wayne Phillips, Secretary, Belington, R. D.; Dr. J. W. Bosworth, Treasurer, Philippi.

Randolph Godwin and Martin Ice, Belington, R. D.; J. D. Digman, Moatsville, R. 2; Bedford Phillips, Nestorville; W. D. McKinney and Warren C. Radcliff, Flemington, R. 2; Wade Poling, Philippi, R. D.; L. J. Murphy, Moatsville, R. 2; Arley D. Woodford and W. L. Morrison, Philippi, R. 1; D. H. Bennett, Philippi, R. 5; W. B. Baker, Belington; J. O. Thacker, Belington, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

Republican.....Philippi. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Philippi Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,500.

Barbour Democrat.....Philippi. Established in 1893; published every Thursday by A. S. Poling; Democratic; circulation 1,440.

Progressive.....Belington. Established in 1912; published every Thursday by Fred E. Thompson; Independent-Prohibition; circulation 1,600.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National.....Philippi. E. H. Crim, President; D. J. Taft, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Citizens National.....Philippi. Samuel V. Woods, President; R. E. Talbott, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus and profits $50,000.

First National.....Belington. R. B. Rohrbough, President; E. A. Rinehart, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $10,000.

Citizens National.....Belington. J. A. Viquesney, President; A. J. Stalnaker, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $10,000.

STATE BANK.

Peoples Bank.....Philippi. Began business in 1908. M. D. Riley, President; J. Stanley Corder, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $933.00.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Barker District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. F. Right, Republican; Belington.
L. D. Cross, Democrat; Belington, R. D.
Constables.....George W. Price, Republican; Belington.
J. R. Ramsey, Republican; Belington.

Cove District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Shroyer, Republican; Moatsville, R. D. 1.
S. C. Moats, Republican; Moatsville, R. D. 2.
Constables.....J. R. Freeman, Republican; Moatsville, R. D. 1.
Andy Hartsaw, Republican; Moatsville, R. D. 1.

Elk District.

Justice of the Peace.....D. L. Greathouse, Democrat; Philippi, R. D.
Constable.....Laco Harvey, Democrat; Philippi, R. D.

Glade District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. J. Booth, Democrat; Philippi, R. D.
Melvin Poling, Democrat; Philippi.
Constables.....Aldine Poling, Democrat; Philippi.
Arthur Sinsel, Democrat; Philippi.

Philippi District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. G. Burner, Democrat; Philippi.
Ben M. Wilson, Democrat; Philippi.
Constables.....Luke Boyles, Democrat; Philippi.
Edward England, Republican; Philippi.

Pleasant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Felton, Republican; Philippi.
A. M. Stansberry, Republican Moatsville.
Constables.....Edward Felton, Republican; Philippi, R. D.
A. A. Shaw, Republican; Berryburg.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. R. McCoy, Republican; Volga.
J. W. Talbott, Democrat; Volga.
Constable.....J. E. Rucker, Republican; Volga.

Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. J. Kittle, Republican; Belington.
F. A. Simpton, Republican; Belington.
Constable.....W. L. Kittle, Republican; Belington.

POST OFFICES IN BARBOUR COUNTY.

Arden.	Dartmoor.	Kasson.	Moatsville.
Belington.	Hall.	Lantz.	Nestorville.
Berryburg.	Johnson.	Lillian.	Philippi.
Century.	Junior.	Meriden.	Volga.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

Formed in 1772 from part of Frederick county, and named from Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor under King George the Third in 1768. Land area 325 square miles; population 21,999, census of 1910; estimated population 23,589, July 1, 1916; estimated population 23,845, July 1, 1917.

Count seat—Martinsburg. Altitude 456 feet. Population 12,032 in 1910: estimated population 12,666, July 1, 1916; estimated population 12,984, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, and third Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....Harry S. Miller, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Allen B. Noll, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....L. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
Chancery Commissioners...A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg.
R. H. Boyd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
W. B. Colston, Democrat; Martinsburg.
P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg
Divorce Commissioner.....Edmund P. Hunter, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Clerk County Court.....E. A. Hobbs, Republican; Martinsburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....Charles A. Crowell, Republican; Martinsburg.
County Road Engineer.....George E. Showers, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Surveyor.....William Morgan, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Assessor.....John W. Dodd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Com. of School Lands.....C. E. Martin, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners.....President—G. A. Whitmore, Democrat; Bunker Hill; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. W. Welshaus, Republican; Martinsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
John W. Hollida, Democrat; Martinsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..E. N. Fiery, Democrat; Martinsburg.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. H. Lemen, Democrat; Martinsburg; term expires in 1919.
J. H. Smith, Republican, Martinsburg; term expires in 1921.
J. R. Catrow, Republican; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. Henshaw, Martinsburg, County Health Officer.

U. S. Ex. Surgeon.....Martinsburg. Dr. C. A. Thomas.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Martinsburg.)

Aler, F. Vernon
Boyd, Robert H.
Downey, W.
(of Downey & Henson.)
Downs, H. A.
Emmert, H. H.
Faulkner, E. Boyd
Faulkner, C. J.
(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)
Fine, Reuben
Gerhardt, L. De W.
Henson, J. O.
(of Downey & Henson.)
Kilmer, Demis S.
(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)
Kilmer, J. Nevin
(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)
Kilmer, W. C.
(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)
Luttrell, E. L.
Martin, Paul H.
Martin, C. E.
(of Martin & Seibert.)
McIntire, A. C.
Nadenbousch, A. C.
Noll, Allen B.
Poole, Xenophen
Rodgers, D. H.
Seibert, C. M.
(of Martin & Seibert.)
Sencindiver, C. H.
Snyder, D. W., Jr.
Thomas, W. H.
Watson, R. E.
Walker, Stuart W.
Williams, Charles E.
Zirkle, John H.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—L. G. Harper, Chairman, Hedgesville, R. 8; John L. Bateman, Secretary, John W. Dean, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

I. W. Wood, Hedgesville; L. G. Harper, Hedgesville, R. 8; Harry Catrow, Martinsburg, R. 1; A. C. Dunham, Shanghai; E. F. McDonald, Inwood; Lee R. Miller, Martinsburg, R. 4; Ed. R. Henson, Bunker Hill; Harry May, Inwood; Otho Williams and Porter Strine, Martinsburg, R. 3; John W. Dailey, Falling Waters; George Knipe, Martinsburg, R. 2; Fred M. Kline, John W. Dean, Willis F. Evans, Edgar L. Henshaw, W. Harley Miller and John E. Oliver, Martinsburg.

Democratic Executive Committee—E. L. Luttrell, Chairman, A. C. McIntire, Secretary, John C. Lloyd, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

John M. Stotlemeyer, Martinsburg, R. 4; R. S. Sperow, Inwood, R. 12; W. R. Lewis, Inwood; L. C. Hoffman, Bunker Hill; P. F. Hoffman, Martinsburg, R. 2; C. R. Tice, Hedgesville, R. 7; Gilbert DeHaven, Glengary; Robert Sherrard, Gerrardstown; C. B. Kilmer, Martinsburg, R. 6; W. B. Lingamfelter, Hedgesville; B. S. Couchman, Martinsburg, R. 2; John S. Files, Martinsburg, R. 5; W. B. Barr, Virginia Avenue, R. S. Thompson, East John Street, F. S. Farnsworth, North Raleigh Street, William Comisky, East Burke Street; R. L. Kerfoot, 323 East Moler Avenue, Martinsburg; Edgar Sayles, North Martinsburg.

NEWSPAPERS.

Berkeley Republican.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Friday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 550.

Democratic Sentinel.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Tuesday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 420.

Herald.....Martinsburg. Established in 1880; published every Saturday by the World Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 812.

Journal.....Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 3135.

World.....Martinsburg. Established in 1891; published every evening except Sunday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 3000.

Statesman-Democrat.....Martinsburg. Established in 1869; published every Friday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1236.

Pioneer Press.....Martinsburg. Established in 1882; published every Saturday by John R. Clifford; Republican; circulation 1645.

Tomahawk.....Martinsburg. Established in 1901; published monthly by C. K. Chambers in the interest of the Independent Order of Red Men; circulation 2000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Citizens National Bank.....Martinsburg. Dr. James W. McSherry, President; E. Rutledge, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000; undivided profits $47,000.

Old National Bank.....Martinsburg. H. H. Emmert, President; George S. Hill, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $53,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Martinsburg.....Martinsburg. Began business in 1902. W. T. McQuilkin, President; A. D. Darby, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $3,300.

Merchants & Farmers Bank..Martinsburg. Began business in 1892; reorganized November, 1916, with stock dividend of 100%. Dr. S. N. Myers, President; J. H. Fulk, Vice President; John T. Nadenbousch, Cashier; B. D. Myers, Assistant Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000.

Peoples Trust Company....Martinsburg. Began business in 1901. George M. Bowers, President; Dudley Harley, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus and undivided profits $128,940.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Mill Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....George W. Swimley, Democrat; Bunker Hill.
M. L. Payne, Democrat; Bunker Hill.
Constable.....W. H. Wright, Democrat; Darkesville.

Opequon District.

Justices of the Peace.....Vacancies.
Constable.....J. H. Mills, Republican; Martinsburg.

Falling Waters District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. C. Ditto, Republican; Falling Waters.
William M. Rice, Democrat; Falling Waters.
Constable.....George W. Keesecker, Republican; Falling Waters.

Gerrardstown District.

Justice of the Peace..... John H. McBride, Republican; Gerrardstown.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Arden District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. D. Smith, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Constable.....R. L. Kendrick, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Hedgesville District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. C. Stewart, Republican; Hedgesville.
Constable..... George W. Poisal, Republican; Hedgesville.

Martinsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. S. Thompson, Democrat; Martinsburg.
J. C. Wolf, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Constables.....Lee Lewis, Democrat; Martinsburg.
William H. Couchman, Republican; Martinsburg.

POST OFFICES IN BERKELEY COUNTY.

Bedington.	Gerrardstown.	Jones Springs.	Shanghai.
Bunker Hill.	Glengary.	Martinsburg.	Tabler.
Falling Waters.	Hedgesville.	North Mountain.	
Ganotown.	Inwood.	Ridgeway.	

BOONE COUNTY.

Formed in 1847 from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan, and named from Daniel Boone, the founder of Kentucky. Land area, 506 square miles; population 10,331, census of 1910; estimated population 11,683, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,890, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Madison. Altitude 703 feet. Population 295 in 1910; estimated population 450, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court..... P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and Second Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff.....John L. Hill, Republican; Danville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. W. B. Mullins, Republican; Madison.
Clerk Circuit Court.....C. R. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.
Chancery Commissioners....G. W. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.
H. W. B. Mullins.
G. E. Bradley, Republican; Madison.
Clerk County Court.....Elmer Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. W. Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Surveyor.....A. D. Lawson, Democrat; Danville.
Assessor.....John K. Myers, Democrat; Madison.
Com. of School Lands.....O. C. Chambers, Republican; Madison.
County Commissioners.....President—J. W. Brinkley, Democrat; Madison; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
C. W. Miller, Democrat; Turtle Creek; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. H. Long, Republican; Foster; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..G. E. Berry, Democrat; Danville.
B'd Review & Equalization..P. S. Ball, Democrat, Uneeda; term expires in 1919.
S. E. Bradley, Republican, Madison; term expires in 1921.
T. L. Foster, Republican, Racine; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville, County Health Officer.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Siegel Workman, Chairman, J. D. McNeely, Secretary, O. C. Chambers, Treasurer, Madison.

Dr. David Abshire, Madison; G. W. Mitchell, Danville; Roy J. Hill, Manila; W. W. White, Jeffrey; Smith Brown, Uneeda; A. J. Bradley and Lewis Kinder, Peytona; T. L. Foster, Racine; Dr. C. A. Flegler, Seth.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. H. Lon Carter, Chairman, Danville; F. T. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer, Madison.

Dr. S. C. Austin, Peytona; D. P. Elkins, Ashford; Ray Elkins, Comfort; H. J. Hendrick, Orange; B. S. Price and W. C. Ball, Uneeda; G. R. Covert, Ottawa; P. S. Ball, Greenview.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Madison, unless otherwise given.)

Estep, C. L.
Hager, John B.
Leftwitch, Byrnside & Shaffer
Murphy, F. P.
Mullens, H. W. B.
Wade, B. B.
Fulton, Lilburn, Danville
McDermit, George M. Danville

NEWSPAPERS.

Coal River Republican.....Madison. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by J. D. McNeely; Republican; circulation 500.

Danville Progress.....Danville. Established in 1910; published every Thursday by the Progress Company; Democratic; circulation 450.

NATIONAL BANK.

Madison National Bank.....Madison. S. E. Bradley, President; E. E. White, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits $40,000.

STATE BANKS.

Boone County Bank.....Madison. Began business in 1906. Julian Hill, President; W. H. Turley, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $23,000.

Bank of Danville.....Danville. Began business in 1914. J. M. Hopkins, President; H. R. Izard, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Scott District.

Justices of the Peace.....George McDermit, Democrat; Danville.
John Thompson, Democrat; Morrisvale.
Constables.....Joe Miller, Democrat; Morrisvale.
H. M. Miller, Democrat; Foster.

Peytona District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. A. Atkins, Republican; Ashford.
Joseph W. Barker, Republican; Peytona.
Constables.....R. E. B. Barker, Republican; Peytona.
William Meadows, Republican; Ashford.

Sherman District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. M. Foster, Republican; Whitesville.
W. B. Warren, Republican; Seth.
Constables.....D. W. Bone, Republican; Seth.
G. S. Brown, Republican; Whitesville.

Crook District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Cook, Republican; Bald Knob.
J. N. Harper, Republican; Chap.
Constable.....E. N. Price, Republican; Pond.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....George W. Hager, Democrat; Hewett.
B. R. Vande Linde, Democrat; Madison.
Constables.....Chester Stone, Democrat; Hewett.
Allen Nelson, Democrat; Clothier.

POST OFFICES IN BOONE COUNTY.

Andrew.	Estep.	Lowgap.	Seth.
Ashford.	Foster.	Madison.	Silush.
Bald Knob.	Garrison.	Manila.	Stark.
Bloomingrose.	Gordon.	Morrisvale.	Sterling.
Cabell.	Greenview.	Orange.	Turtle Creek.
Chap.	Havana.	Ottawa.	Uneeda.
Coalbloom.	Highcoal.	Peytona.	Van.
Comfort.	Javins.	Racine.	Whitesville.
Danville.	Jeffery.	Ramage.	
Echart.	Julian.	Seiferst.	

BRAXTON COUNTY.

Formed in 1836 from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; named from Carter Braxton, one of Virginia's signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area, 517 square miles; population 23,023, census of 1910; estimated population 25,613, July 1, 1916; estimated population 26,030, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Sutton. Altitude 843 feet. Population 1,121 in 1910; estimated population 1,500, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence	Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter	W. F. Morrison, Jr., Republican; Sutton.
Sheriff	H. W. Moyers, Democrat; Belfont. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	W. F. Frame, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk Circuit Court	C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
Chancery Commissioners	W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton. R. M. Cavendish, Democrat; Sutton. C. F. Green, Democrat; Sutton. C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk County Court	P. B. Adams, Republican; Sutton.
Supt. Free Schools	J. H. Hutchinson, Republican; Sutton.
Surveyor	George H. Moore, Democrat; Davison.
Assessor	George O. Baker, Democrat; Cutlips.
Com. of School Lands	Carey C. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.
County Commissioners	President—H. A. Long, Democrat; Tesla; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. H. E. Engle, Republican; Lloydsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. John E. Hall, Democrat; Servia; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization	John C. Shaver, Democrat; Salt Lick Bridge; term expires in 1919. William R. Pierson, Republican; Twistville; term expires in 1921. W. C. Baxter, Republican; Sutton; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Morrison, Sutton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons	Sutton. Drs. W. H. McCauley, O. O. Eakle and M. T. Morrison.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Sutton, unless otherwise given.)

Armstrong, W. L.
Bland, C. H.
Cavendish, R. M.
Corley & Green
Cutlip, James E.
Davis, Garrett
Dulin, Alex.
Fox, Earl F.
Frame, W. F.
Haymond & Fox
Hall Brothers
Linn, Hines & Morrison
Hines & Kelley
Petit, C. S.
Sutton, O. O.
Wade, L. M.
Rider, E. G.
Armstrong, G. B.
Gassaway.
Flesher, C. W.
Murphy, R. B.
Wilson, N. Van
Gassaway.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—P. J. Berry, Chairman, J. H. Dunn, Secretary, A. L. Morrison, Treasurer, Sutton.

Dr. L. Beagle, Sutton; G. L. Cunningham, Ireland; Samuel Cunningham, Walkersville, R. D.; Claude Heater and Job Mollohan, Gassaway; E. H. Pierson, Frametown; D. R. Lamb, Elmira.

Democratic Executive Committee—Lon H. Kelly, Chairman, J. E. Baughman, Secretary, Sutton; Omer P. Frame, Treasurer, Gassaway.

Frank Sutton and J. C. Dean, Frametown; John Carroll, Tesla; D. L. Long, Sutton; A. M. Berry, Heaters; Robert H. Kidd, Burnsville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Braxton Central.....Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Friday by J. H. Dunn; Republican; circulation 1,500.

The Braxton Democrat.....Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday; John A. Grose, manager and publisher; John A. Grose and Ben Gillispie associate editors; Democratic; circulation 2,400.

Advocate Herald.....Sutton. Published weekly by John A. Grose; casionally, 5,225.

Methodist; circulation 3,500; special, oo

Review.....Gassaway. A merger of the Era, News and Times, the latter of which was established in 1909; published every Thursday by H. E. Woodley, editor and owner; Independent.

NATIONAL BANK.

Home National Bank.....Sutton. Amos Bright, President; A. L. Morrison, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $15,000.

STATE BANKS.

Burnsville Exchange Bank... Burnsville. Began business in 1903. John I. Bender, President; H. B. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $33,325.

Bank of Gassaway..... Gassaway. Began business in 1905. Alfred Walker, President; W. P. Bartlett, Vice-President; J. B. Fisher, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,005.

Peoples Bank of Burnsville.. Chartered August 14, 1916. Claud H. Thrash, President; R. C. McCandlish, Cashier; capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Salt Lick District.

Justices of the Peace..... Henry Dodrill, Democrat; Burnsville.
P. W. Hardman, Democrat; Walkersville, R. D.

Constables..... James Barnett, Democrat; Burnsville.
J. W. Hardman, Democrat; Joppa.

Holly District..

Justices of the Peace..... C. B. Eakle, Democrat; Sutton.
G. C Barnes, Democrat; Prestonia

Constables..... Ivan Wayne, Democrat; Sutton.
Ben Davis, Democrat; Tesla.

Otter District.

Justices of the Peace..... H. N. McLaughlin, Democrat; Gassaway.
H. H. Mollohan, Democrat; Gassaway.

Constables..... E. W. Layman, Democrat; Gassaway
E. H. Harrison, Democrat; Davison.

Birch District.

Justices of the Peace..... Frank Given, Democrat; Glendon.
F. S. Miller, Democrat; Servia.

Constables..... W. H. James, Democrat; Frametown.
Troy Nothingham, Democrat; Strange Creek.

POST OFFICES IN BRAXTON COUNTY.

Belfont.	Davison.	Hettie.	Palmer.
Bender.	Dessie.	Holly.	Polemic.
Bonnie,	Dingy.	Holstead.	Progress,

Bower,	Dutch.	Hoover.	Riffle.
Braxton,	Elmira.	Hyer.	Rosedale.
Bulltown,	Exchange.	Jennings.	Sadie.
Burnsville,	Fallsmill.	Joppa.	Servia.
Canfield,	Flat Woods.	Knapp.	Sleith.
Caress.	Frametown.	Levi.	Strange Creek.
Centralia.	Gassaway.	Little Birch.	Supply.
Chapel.	Gem.	Little Otter.	Sutton.
Clem.	Gip.	Lloydsville.	Tague.
Copen.	Glendon.	Marpleton.	Tesla.
Corley.	Gregory.	Milroy.	Vernon.
Custis.	Heaters.	Napier.	Waldeck.
Cutlips.	Herold.	Newville.	Wildcat.

BROOKE COUNTY.

Formed in 1797 from part of Ohio county, and named from Robert Brooke, Governor of Virginia in 1794. Land area, 89 square miles; population 11,098, census of 1910; estimated population 13,537, July 1, 1916; estimated population 13,930, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Wellsburg. Altitude 635 feet. Population 4,189 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judges Circuit Court.....H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.
R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, first Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
Sheriff.....John R. Litten, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....R. L. Ramsay, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Frank E. Foster, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Chancery Commissioners....E. E. Carter, Republican; Wellsburg.
C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg
William M. Werkman; Republican; Wellsburg.
J. F. Cree, Republican; Wellsburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....F. R. Anderson, Republican; Wellsburg.
Clerk County Court.....K. C. Brashear, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....T. A. Burton, Republican; Wellsburg.
County Road Engineer.....C. A. Eichelberger, Republican; Wellsburg.
Surveyor.....M. E. Boyd, Republican; Wellsburg
Assessor.....Harley R. Elson, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Sealer Weights & Measures..S. H. Baxter, Republican; Follansbee.

County Commissioners.....President—George C. Wells, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Harry W. Hartley, Democrat; Wellsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
W. J. Kirk, Republican; Follansbee; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization..Dr. H. L. Judge, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires in 1919.
A. L. Carter, Democrat; Wellsburg, R. D.; term expires in 1921.
Henry Wells, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Wellsburg, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Wellsburg. Drs. M. W. Glass, J. B. Walkinshaw and J. B. Palmer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Wellsburg.)

Anderson, F. R.
Carter, E. E.
Chapman, F. A.
Cree, J. F.
Gist, J. A.
Jacob, C. K.
McCamic, H. E.
McCleary, George W.
Palmer, J. C. Jr.
Ramsay, R. L.
Werkman, W. M.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Theodore Seigfried, Chairman, Follansbee; James R. Clemens, Secretary, Wellsburg; F. T. McEvoy, Treasurer, Bethany.
Jesse S. Reeves, Wellsburg, James Williams, Follansbee; Dr. W. T. Booher, Bethany.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. T. Roberts, Chairman, Jesse Perrin, Secretary, Wellsburg; A. S. Craig, Treasurer, Follansbee.
Edward Andrews, Wellsburg, R. D.; Bart Fowler, Bethany; Della Donovan, Colliers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Herald.....Wellsburg. Established in 1897; published every evening except Sunday by the Brooke Herald Company; Republican; circulation 1,050.

Weekly Herald.....Wellsburg. Established in 1846; published every Friday; Republican; circulation 850.

News.....Wellsburg. Established in 1868; published every Thursday; A. J. Crouse, owner and editor; Democratic; circulation 1,025.

Follansbee Review.....**Follansbee. Established in 1911**; published every Friday by C. B. Robertson; Independent; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANK.

Wellsburg National Bank....Wellsburg. J. C. Palmer, Jr., President; Hazlett M. Rodgers, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits (net) $40,000.

STATE BANKS.

Commercial Bank.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1907. Charles H. Beall, Vice President; John Ralston, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Farmers State Bank.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1912. W. B. Taylor, President; S. S. Hedges, Cashier. Capital $70,000; surplus $16,000

Wellsburg Banking & Trust Company.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1903. S. George, President; Charles R. Windsor, Cashier., Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $80,000.

Bank of Follansbee.....Follansbee. Began business in 1914. R. Humes, President; W. W. Cattell, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

Citizens Bank.....Follansbee. Began business in 1906. H. B. Mahan, President; Frank Ziherl, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Wellsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....Carl K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.
W. R. Glass, Independent; Wellsburg.

Constables.....Harvey Ferguson, Republican; Wellsburg.
Robert W. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg.

Buffalo District.

Justice of the Peace.....D. F. Jones, Republican; Bethany.

Constable.....Berne Gibson, Republican; Bethany.

Cross Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.
George Yates, Republican; Follansbee.

Constables.....Addison Barnes, Democrat; Follansbee.
D. E. Mitchell, Democrat; Virginville.

POST OFFICES IN BROOKE COUNTY.

Bethany.	Colliers.	Virginville.	Wellsburg.
Cliftonville.	Follansbee.	Short Creek.	

CABELL COUNTY.

Formed in 1809 from part of Kanawha and named from William H. Cabell, Governor of Virginia in 1805. Land area, 261 square miles; population 46,685, census of 1910; estimated population 57,644, July 1, 1916; estimated population 59,409, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Huntington. Altitude 564 feet. Population 41,515 in 1910; estimated population 45,629, July 1, 1916; estimated population 47,686, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Assistant Reporter.....George L. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Judge Criminal Court.....Thomas W. Taylor, Democrat; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and first Monday in July.
Official Court Reporter.....Herman N. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....H. E. Love, Democrat; Huntington.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....R. L. Blackwood, Democrat; Huntington.
Clerk Circuit Court.....George R. Seamonds, Democrat; Huntington.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....Thomas R. Sheppard, Republican; Huntington.
T. J. Bryan, Democrat; Huntington.
George R. Heffley, Republican; Huntington.
E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.
C. W. Freeman, Democrat; Huntington.
C. S. Welch, Democrat; Huntington
Divorce Commissioner.....Jean F. Smith, Republican; Huntington.
Clerk County Court.....R. S. Douthat, Democrat; Huntington.
Supt. Free Schools.....Edward Mays, Republican; Milton.
Surveyor & Road Engineer...J. M. Oliver, Democrat; Huntington.
Assessor.....C. C. Leap, Democrat; Huntington.
Com. of School Lands.....E. V. Townshend.

County Commissioners.....President—D. I. Smith, Democrat; Huntington; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
T. W. Clark, Republican; Ona; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Amos Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization..C. H. Thornburg, Democrat; Huntington, R. D. 2; term expires in 1919.
Col. Z. T. Wellington, Republican; Huntington; term expires in 1921
E. B. Irwin, Republican; Milton; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. T. Vinson, Huntington, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Huntington. Drs. G. N. Waldeck, I. R Lesage and C. T. Taylor.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Huntington, unless otherwise given.)

Beuhring, R. L.
Blackwood, R. L.
Blackwood & Sanders
Biddle, M. S.
Biern, Samuel
Bowman, S. H.
Biscoe, John E.
Bryan, T. J.
Bryer, Hugh S.
Caldwell, J. L. Jr.,
Campbell, Brown & Davis
Copen, C. E.
Cowden, W. K.
Darnall, H. H.
Daugherty & Riggs
Davis, Harry
Dawson, Daniel
Donahoe, W. P. Barboursville
Douglass, Joseph P.
Enslow, Fitzpatrick, Alderson & Baker
Ferguson, Walter L.
Freeman, C. W.
Gibson, P. P.
Henderson, M. B.
Higgins, W. L.
Hill, C. B.
Hoff, S. M.
Holt, Duncan & Holt
Irons, H. S.
Isbell, L. D.
Kesterson, George E.
Layne, Carney M.
Leftwich, F. C.
Leonard, M. F.
Lilly, W. R.
Livezey, Fred M.
Love, Samuel E.
Lowrey, T. C.
Mann, W. C.
Marcum & Shepherd
Marcum & Marcum
McClure, L. L.
McComas, George J.
McCullough, W. F.
Meek & Renshaw
Meredith, W. M.
Neal, George I.
Null & Pyle
Perry, John W.
Sanders, R. L. Ona
Sharitz, Boyd C.
Shields, H. W. (Col.)
Sheppard, John A.
Sheppard, John S.
Simms & Staker
Smith, Jean F.
Smith, W. W.
Smoot, George W.
Strickling, C. W.
Strickling, J. H.
Switzer, Rufus
Townshend & Van Bibber
Travenier, C. A. (Col.) via, R. L.
Tripett, W. B. Swan.
Vinson & Thompson
Wallace, George S.
Watts, E. M.
Welch, C. S.
Whitten, John L.
Williams, Pendleton L.
Williams, Scott &

Hager, D. I.
Harvey, Thomas H.
Harvey, Thomas W.
Heffley, George R.
Peyton, T. W.
Rice, H. H.
Riggs, F. W.
Sanders, F. O.
Lovett
Wilson, L. L.
Wiswell, M. P.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. W. E. Neal, Chairman, Thomas E. Holderby, Secretary, Dr. E. B. Gerlach, Treasurer, Huntington.

Dr. R. E. Vickers, J. L. Wilson, Harry D. Reynolds, George M. Moore and W. H. Diehl, Huntington; R. F. Brammer, Lesage, R. 1; H. C. Melrose, Barboursville; J. T. Grass and J. M. Lewis, Milton; J. Frank Adams, Barboursville, R. 1; James M. Fellure, Milton, R. 2; A. J. Jordan, Lesage, R. 1; W. H. Baumgardner, Glenwood, R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—Carney M. Layne, Chairman, Huntington; G. C. Vandevender, Secretary, Barboursville; A. S. J. Southworth, Treasurer, Huntington.

Enos Hartzell, Edward H. Thornburg, W. R. Thompson, T. A. Gilmore, R. T. Everett, J. T. Dillon and Dr. C. T. Taylor, Huntington; Cash Merritt, Barboursville; Alfred White, Milton; George A. Alexander, Ona; G. E. Crawford, Green Bottom; Dr. H. V. Sanns, Lesage; Basil Bias, Salt Rock; J. H. Parsons, Salt Rock, R. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

Advertiser.....Huntington. Established in 1889; published every evening except Sunday by J. H. Long & Son; Democratic; circulation 6,630.

Weekly Advertiser.....Established in 1869; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

Herald-Dispatch.....Huntington. Establishd in 1891; published every morning except Monday by the Huntington Herald Company; Republican; circulation 6,500.

West Virginia Christian.....Huntington. Established in 1900; published every other Saturday by the Bethany Publishing Company; circulation 1,050.

W. Va. Medical Journal.....Huntington. Established in 1906; published monthly by the State Medical Association; edited by James R. Bloss, M. D., Medical; circulation 1,200.

The Milton Watchman.....Established in 1914, by Albert R. Field; published every Thursday by Albert R. Field; Republican; circulation 1,067.

Cabell County News.....Barboursville. Established in 1914; published every Tuesday by William A. Smith; Independent; circulation 1,351.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Huntington. J. L. Caldwell, President; Robert L. Archer, Cashier. Capital $575,000; surplus $425,000.

Huntington National Bank...Huntington. J. W. Ensign, President; Chas. M. Gohen, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $225,000.

STATE BANKS.

American Bank & Trust Co..Huntington. Began business in 1902. W. E. Deegans, President; L. N. Frantz, Vice President and Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus and profits earned $42,326.

Day and Night Bank.....Huntington. Began business in 1912. Frank Enslow, Jr., President; J. H. Le Blanc, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000.

Huntington Banking & Trust Company.....Huntington. Began business in 1911. B. W. Foster, President; C. P. Snow, Vice President and Cashier; H. L. Obrien, Assistant Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $50,000.

Twentieth Street Bank.....Huntington. Began business September, 1905. L. J. Ashworth, President; W. P. McAboy, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $31,000; deposits $450,000.

Union Bank & Trust Co.....Huntington. Began business in 1896. George S. Wallace, President; A. C. Thomas, Vice-President; H. G. Proctor, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Ohio Valley Bank.....Huntington. Began business in 1913. J. W. Heron, President; H. C. Walburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000.

First State Bank.....Barboursville. Began business in 1905. G. E. Thornburg, President; P. A. Vallandingham, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,500.

Bank of Milton.....Milton. Began business in 1904. I. J. Harshbarger, President; C. L. Harshbarger, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $17,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Guyandotte District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. W. Frampson, Democrat; Huntington.
G. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Huntington.

Constables.....Hudge Roberts, Democrat; Huntington.
Samuel Wright, Democrat; Huntington.

Barboursville District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. O. Warden, Democrat; Barboursville.
M. C. Johnson, Democrat; Barboursville.
Constable.....R. E. Gillispie, Democrat; Barboursville.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Leander Smith, Democrat; Glenwood.
A. B. McIntire, Democrat; Lesage.
Constables.....A. Kingery, Democrat; Glenwood.
G. O. Knight, Democrat; Lesage.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. L. Smith, Democrat; Milton.
B. Wilson, Democrat; Milton.
Constable.....H. C. Keaton, Democrat; Milton.

McComas District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.
A. B. Williams, Democrat; Martha.
Constable.....George W. Savage, Democrat; Salt Rock.

POST OFFICES IN CABELL COUNTY.

Barboursville.	Huntington.	Ona.	Yates.
Culloden.	Lesage.	Salt Rock	
Green Bottom.	Martha.	Union Bridge.	
Guyandotte.	Milton.	(W. Huntington).	

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Formed in 1855 from part of Gilmer, and named from John C. Calhoun, a distinguished American statesman. Land area, 286 square miles; population 11,258, census of 1910; estimated population 11,880, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,981, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Grantsville. Altitude 726 feet. Population 282 in 1910; estimated population 325, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.

Sheriff.....M. A. C. Board, Democrat; Grantsville.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....L. C. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Lee Gainer, Democrat; Grantsville.
Chancery Commissioners....A. G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville.
Boyd B. Stutler, Republican; Grantsville.
Clerk County Court.....S. F. Fleming, Republican; Grantsville.
Supt. Free Schools.....A. E. Weaver, Republican; Grantsville.
Surveyor & Road Engineer...D. W. Shock, Democrat; Dodrill.
Assessor.....W. E. Stump, Democrat; Apple Farm.
Com. of School Lands.....B. B. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.
County Commissioners.....President—S. E. Keith, Republican; Arnoldsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
G. W. Dye, Republican; Freed; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
C. A. Witt, Democrat; Minnora; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..W. H. Ayers, Republican; White Pine; term expires in 1919.
T. R. Stump, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires in 1921.
W. E. Powell, Republican; Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. A. Morford, Grantsville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given,)

Chenoweth, E.	Kenney, A. E.	Powell, W. E.
Ferrell, B. B.	Mathews, A. G.	Arnoldsburg
Hamilton, L. C.	Smith, Albert	Hopkins, B.
Hayes, Calhoun	Waldo, J. T.	Minnora.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Tell McDonald, Chairman, Mount Zion; E. Ray Rogers, Secretary; Grantsville; Ira G. Reip, Treasurer, Euclid.

Emery Rogers, Big Bend; Guy Freed, Freed; B. G. Stump, Grantsville; Gilbert Haddox, Lough; W. J. Ayers, Whitepine; R. F. Bennett, Dodrill; Wheeler Chenoweth, Arnoldsburg; Howard Brannon, Rockdale; W. E. Ellison, Oka.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. J. Knotts, Chairman, John M. Hamilton, Jr., Secretary, R. P. Mollohan, Treasurer, Grantsville.

L. L. Ferrell, Freed; B. R. Holbert, Ayers; J. A. Morford, Grantsville; W. H. Jackson, Big Springs; C. P. G. Haught; Sycamore; F. Y. Robinson, Staten; G. L. Lynch and Frank Houchin, Jr., Arnoldsburg; J. S. Conley, Chloe; C. M. Eisman, Minnora.

NEWSPAPERS.

Calhoun Chronicle.....Grantsville. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by R. L. Hamilton; Democratic; circulation 850.

News.....Grantsville. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Boyd B. Stutler; Republican; circulation 800.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Grantsville.....Grantsville. Began business in 1903. A. G. Mathews, President; Arthur G. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $17,000; undivided profits $4,000.

Calhoun County Bank.....Grantsville. Began business in 1901. Dr. T. W. Dye, President; R. M. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $29,400; surplus $26,000.

Peoples Bank.....Grantsville. G. S. Smith, President; B. G. Stump, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $7,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Sheridan District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Ferrell, Democrat; Bigbend.
F. S. Rose, Democrat; Industry.

Constables.....Charles Shanks, Democrat; Bigbend.
John Boice, Democrat; Industry.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.
D. W. Knight, Democrat; Grantsville.

Constables.....Dudley Lutz, Democrat; Grantsville.
W. G. Bennett, Democrat; Mt. Zion.

Sherman District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. H. Minney, Democrat; Russett.
B. F. Ferrell, Democrat; White Pine

Constables.....A. D. Gainer, Democrat; Henrietta.
W. R. Poling, Republican; Russett.

Lee District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. I. Powell, Republican; Arnoldsburg.
F. B. Grim, Democrat; Richardson.
Constable.....George Kerby, Democrat; Hur.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.
W. H. Adams, Democrat; Stinson.
Constables.....A. W. Siers, Democrat; Minnora.
Cal Jarvis, Democrat; Oka.

POST OFFICES IN CALHOUN COUNTY.

Adam.	Claria.	Joker.	Orma.
Altizer.	Cremo.	Leatherbark.	Pink.
Annamoriah.	Dodrill.	Losie.	Richardson.
Apple Farm.	Douglas.	Millstone.	Rocksdale.
Arcade.	Euclid.	Milo.	Roscoe.
Arnoldsburg.	Freed.	Minnora.	Russett.
Ayers.	Frozen.	Mount Zion.	Staten.
Beech.	Grantsville	Mudfork.	Stinson.
Bigbend.	Henrietta.	Nicut.	Sycamore.
Big Springs.	Hur.	Nobe.	Walnut.
Chloe.	Industry.	Oka.	White Pine.

CLAY COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas, and named from Henry Clay. Land area, 332 square miles; population 10,233, census of 1910; estimated population 11,482, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,683, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Clay. Altitude 708 feet. Population 125 in 1910; estimated population 650, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Samuel D. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.
Sheriff.....E. L. Stephenson, Democrat; Clay.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Oscar L. Hall, Republican; Clay.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. Stephenson, Republican; Clay.
Chancery Commissioners...I. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
B. C. Eakle, Democrat; Clay.
Clerk County Court.....James Reed, Republican; Clay.

Supt. Free Schools.....Roscoe C. Mullins, Republican; Clay.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..W. S. Triplett, Democrat; Clay.
Assessor.....W. B. Young, Democrat; Clay.
County Commissioners.....President—B. V. Samples, Democrat; Procious; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Jacob Keith, Republican; Fola; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Jonas L. Bragg, Democrat; Ivydale; term expirts Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. J. Morton, Republican; Lizemores; term expires in 1919.
J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Big Otter; term expires in 1921.
J. S. Bailes, Republican; Harrison; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. R. A. Hamrick, Clay, County Health Officer.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—J. G. Bradley Chairman, Dundon; John Wheeler, Secretary, Clay; P. S. Young, Treasurer, Eldorado.

George Caldwell, Warfield; Noah Evans, Odessa; J. J. Morton and Amos Headrick, Lizemores; John Donahew, Valleyfork; William Stephenson, Clay; David Mullins and Annis Summers, Ivydale; Floyd Salisbury, Widen; Wanna Chapman, Dink.

Democratic Executive Committee—George W. Ball, Chairman, Big Otter; W. T. Hamrick, Secretary, Clay.

John P. Jones, Bomont; Daniel W. Wilson, Glenn; Robert Reedy and R. H. Neal, Indore; Richard Butcher and B. C. Barber, Clay; P. H. Butler, Cresmont; Raymond Bragg, Harrison; C. A. Boggs, Osie; Holly Jarvis, Nebo.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Clay.)

Bell, Alfred W.
Bryant, Standard W.
Davenport, Henry B.
Horan, Thomas O.
Springston, J. R.
Eakle, Branty
Hall, O. L.

NEWSPAPERS.

Clay County Free Press.....Clay. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by J. T. Williams; Democratic.
Messenger.....Clay. Established in 1903; published every Monday by Owen Flynn; Republican; circulation 500.

STATE BANK.

Clay County Bank.....Clay. Began business in 1902. T. B. Stephenson, President. S. H. McLane, Cashier. Capital, $25,000; surplus $16,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. E. Brown, Republican; Procious.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Pleasant District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. C. Walker, Republican; Lizemore.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Henry District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Reed, Democrat; Clay.
B. C. Sears, Democrat; Clay.
Constable.....J. J. Legg, Democrat; Clay.
E. C. Cruikshanks, Democrat; Clay.

Buffalo District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Flinner, Democrat; Duck.
F. M. Morris, Democrat; Big Otter.
Constable.....L. L. Cunningham, Democrat; Big Otter.

POST OFFICES IN CLAY COUNTY.

Bentree.
Big Otter.
Birch Run.
Bomont.
Clay.
Cressman.
Crosby.
Dille.
Dink.
Duck.
Dundon.
Eakle.
Elda.
Eldorado.
Elkhurst.
Enoch.
Floe.
Glen.
Hallburg.
Harrison.
Indore.
Ira.
Ivydale.
Lizemores.
Mamie.
Maysel.
Nebo.
Newford.
Obrion.
Odessa.
Osie,
Paxton.
Procious.
Queen Shoals.
Valleyfork.
Wallback.
Warfield.
Widen.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis, and named from Phillip Doddridge, distinguished Brooke county lawyer and member of congress from Virginia. Land area, 317 square miles; population 12,672, census of 1910; the same, for July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917.

County seat—West Union, Altitude 836 feet. Population 779 in 1910; estimated population 2,000, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court	P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter	Miss Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff	S. L. Ford, Republican; West Union.
Prosecuting Attorney	J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
Clerk Circuit Court	J. E. Kiger, Republican; West Union.
Chancery Commissioners	J. Ramsey, Republican; West Union. J. W. Stuck, Republican; West Union. A. F. McCue, Republican; West Union. J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
Divorce Commissioner	John J. Ingle, Republican; West Union.
Clerk County Court	Hiram Hudson, Republican; West Union.
Supt. Free Schools	L. L. Sadler, Democrat; West Union.
Surveyor	C. C. Freeman, Republican; Big Isaac.
Assessor	J. Benton Swiger, Republican; West Union.
County Commissioners	President—E. M. Williams, Republican; Industrial; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. B. F. Greathouse, Republican; Salem, R. 1; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. J. J. Graham, Republican; Central Station; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures	F. E. Strickling, Republican; West Union.
B'd Review & Equalization	A. C. Stickel, Republican; Salem, R. D.; term expires in 1919. W. F. Hudkins, Democrat; Greenwood; term expires in 1921. J. R. Roberts, Republican; Morgansville; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Wetzel, West Union, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons	West Union. Drs. Albinus Poole, W. L. McLane and A. M. McGovern.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address West Union.)

Blair, J. V.
Brown, W. R.
Chapman, L. W.
Farr, G. W.
Gribble, W. B.
Hammond, Hugh L.
Ingle, John J.
Ireland, P. M.
Jones, J. Clyde
McCue, A. F.
Ramsey, J.
Stuart, W. S.
Stuck, J. W.
Wilcox, James O.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Strickling, Chairman, W. B. Swentzel, Secretary, B. C. Maxwell, Treasurer, West Union.

J. A. Hiley, Central Station; A. J. Zinn, Toll Gate; Henry G. Spurgeon, Blandville; William M. Galmish, Leopold; D. N. Doak, Morgansville R. 1; C. T. Hyatt, Sherwood; A. C. Stickel, Salem R. 1; C. A. Brown, Big Isaac; Andrew Helmich, Center Point; M. R. Cutright, Wallace, R. 1; J. M. Cox, Blandville; G. A. Swisher, Coldwater; Dan W. Gaston, Oxford; Marvel Haught, Oxford R. 1; J. L. Carruthers, West Union R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—S. P. Smith, Chairman, Charles Longacre, Secretary, C. S. Pease, Treasurer, West Union.

Boyd S. Dotson, Greenwood; V. D. Wolfe, West Union R. 1; W. J. Wanstreet, Leopold; O. G. Spurgeon, Blandville, R. 1; D. E. Leatherman, Morgansville; Clyde S. McMillan, Morgansville, R. 1; Emory Slussar, Big Isaac; Benjamin B. Wolfe, Miletus; C. R. Harbert, Wallace R. 2; Walter Smith, Center Point; George Ahouse and Dr. C. L. Pearcy, New Milton; Bruce Barnett, Blandville R. 1; John G. Michael, Oxford.

NEWSPAPERS.

Record..... West Union. Established in 1878; published every Thursday by Herbert T. Davis; Democratic.

Herald..... West Union. Established in 1885; published every Thursday by Roy Meek; Republican; circulation 1,200.

Doddridge Co. Republican....Established in 1909; published every Thursday by the Doddridge County Republican Printing Company; Republican; circulation 1,900.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National.....West Union. J. E. Trainer, President; William J. McElhiney, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

STATE BANKS.

Doddridge County Bank.....West Union. Began business in 1900. J. M. Gribble, President; L. R. Charter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

West Union Bank.....West Union. Began business in 1893. W. Brent Maxwell, President; S. W. Langfitt, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $80,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Central District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. S. Turrill, Republican; Greenwood.
G. B. Pigott, Republican; Central Station.
Constable.....Ray Towner, Republican; Central Station.

Cove District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....Asa Wilcox, Republican; Canton.
E. B. Yerkey, Democrat; Harlin.
Constable.....D. S. McClain, Democrat; Harlin.

Greenbrier District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Cunningham, Republican; Big Isaac.
Constable.....By special appointment.

McClellan District.

Justices of the Peace.....Lindsey Barker, Republican; Dale.
H. D. Snider, Republican; Salem, R. 2.
Constable.....By special appointment.

New Milton District.

Justice of the Peace.....L. F. Randolph, Democrat; New Milton.
J. P. Cox, Republican; Avon.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Southwest District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. S. Nutter, Republican; West Union, R. 1.
Constable.....By special appointment.

West Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Noble, Republican; West Union.
P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.
Constable.....D. O. Warner, Republican; West Union.

POST OFFICES IN DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Ashley.	Center Point.	Leopold.	Sherwood.
Avon.	Central Station.	Long Run.	Smithton.
Big Isaac.	Coldwater.	Miletus.	**West Union.**
Blandville.	Duckworth.	Morgansville.	
Camp.	Greenwood.	New Milton.	
Canton.	Harlin.	Saint Clara.	

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Formed in 1831 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan, and named from General Lafayette. Land area, 667 square miles; population 51,903, census of 1910; estimated population 64,424, July 1, 1916; estimated population 66,441, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Fayetteville. Altitude 1,850 feet. Population 671 in 1910; estimated population 1,000, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William L. Lee, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, April and July, and the third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....J. C. Hamilton, Republican; Fayetteville.
Judge Criminal Court.....Ben D. Koontz, Independent-Republican; Fayetteville.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....J. C. Hamilton.
Sheriff.....Henry McGraw, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Magee McClung, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John Nuttall, Republican; Fayetteville.
Ex-officio Clerk Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners...R. T. Hubard, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville.
F. N. Bacon, Democrat; Fayetteville.
J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.
Edmund R. French, Republican; Fayetteville.
Divorce Commissioner.....Vernon C. Champe, Democrat; Montgomery.
Clerk County Court.....R. J. Stegall, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. W. Cavendish, Democrat; Rainelle.
County Road Engineers.....J. K. McGrath, Fayetteville, South side of river.
T. F. Maloy, Landisburg; North side of river.
Surveyor.....Vacancy.
Assessor.....S. J. Jasper, Democrat; Fayetteville.

Com. of School Lands.....F. N. Bacon, Democrat; Fayetteville.

County Commissioners.....President—Philip Konrad, Democrat; Kanawha Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
R. W. Timberlake, Republican; Jodie; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
H. O. Boley, Democrat; Lookout; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization..Will A. Anderson, Republican; Maplewood; term expires in 1919.
Dr. E. J. Summers, Democrat; Gauley Bridge; term expires in 1921.
A. J. Kincaid, Republican; Page; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. C. Skaggs, Montgomery, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given.)

Bacon, F. N.
Bennett, W. R.
Dillon & Nuckolls
Eary, J. W.
French, Edmund R.
Hamilton, A. W.
Hamilton, J. C.
Hubard, R. T. Jr.,
Love, George
McClung, Magee
Myles, T. A.
Osenton & Horan
Ryan, J. L.
Ryan, M. W.
Simms, John T.
Summerfield, C. R.
Sweeney, T. L.
O'Neal, L. Burke
Montgomery
Brackland, G. H.
Gauley Bridge
Champe, V. C.
Montgomery
Dyer, C. T.
Montgomery
Ellis, J. M.
Oak Hill
Essex, Robert
Glen Jean
Hamilton, R. O.
Hawks Nest
Imboden, George W.
Ansted.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. A. Conley, Chairman, Gauley Bridge; Edwin B. Rocke, Secretary, Glen Jean; H. H. Railey, Assistant Secretary, Montgomery; William McKell, Treasurer, Glen Jean; J. H. Bannister, Vice-Chairman, Thurmond.

Eli J. Taylor, Nuttallburg; Alexander McNabb, MacDonald; Mat Buster and B. E. Claypool, Montgomery; B. K. Richardson, Boomer; Irvin Diggs, Harewood; A. A. Legg, Leander; W. H. Ramsey, Victor; A. P. Burnside, Winona; R. L. Hash, Edmond; J. H. Bannister, Thurmond; R. M. Smith, Landisburg; Garfield Jones, Claremont; O. A. Kneer, Layland.

Democratic Executive Committee—Vernon Champe, Chairman, Montgomery; T. A. Myles, Vice Chairman, R. J. Stegall, Secretary and Treasurer, Fayetteville.

L. S. Jenkins and Charles T. Dyer, Montgomery: E. J. Summers, Gauley Bridge; R. C. Martin, Harewood; R. R. Crawford, Lansing; W. C. Nuckols, Ansted; Dr. S W. Price, Scarbro; J. R. Charlton, Macdonald; J. R. Ford Layland; W. L. Martin, Springdale; Dr. J. W. Walker, Winona; G. W. Selvey, Divide; C. B. Trenor, Fire Creek.

NEWSPAPERS.

Journal..... Fayetteville. Established in 1876; published every Thursday by the Fayette Journal Company; Republican; circulation 2,250.

Democrat..... Fayetteville. Established in 1913; published every Tuesday by C. A. Pickett, lessee; Democratic.

Tribune & Free Press..... Fayetteville. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by Charles A. Goddard; Republican; circulation 2,000.

News..... Montgomery. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Luther S. Montgomery; Republican.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Fayette Co. National Bank.. Fayetteville. A. W. Hamilton, President; A. B. Abbott, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

National Bank of Thurmond.. Thurmond. W. E. Deegans, President; J. Hugh Miller, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $22,626.02.

Ansted National Bank..... Ansted. William N. Page, President, W. L. Burruss, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $15,000.

Merchants National Bank.... Montgomery. S. P. Campbell, President; B. E. Claypool, Cashier, R. M. Holstein, Assistant Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

Montgomery National Bank.. Montgomery. S. H. Montgomery, President; R. L. Matthews, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus and profits $45,000.

Winona National Bank..... Winona. R. L. Walker, President; Joseph R. Hisey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $8,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Fayette.....Fayetteville. Began business in 1904. M. M. Malcolm, President; J. T. Grose, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,000.

Bank of Mount Hope.....Mount Hope. Began business in 1902. P. M. Snyder, President; L. S. Tully, Cashier. Capital $85,000; surplus $85,000.

New River Banking & Trust Company.....Thurmond. Began business in 1904. G. H. Caperton, President; F. D. Drumheller, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits, $45,000.

Bank of Gauley.....Gauley Bridge. Began business in 1905. R. H. Miller, President; F. H. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $18,225.63.

Bank of Glen Jean.....Glen Jean. Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

Merchants & Miners Bank...Oak Hill. Began business in 1906. George W. Jones, President; W. R. Hayes, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $45,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fayetteville District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. Oscar Allen, Democrat; Mt. Hope.
C. L. Ballard, Democrat; Glen Jean.

Constables..... Kyle Allen, Democrat; Glen Jean.
J. S. Nugen, Democrat; Gatewood.

Falls District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. H. Brackland, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
E. G. Landers, Republican; Boomer.

Constables.....Bert N. Evans, Republican; Boomer.
W. A. Foster, Republican; Jodie.

Kanawha District.

Justices of the Peace.....Clarence J. Lowrey, Democrat; Mt. Carbon.
B. S. Hastings, Republican; Montgomery.

Constables.....William Grounds, Democrat; Powellton.
C. L. Huddleston, Democrat; Montgomery.

Mountain Cove District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. R. Cooper, Democrat; Hawks Nest.
W. R. Holmes, Democrat; Lansing.

Constable..... H. W. Crone, Republican; Ansted.

Nuttall District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Horrocks, Republican; Winona
Lemon Ramsey, Republican; Winona
Constables.....W. N. Blume, Republican; Lookout.
M. V. White, Republican; Winona.

Sewell Mountain District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. F. Johnson, Democrat; Corliss.
Morgan Bailey, Republican; Sewell.
Constables.....H. C. Bennett, Democrat; Thurmond.
G. F. Atkins, Democrat; Landisburg.

Quinnimont District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. L. Hawley, Republican; Claremont.
R. A. White, Republican; Layland.
Constables.....W. W. Fox, Republican; Crickmer.
B. C. Flint, Republican; Layland.

POST OFFICES IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

Ansted.
Bachman.
Backus.
Beckwith
Beury.
Boomer.
Boone.
Cannelton.
Caperton.
Carbondale.
Carlisle.
Claremont.
Clifftop.
Clifty.
Clute.
Concho.
Corliss.
Crickmer.
Crosier.
Danese.
Deep Water.
Deitz.
Dempsey.
Derryhale.
Dimmock.
Divide.
Dothan.
Dubree.
Elmo.
Elverton.
Export.
Fayette.
Fayetteville.
Finlow.
Fire Creek.
Fort Defiance.
Gamoca.
Gatewood.
Gauley Bridge.
Glen Ferris.
Glen Jean.
Graydon.
Hamlet.
Harewood.
Harvey.
Hawk's Nest.
Hico.
Hill Top.
Honeydew.
Jenky.
Jodie.
Kanawha Falls.
Kay Moor.
Keeneys Creek.
Kilsyth.
Kimberley.
Lawton.
Layland.
Leander.
Lelilong.
Lochgelly.
Longacre.
Long Branch.
Lookout.
Lucas.
McKendree.
Macdonald.
Mahan.
Maplewood.
Marting.
Marvel.
Milburn.
Miller.
Minden.
Montgomery.
Mountain Cove.
Mount Carbon.
Mount Hope.
Mulvane.
Nallen.
Newlyn.
Nuttallburg.
Oak Hill.
Page.
Quinnimont.
Ramsey.
Ravens Eye.
Red Spring.
Redstar.
Robson.
Romont.
Rush Run.
Russellville.
Sanger.
Scarbro.
Sevy.
Sewell.
Smithers.
Spring Dale.
Stone Cliff.
Summerlee.
Sun.
Thayer.
Thurmond.
Tipler.
Vanetta.
Victor.
Westerly.
Whipple.
Willis Branch.
Wingrove.
Winona.

Dunloop,	Kincaid.	Pax.	Wriston.
Eagle.	Kingston.	Pittman.	Wyndal.
Edmond.	Landisburg.	Powellton.	
Elkridge.	Lansing.	Prince.	
Elliott.	Laurel Creek.	Prudence.	

GILMER COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Lewis and Kanawha; named from Thomas Walker Gilmer, of Albemarle county, who served a short time as Governor of Virginia, but resigned to take a seat in Congress; was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Taylor, and fourteen days after his appointment was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the American war steamer "Princeton", at Mount Vernon. Gilmer county has a land area of 331 square miles; population 11,379, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Glenville. Altitude 734 feet. Population 336 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy.)
Sheriff.....Jacob Moore, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Prosecuting Attorney.....B. W. Craddock, Democrat; Glenville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. W. Davis, Democrat; Glenville.
Chancery Commissioners...O. C. McQuain, Democrat, Glenville.
C. M. Bennett, Democrat; Glenville.
J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville.
Divorce Commissioner.....M. B. Morris, Republican; Glenville.
Clerk County Court.....N. E. Rymer, Democrat; Glenville.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. E. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.
Surveyor.....William M. Moss, Democrat; Cedarville.
County Road Engineer.....Fred Lewis, Democrat; Glenville.
Assessor.....Homer G. Woodford, Democrat; Revel.
Com. of School Lands.....J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.
County Commissioners.....Simon White, Democrat; Troy; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
D. L. Coberly, Democrat; Glenville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
G. B. Reed, Democrat; Glenville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..Edward M. Talbott, Democrat; Troy; term expires in 1919.
J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1921.
Frank Ball, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. William A. Rymer, Glenville, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Glenville. Drs. W. A. Rymer, J. E. Corkrean, Worthy Smith

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Glenville, unless otherwise given.)

Barnett, L. H.
Bennett, C. M.
Craddock, B. W.
Hays, S. A.
Hendrick, J. J.
Holt, A. L.
Jones, J. D.
Kidd, R. F.
McQuain, O. C.
Young, Guy B.
Zinn, L. D.
Hamilton, L. C. Grantsville.
Wilson, F. M. Normantown.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Lee R. Whiting, Chairman, De Kalb; M. B. Morris, Secretary, L. D. Zinn, Treasurer, Glenville.

L. G. Roberts, Normantown; H. C. Whiting, De Kalb; W. A. Moore, Tanner; D. A. Morris, M. B. Summers, E. G. Rohrbough, Glenville; J. Blaine Nutter, Auburn; W. H. Patterson, Linn.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. F. Kidd, Chairman, G. C. Helmick, Secretary, O. C. McQuain, Treasurer, Glenville.

L. D. Conley, Cedarville; A. J. Moore, Perkins, Lee Gainer, De-Kalb; R. C. Webster, Tanner; Cecil Hays, Glenville; O. S. Connolly, Cox's Mills; O. W. West, Auburn

NEWSPAPERS.

Pathfinder.....Glenville. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by M. B. Morris; Republican; circulation 700.

Democrat.....Glenville. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by C. W. Marsh; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

STATE BANKS.

Glenville Banking & Trust Company.....Glenville. Began business in 1903. E. G. Rohrbough, President; Howard R. Brannon, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $8,000.

Kanawha Union Bank.....Glenville. Began business in 1906. S. A. Hays, President; John E. Arbuckle, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $40,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Roe, Democrat; Cedarville.
William W. James, Democrat; Cedarville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

DeKalb District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.
L. F. Gumm, Republican; Tanner.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Glenville District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.
F. L. Powell, Democrat; Glenville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Troy District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Curry, Republican; Troy.
E. T. Bush, Democrat; Cox's Mills.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN GILMER COUNTY.

Baldwin.	Dusk.	Normantown.	Stumptown.
Bennett.	Gilmer.	Orton.	Tanner.
Bobbin.	**Glenville.**	Perkins.	Troy.
Cedarville.	Gulflight.	Revel.	Valley.
Conings.	Hardmon.	Revere.	Withers.
Coxs Mills.	Index.	Sand Fork.	
Dekalb.	Letter Gap.	Shock.	
Dora.	Linn.	Stouts Mills.	

GRANT COUNTY.

Formed in 1866 from part of Hardy county and named from General Ulysses Simpson Grant. Land area, 461 square miles; population 7,838, census of 1910; estimated population 8,193, July 1, 1916; estimated population 8,250, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Petersburg. Altitude 934 feet. Population 500 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican, Keyser.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Miss C. V. Getzendanner, Keyser.
Sheriff.....W. H. Muntzing, Republican; Maysville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....I. D. Smith, Republican; Petersburg.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts...D. P. Hendrickson, Republican; Petersburg.
Chancery Commissioners...D. P. Hendrickson.
H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....R. W. Baker.
Supt. Free Schools.....H. F. Groves, Republican; Petersburg.
County Road Supervisor.....G. H. Rinehart, Republican; Arthur.
Surveyor.....S. A. Stonestreet, Republican; Streby.
Assessor.....G. E. Ours, Republican; Dorcas.
Com. of School Lands.....L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
County Commissioners.....President—D. O. Fout, Republican; Maysville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
E. W. Whitesel, Republican; Petersburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Walter Kitzmiller, Republican; Mt. Storm; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
B'd Review & Equalization..H. E. Schell, Republican; Petersburg; term expires in 1919.
Isaac Lewis, Republican; Greenland; term expires in 1921.
B. J. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John N. Judy, Petersburg, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Petersburg.)

Baker, R. W. Judy, E. L. Welton, A. J.
Forman, L. J.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. C. Smith, Chairman, Julius Thompson, Secretary, Petersburg.

C. E. Vossler, Maysville; I. V. Inskeep, Martin; A. F. Schwartz and John M. Lee, Gormania.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. F. Baker, Chairman and Treasurer, S. L. Hyre, Secretary, Petersburg.

T. W. Michael, Medley; Will Russell, Twin Mountain; Charles Head, Mt. Storm.

NEWSPAPERS.

Grant County Press.....Petersburg. Established in 1895; published every Friday by Arch J. Welton; Republican; circulation 1,600.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Gormania. C. H. Vossler, President; James W. Park, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANK.

Grant County Bank.....Petersburg. Began business in 1902. L. J. Forman, President; B. J. Baker, Cashier. Capital $48,000; surplus $18,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Milroy District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. C. Vance, Republican; Petersburg.
A. N. Kile, Republican; Petersburg.
Constable.....W. H. Ours, Republican; Corner.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. E. Powell, Republican; Maysville.
George W. Porter, Republican; Maysville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. Aronhalt, Republican; Gormania.
Isaac Lewis, Republican; Greenland.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN GRANT COUNTY.

Arthur.	Forman.	Landes.	**Petersburg.**
Bayard.	Gormania.	Martin.	Rough Run.
Bismark.	Greenland.	Masonville.	Scherr.

Corner.	Henry.	Maysville.	Streby.
Dobbins.	Jordanrun.	Medley.	Twin Mountain.
Dorcas.	Ketterman.	Mount Storm.	Williamsport.
Falls.	Lahmansville.	Pansy.	Wilson.

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Formed in 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties, and named from its principal river. Land area, 998 square miles; population 24,833, census of 1910; estimated population 27,442, July 1, 1916; estimated population 27,862, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Lewisburg. Altitude 2,000 feet, approximately. Population 803 in 1910; estimated population 820, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Sheriff.....J. M. Miller, Republican; Lewisburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Scott McWhorter, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....H. C. Skaggs, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Chancery Commissioners...S. N. Pace, Democrat; Lewisburg.
S. M. Austin, Democrat; Lewisburg.
W. L. Kershner, Republican; Frankford.
W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....John W. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk County Court.....John S. Crawford, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. F. Richardson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
County Road Engineer.....R. Bern Holt, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Surveyor.....James W. Rader, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Assessor.....E. B. Miller, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Com. of School Lands.....Frank K. Rader, Lewisburg.
County Commissioners.....President—S. W. Hinkle, Democrat; Unus; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. O. McClung, Democrat; Crawley; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Thomas W. Shields, Democrat; Frankford; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..J. E. McClung, Democrat; Lewisburg.
B'd Review & Equalization..R. C. Slaughter, Republican; Alderson; term expires in 1919.
J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Maxwelton; term expires in 1921.
W. B. Hines, Republican; White Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Parker, Lewisburg, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Lewisburg, unless otherwise given.)

Arbuckle, J. W.
Arbuckle, J. E.
Austin, S. M.
Dennis, Thomas H.
Gilmer, Henry
McWhorter, J. S.
Preston, S. P.
Price, Samuel
Van Sickler, H. L.
Pace, S. N.
Crosier, J. H.
Ronceverte.
Keadle, R. Lee
Ronceverte.
Kershner, W. L.
Frankford.
Nolan, Elmer
Thompson, George C.
Alderson.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—T. L. Woodson, Chairman, Alderson; N. W. Russell, Secretary, Lewisburg; D. H. Kauffelt, Treasurer, Ronceverte.

John T. Pinnell, Alvon; A. G. Wade, Neola; E. W. Nowlan, Alderson; J. H. Walton, Julia; H. W. Boothe, Frankford; Ira W. Folden and W. M. Boal, Ronceverte; G. W. Rogers and A. W. McDowell, Organ Cave; G. A. Jackson, Lewisburg; W. L. Hines, Rupert; J. F. Weber, Rainelle; J. L. Wade and Mack Gillispie, White Sulphur Springs; T. A. Knight, Williamsburg; E. I. Nicely, Trout.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. J. A. Jackson, Chairman, Thomas P. Doughty, Secretary, Ronceverte; James W. McClung, Treasurer, Lewisburg.

Jesse L. Hern and D. W. Watts, Lewisburg; W. J. Kramer and N. B. McDowell, Ronceverte; Howard Templeton and G. Lake White, White Sulphur Springs; G. Lynn Clark, Neola; William S. Waid, Alvon; Marion M. Burr, Renick; J. W. Livesay, Frankford; J. Harry Corkrean, Williamsburg; G. H. Harrah, Hughart; F. H. Anschutz, Rupert; W. B. Jones, Meadow Bluff; E. L. Buster, Blue Sulphur Springs; J. N. Leach, Alderson.

NEWSPAPERS.

Greenbrier Independent.....Lewisburg. Established in 1866; published every Friday by Thomas H. Dennis; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

Times.....Ronceverte. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by A. S. Woodhouse; Democratic; circulation 1,600.

West Virginia News.....Ronceverte. Established in 1897; published every Saturday by William B. Blake & Son; Republican; circulation 2,900.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Ronceverte National Bank...Ronceverte. C. H. Thompson, President; James R. Johnson, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

First National Bank of Ronceverte.....Ronceverte. W. E. Nelson, President; A. B. C. Bray, Cashier Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Greenbrier.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1897. J. M. Scaggs, President; H. F. Hunter, Vice President and Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Bank of Lewisburg.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1871. Mason Mathews, President; W. E. Nelson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $150,000.

Bank of White Sulphur Spgs.White Sulphur Springs. Began business in 1906. W. B. Hines, President; E. C. Curry, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $7,000.

Bank of Rupert.....Rupert. Began business in 1906. L. E. McClung, President; H. W. Bivins, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $630.

Bank of Rainelle.....Rainelle. Began business in 1912. Lewis C. Dyer, President; Thomas M. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Bank of Renick.....Renick. Began business in 1909. J. S. Wickline, President; F. P. Clark, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lewisburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. R. Burdette, Democrat; Lewisburg.
F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.

Constables.....M. R. Gillespie, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Brice A. Wade, Democrat; Lewisburg.

Meadow Bluff District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. D. Ruckman, Democrat; Clintonville.
J. E. Smith, Republican; Rainelle.

Constable.....H. C. Heaster, Democrat; Kipling.

Williamsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. W. Gilkeson, Democrat; Cornstalk.
C. W. Burr, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Constable.....By special appointment.

White Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Hippert, Republican; White Sulphur.
W. G. Moss, Republican; White Sulphur.
Constables.....J. E. Ayers, Democrat; White Sulphur.
J. E. Forren, Republican; White Sulphur.

Fort Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.
J. W. Fink, Democrat; Fort Spring.
Constables.....R. H. Brown, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Luther Walton, Republican; Ronceverte.

Anthonys Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Ramsey, Republican; Alvon.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Irish Corner District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. C. Erwin, Democrat; Patton.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Blue Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.
J. L. Sawyers, Democrat; Smoot.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Falling Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. Boothe, Republican; Frankford.
W. P. Keever, Republican; Esty.
Constables.....R. L. Collins, Republican; Frankford.
Augustus McClung, Democrat; Renick.

POST OFFICES IN GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Alvon.	Duo.	Loveridge,	Sewell Valley.
Anthony.	Esty.	McClungs.	Smoot.
Argo.	Farmdale.	Majhay.	Spring Creek.
Asbury.	Fort Spring.	Maxwelton.	Sue.
Auto.	Frankford.	Meadow Bluff.	Sunlight.
Bingham.	Grassy Meadow.	Modoc.	Tincher.
Blaker Mills.	Greenbrier.	Neola.	Trainer.
Blue Sul. Spgs,	Henning.	Nutterville.	Trout.
Brantville.	Hughart.	Organ Cave.	Unus.

Caldwell.
Clark.
Clintonville.
Cordova.
Cornstalk.
Crawley.
Dawson.
Dennis.
Jetsville.
Judyton.
Julia.
Kieffer.
Kipling.
Lawn.
Leonard.
Lewisburg.
Oscar.
Rainelle.
Renick.
Renicks Valley.
Richlands.
Rorer.
Ronceverte.
Rupert.
Vago.
Vale.
White Sulphur Springs.
Williamsburg.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Formed in 1754 from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties; named from Hampshire, England; is the oldest county in the state. Area 648 square miles; population 11,694, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Romney. Altitude 926 feet. Population 1,112 in 1910; estimated population 1,200 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....A. L. Pugh, Democrat; Capon Bridge.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
Clerk Circuit Court.....V. M. Poling, Democrat; Romney.
Chancery Commissioners....J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.
Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
Clerk County Court.....C. W. Haines, Democrat; Romney.
Supt. Free Schools.....Arthur Slonaker, Democrat; Dillons Run.
Surveyor.....H. J. Compton, Democrat; Augusta.
Assessor.....E. H. Blue, Democrat; Romney.
Com. School Lands.....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
County Commissioners.....President—A. V. Parker, Democrat; Romney; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
F. P. Allen, Democrat; Shanks; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
J. A. Watring, Democrat; Hanging Rock; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..Maurice Scanlon, Republican; Three Churches; term expires in 1919.
John A. Loy, Republican; Paw Paw R. 1; term expires in 1921.
G. W. Parson, Democrat; Romney; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Shull, Romney, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Romney.)

Cornwell & Cowgill,
Cornwell, William B.
Gilkeson, H. B.
Kump, G. K.
Kuykendall, J. Sloan
Lamon, John
Pownall, Thomas E.
Thompson, L. V.
White, Robert
Williams, George H.
Zimmerman, J. S.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Ccmmittee—W. H. McDonald, Chairman and Treasurer, H. H. Cookus, Secretary, Romney.

D. L. Larrick, High View; Sidney Carrier, Lehew; W. N. Satterfield, Green Spring; William Sanille and J. B. Rannells, Three Churches; William Shanholtzer, Augusta; T. E. Pownall, Thomas H. McDonald and John M. Shanholtzer, Romney; J. V. Huffman and N. P. High, Purgittsville; J. A. Loy, Forks of Capon; M. O. Harner, Capon Bridge.

Democratic Executive Committee—Ira V. Cowgill, Chairman, Blair M. Haines, Treasurer, Romney; M. I. Haines, Secretary, Hoy; E. W. Noland, Assistant Secretary, Slanesville.

John W. Omps, Bloomery; C. T. Powell, Paw Paw, R. D.; J. S. Davis, Yellow Spring; John P. Harness, Concord; Charles S. Davy, Rada; Charles W. High, Junction; George W. Billmyre, Hanging Rock; W. H. Park, Ruckman; J. Edgar Day, Points; N. B. Guthrie, Springfield.

NEWSPAPER.

Hampshire Review.....Romney. Established in 1884; published every Wednesday by Cornwell & Dinkle; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Romney. Amos L. Pugh, President; W. M. Williams, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $6,500.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Romney.....Romney. Began business in 1888. John J. Cornwell, President; G. W. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus and undivided profits $48,000; deposits August 1, 1917, $467,700.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Mill Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. W. Veach, Republican; Purgitsville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Romney District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. H. Maloney, Democrat; Romney.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Springfield District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. W. Starnes, Democrat; Springfield.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Sherman District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. H. Hott, Democrat; Kirby.
Constable.....G. W. Brown, Democrat; Kirby.

Capon District.

Justice of the Peace.....L. E. Brill, Democrat; Yellow Springs.
Constable.....J. E. Eaton, Democrat; Capon Bridge.

Bloomery District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Gore District.

Justice of the Peace.....I. M. Hockman, Democrat; Slanesville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Augusta.	Green Springs.	Millbrook.	Shanks.
Bloomery.	Hanging Rock.	Nero.	Slanesville.
Cacapehon.	Higginsville.	Northriver Mills.	South Branch.
Capon Bridge.	High View.	Okonoko.	Springfield.
Capon Springs.	Hooks Mills.	Pleasant Dale.	Springgap.
Cold Stream.	Hoy.	Points.	Three Churches.
Concord.	Intermont.	Purgitsville.	Vanderlip.
Delray.	Junction.	Rada.	Wappocomo.

Dillons Run,	Kirby.	Rio.	Yellow Spring.
Ford Hill.	Lehew.	Romney.	
Glebe.	Levels.	Ruckman.	
Good.	Loom.	Sedan.	

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from part of Brooke county, and named from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. Land area, 83 square miles; population 10,465, census of 1910; estimated population 12,838, July 1, 1916; estimated population 13,220, July 1, 1917.

County seat—New Cumberland, Altitude 667 feet. Population 1,807 in 1910; estimated population 2,300, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November.

Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Shrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.

Sheriff.....A. S. Cooper, Republican; New Cumberland.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. W. Ingram, Republican; New Cumberland.

Clerk Circuit Court.....F. M. Cochran, Republican; New Cumberland.

Chancery Commissioners....R. M. Brown, Republican; New Cumberland.
J. A. McKenzie, Republican; New Cumberland.
G. L. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland.
Frank Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.

Divorce Commissioner.....E. A. Hart, Republican; New Cumberland.

Clerk County Court.....R. R. Hobbs, Republican; New Cumberland.

Supt. Free Schools.....H. O. Miller, Republican; New Cumberland.

Surveyor & Road Engineer...C. E. Grafton, Republican; New Cumberland.

Com. School Lands.....E. A. Hart.

Assessor.....C. L. Jackson, Republican; Chester.

County Commissioners.....President—John S. Swanney, Republican; New Cumberland; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Samuel Minesinger, Republican; New Cumberland, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Hooker W. Allison, Republican; Chester; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

Sealer Weights & Measures..James E. Ward, Republican; New Cumberland.

B'd Review & Equalization..L. S. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland; term expires in 1919.
E. E. Betteridge, Republican; Newell; term expires in 1921.
R. C. Evans, Republican; Weirton; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. P. Beaumont, New Cumberland, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, New Cumberland, unless otherwise given.)

Bambrick, George L.
Bradley, Frank L.
Brown, R. M.
Campbell, John A.
Donehoo, John R.
Hart, E. A.
Marshall, Oliver S.
McKenzie, J. A.
Robertson, A. W.
Allison, Arthur G.
Chester
Ingram, George D.
Ingram, William
Marshall, E. D.
Chester
Levy, J. B.
Weirton
Newell, R. M.
Newell

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—R. M. Brown, Chairman, H. S. Cain, Treasurer New Cumberland; H. B. Bartley, Secretary, Chester.

R. A. Bartley, Chester; W. C. Miller, Newell; Wood M. Moore and C. W. Marshall, Pughtown; Will J. Heilman and William Moulds, Weirton.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. N. Finley, Chairman, Chester; S. B. Bambrick, Secretary, J. L. McFadden, Treasurer, New Cumberland.

Dr. H. A. Turk, Newell; T. P. Stewart, Pughtown; Harry Dunlevy, New Cumberland, R. 4; Dr. C. A. Clemmer, Weirton; James A. Purdy, Holidays Cove.

NEWSPAPERS.

Hancock County Courier....New Cumberland. Established in 1869; published every Friday by J. R. Plattenburg; Democratic; circulation 800.

Independent..... New Cumberland. Established in 1877; published every Thursday by Robert M. Brown; Republican; circulation 1300.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....New Cumberland. J. A. Campbell, President; James E. Brandon, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

First National Bank.....Chester. John E. Newell, President; O. O. Allison, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $19,000.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Weirton.....Weirton. Began business in 1911. E. T. Weir, President; D. M. Peterson, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $33,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Allison, Republican; Chester.
T. P. Finley, Republican; Newell.

Constables.....J. H. Allison, Republican; Chester.
John Matheney, Republican; Newell.

Poe District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. A. Hill, Republican; Pughtown.
James D. Cameron, Democrat; Pughton.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....James Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.
W. H. Fickes, Prohibitionist, New Cumberland.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Butler District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. M. Maginnis, Republican; Weirton.
Thomas Hoffman, Democrat; Weirton.

Constables.....Harry Brooks, Republican; Weirton.
W. Ice, Republican; Weirton.

POST OFFICES IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

Chester. Holidays Cove. Newell. Weirton.
Congo. New Cumberland. Pughtown.

HARDY COUNTY.

Formed in 1786 from part of Hampshire county, and named from Samuel Hardy, an early member of Congress from Virginia. Land area, 574 square miles. Population 9,163, census of 1910; estimated population 9,611, July 1, 1916; estimated population 9,684, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Moorefield. Altitude 1,200 feet. Population 646 in 1910; estimated population 700, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Sheriff.....F. B. Chrisman, Democrat; Lost River. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Edward Chipley; Democrat; Moorefield.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts...C. B. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield.
Chancery Commissioners.....J. J. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
R. A. Wilson, Democrat; Moorefield.
Supt. Free Schools.....E. A. Hawse, Democrat; Moorefield.
Surveyor.....J. William Kuykendall, Democrat; Moorefield.
Assessor.....W. S. Marshall, Democrat; Lost City.
County Commissioners.....President—John G. Clower, Democrat; Glebe; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Ludwig Keller, Democrat; Kessel; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Joseph T. Frye, Democrat; Wardensville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..George T. Leatherman, Republican; Oldfields; term expires in 1919.
J. Ward Wood, Democrat; Lost City; term expires in 1921.
John R. Baker, Republican; Wardensville; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. R. W. Love, Moorefield; County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Moorefield.)

Carr, H. S.
Chipley, J. Edward
Chipley, John J.
Gamble, M. W.
McCauley, G. W.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. D. Wilkins, Chairman, Needmore; J, Perry Heltzell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wardensville.

C. U. Fout, Purgittsville; M. A. Evans, Flats; J. H. Kessel, Kessel; I. E. Kuykendall, Fisher; B. F. Heishman, Baker; Dr H. W. Rollings, Lost City; William H. Miller, Baker.

Democratic Executive Committee—Arthur Cunningham, Chairman, George Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer, Moorefield.

D. L. Swisher, Rio; J. B. Heishman, Wardensville; B. A. Combs, Needmore; A. M. Snider, Mathias; Frank Haas, Lost River; Dr. O. V. Brooks, Moorefield; Joseph Miller, Flats.

NEWSPAPER.

Examiner.....Moorefield. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by Sam A. McCoy; Democrat; circulation 1,900.

NATIONAL BANK.

South Branch Valley National Bank.....Moorefield. M. S. Hinkle, President; M. Dasher, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANK.

Hardy County Bank.....Moorefield. Began business in 1909. George T. Leatherman, President; Robert A. Wilson, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $900.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Capon District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. H. Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.
Abe Heishman, Democrat; Wardensville.

Constable.....J. Marion Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.

Lost River District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Walker, Democrat; Lost City.
B. A. Jenkins, Republican; Mathias.

Constables.....John W. Riffey, Democrat; Lost City.
J. B. Riggleman, Democrat; Mathias.

Moorefield District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Paskel, Democrat; Moorefield.
T. J. Hawse, Democrat; Rockoak.
Constable.....N. M. Wilkins, Democrat; Needmore.

South Fork District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. G. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constables.....C. R. Bradfield, Democrat; Needmore.
John Henry, Democrat; Fisher.

POST OFFICES IN HARDY COUNTY.

Baker.	Fisher.	McCauley.	Perry.
Bass.	Flats.	Mathias.	Peru.
Brake.	Inkerman.	Milam.	Rockoak.
Doman.	Kessel.	Moorefield.	Wardensville.
Durgon.	Lost City.	Needmore.	
Fabius,	Lost River.	Old Fields.	

HARRISON COUNTY.

Formed in 1784 from part of Monongalia county, and named from Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia in 1781, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area 416 square miles; population 48,381, census of 1910; estimated population 61,389, July 1, 1916; estimated population 63,484, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Clarksburg. Altitude 1,000 feet. Population 11,389 in 1910; estimated population 12,438, July 1, 1916; estimated population 12,960, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Judge Criminal Court.....James W. Robinson, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Sheriff.....Lloyd D. Griffin, Republican; Clarksburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Will E. Morris, Republican; Clarksburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....I. Wade Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
Chancery Commissioners....Charles G. Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
H. W. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.
W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
L. C. Crile, Republican; Clarksburg.
Taney Harrison, Democrat; Clarksburg.
S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican; Clarksburg.

Divorce Commissioner.....Edmund F. Garrett, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Clerk County Court.....J. J. Crews, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....Carl S. Lawson, Republican; Clarksburg.
County Road Engineer.....Guy M. Harbert, Republican; Clarksburg.
Surveyor.....Cuthbert A. Osborn, Republican; Clarksburg.
Assessor.....Ira L. Swiger, Republican; Clarksburg.
Com. School Lands.....W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
County Commissioners.....President—John J. Sturm, Republican; Shinnston; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Isaac L. Davisson, Republican; Wallace; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Dorsey W. Cork, Republican; Clarksburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..Charles A. Chambers, Republican; Clarksburg.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. D. Bassel, Democrat; Interstate; term expires in 1919.
S. S. Faris, Republican; Bridgeport; term expires in 1921.
John M. Flanagan, Republican; Clarksburg; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Clarksburg, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Clarksburg. Drs. E. N. Flowers, J. B. Winfield and C. T. Arnett.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Clarksburg, unless otherwise given.)

Burnside, Guy H.
Carr, L. A.
Carter & Sheets
Cauffield, Leo P.
Clifford, J. Philip
Coffman, Charles G.
Conaway & Tidler
Crile, L. C.
Davis, C. C.
Swartz & Templeman
Douglass, R. S.
Downs, Harry R.
Duthie, George H.
Findley, A. J.
Garrett, Edmund F.
Gore, Claude W.
Harmer, Harvey W.
Johnson, Charles B.
Law, James E.
Lee, D. C.
Lewis, Ernest D.
Lewis, O. C.
Louchery, Charles W.
Neff & Lohm
McDonald, O. L.
McIntire, D. S.
McManaway, J. C.
Morgan, Haze
Morris, Wm. E.
Parrish, Roy E.
Powell, Frank M.
Robinson, Howard L.
Robinson, Jas. W.
Ross, John, Jr.
Snider, Millard F.
Sperry & Sperry
Stathers, William G.
Steptoe & Johnson
Stout & Merendino
Strosnider, Homer
Strother, Ray L.
Sutton, Charles A.
Sutton, F. O.
Taylor, Wm. H.
Winer, A.
Williams, Homer W.
Williams, Glenn F.
Wilson, Robert R. Clarksburg.
Workman, A. Carl Mt. Clare

Harrison, S. R., Jr.
Harrison, Taney
Hoffheimer, Geo. M.
James, Howard J.
Jarvis, B. B.
Scott, C. C.
Shinn, Fred L.
Smith, Harvey F.
Smith & Jackson
Southern, John C.
Martin, Hugh M.
Shinnston
Randolph, Ernest
Salem

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Roy E. Parrish, Chairman, I. Wade Coffman, Secretary and Treasurer, Clarksburg.

Frank B. Haymaker, W. J. Parkhill, B. F. Robinson, Ernest S. Swiger, Dr. W. P. Goff, Charles W. Louchery, Guy H. Burnside and James N. Hess, Clarksburg; Basil H. Lucas and William A. Meredith, Shinnston; Claude J. Ryan, Hepzibah; Clarence T. Harbert, Dola R. 1; Essell M. Robinson, Shinnston, R. D.; O. M. Shuttleworth and D. S. Young, Lost Creek R. 2; A. C. Leisenring and Cookman Smith, Lost Creek; Henry G. Bennett, Brown; George T. Williamson, Wallace; A. D. Fitzhugh and Dana L. Gawthrop, Bridgeport; William F. Meredith, Wolf Summit; Claude Pepper, Salem; A. A. Ladwig, West Milford; Wirt W. Post, Lost Creek R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—Ernest D. Lewis, Chairman, Fred L. Shinn, Secretary, James M. White, Treasurer, Clarksburg.

John A. Tierney, Isaac J. Coston, E. F. Hood, James S. Rodney, Carl W. Neff, John J. Dolan and W. Guy Tetrick, Clarksburg; Dr. T. S. Maloy, Shinnston; James W. Tetrick, Enterprise; John W. Flanagan, Adamston; Thomas J. Francis, Wilsonburg; Dr. B. E. Swiger, Dola; E. L. Tucker, Lumberport; William C. Bond and Alexander P. Stuart, Mt. Clare R. 1; F. F. Maxwell, Mt. Clare; Allen Smith, Lost Creek; T. W. Robey, Wallace; George N. Holden and J. Watson Johnson, Bridgeport; James A. Bumgardner, Salem; Robert M. Carter, Bristol, R. 1; Hiram T. Burnside, Wolf Summit; R. D.; A. B. Coffindaffer, Jane Lew R. 2.

NEWSPAPERS.

Telegram.....Clarksburg. Established as a weekly in 1861; as a daily in 1901; Sunday edition established in 1914; published every evening except Sunday and on Sunday morning by the Clarksburg Telegram Company; Republican; week-day circulation 7,500, Sunday 6,000.

Exponent.....Clarksburg. Established in 1910; published every morning except Monday by The Exponent Company; Democratic; circulation 6,395.

Express.....Salem. Established in 1900; published every Friday by the Salem Express Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 650.

Herald.....Salem. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by the Salem Herald Company; Republican; circulation 800.

News.....Shinnston. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by W. A. Meredith; local; circulation 900.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Empire National Bank.....Clarksburg. V. L. Highland, President; E. B. Deison, Vice President; Oscar C. Wilt, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and undivided profits (earned) $300,000.

Merchants National Bank....Clarksburg. R. T. Lowndes, President; S. H. White, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

Union National Bank.....Clarksburg. W. B. Maxwell, President; E. S. Ice, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $226,000.

First National Bank.....Salem. G. Payne, President; L. C. Reeder, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus and undivided profits $53,786.

First National Bank.....Shinnston. George W. Harrison, President; C. A. Cole, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $22,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bridgeport Bank.....Bridgeport. Began business in 1903. S. S. Faris, President; Norman D. Sutton, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $22,000.

Clarksburg Trust Company..Clarksburg. Began business in 1914. W. I. Booth, President; E. J. Stout, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus and undivided profits, $24,500.

The Farmers Bank.....Clarksburg. Began business in 1904. A. J. Fletcher. President; H. E. Davisson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50.000.

Lowndes Sav-Bk. & Trust Co. Clarksburg. Began business in 1905. Richard T. Lowndes, President; George L. Duncan, Treasurer. Capital $150,000; surplus $50,000.

West Virginia Bank.....Clarksburg. Began business in 1889. George L. Duncan, President; R. A. Farland, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $6,000.

Harrison County Bank.....Lost Creek. Established in 1911. Charles Post, President; Lloyd Stout, Vice President; W. D. Nutter, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $500.

Lumberport Bank.....Lumberport. Began business in 1903. J. S. Griffin, President; F. T. Willis, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

Merchants & Producers Bank Salem. Began business in 1900. S. Broadwater, President W. B. Holden. Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $9,412.28.

The Farmers Bank.....Shinnston. Began business in 1899. Thomas Hawker, President; Robert E. Lee, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

Peoples Bank.....Shinnston. Began business in 1915. George A. Ferguson, President; Lawrence E. Hawkins, Cashier. Capital $45,000.

The Wallace Bank.....Wallace. Began business in 1903. T. J. Parrish, President; G. T. Williamson, Cashier. Capital, $35,000; surplus $3,052.77.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Clark District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.
T. G. Nicewarner, Republican; Clarksburg.
Constables.....R. L. Cade, Republican; Clarksburg.
Charles Q. Stout, Republican; Clarksburg.

Coal District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Ed. Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.
D. Bruce Mason, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Constables.....Blaine Kearns, Republican; Clarksburg.
Robert M. Noon, Republican; Clarksburg.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Harrison, Republican; Shinnston.
G. L. Hertzog, Democrat; Shinnston.
Constables.....Frank Anderson, Republican; Shinnston.
J. M. Harbert, Republican; Shinnston.

Eagle District.

Justices of the Peace.....Marcus Riblett, Republican; Lumberport.
J. W. Wadsworth, Republican; Lumberport.
Constable.....J. F. Looman, Republican; Lumberport.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....Orr Minear, Democrat; Mt. Clare R. 1.
A. Dow Lewis, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 3.
Constable.....John L. Holden, Democrat; Mt. Clare, R. 1.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....John Batten, Democrat; Lost Creek.
Wirt Stout, Democrat; Mt. Clare.
Constable.....R. J. Bartlett, Democrat; Mt. Clare.

Sardis District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Dawson, Republican; Rinehart.
D. W. Kemper, Republican; Brown.
Constables.....George W. Fox, Republican; Wallace.
Ray R. Newlon, Republican; Wallace.

Simpson District.

Justice of the Peace.....Jerry Seese, Republican; Bridgeport.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Ten Mile District.

Justices of the Peace.....John W. Carpenter, Republican; Salem.
Waitman T. Ritter, Republican; Bristol.
Constables.....Dexter L. Dennison, Democrat; Wolf Summit.
Fred M. Davisson, Republican; Salem.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles W. Lynch, Democrat; West Milford.
E. J. West, Republican; West Milford.
Constable.....Truman L. Bell, Democrat; West Milford.

POST OFFICES IN HARRISON COUNTY.

Adamston.	Gypsy.	McWhorter.	Shinnston.
Bridgeport.	Haywood.	Meadowbrook.	Viropa.
Bristol.	Hepzibah.	Mount Clare.	Wallace.
Brown.	Industrial.	Ocean Mine.	West Milford.
Clarksburg.	Interstate.	Reynoldsville.	Wilsonburg.
Dola.	Lewis.	Rinehart.	Wolf Summit.
Enterprise.	Lost Creek.	Rosebud.	Wyatt.
Glen Falls.	Lumberport.	Salem.	

JACKSON COUNTY.

Formed in 1831 from parts of Mason, Kanawha and Wood, and named from Andrew Jackson, at that time President of the United States. Land area 461 square miles; population 20,956, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Ripley. Altitude 614 feet. Population 591 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.

Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.

Sheriff.....J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Herbert Skeen, Republican; Ripley.

Chancery Commissioners....J. L. Wolf, Republican; Ripley.
M. C. Archer, Republican; Ripley.
N. C. Prickett, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Divorce Commissioner.....James A. Seaman, Republican; Ripley.

Clerk County Court.....C. C. Staats, Republican; Ripley.

Supt. Free Schools.....P. H. Rardin, Republican; Ripley.

County Road Engineer.....J. S. Chase, Republican; Ripley.

Surveyor.....D. D. Parsons, Republican; Kentuck.

Assessor.....N. F. McBride, Republican; Ravenswood R. D.

Com. School Lands.....E. L. Stone, Republican; Ripley.

County Commissioners.....President—J. D. Skidmore, Republican; Ripley; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
J. M. Harpold, Republican; Cottageville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
P. S. Fisher, Republican; Mt. Tell; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

B'd Review & Equalization..J. C. Dewitt, Republican; Murraysville; term expires in 1919.
Summerfield Thomas, Republican; Ripley; term expires in 1921.
J. Frank Staats, Democrat; Ripley; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. V. L. Casto, Ripley, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Ripley. Drs. F. S. Casto, T. I. C. Parsons and J. E. Barrows.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Ripley, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, M. C.
Armstrong, V. S.
Boggess, W. F.
Hyre, Kenna K.
Miller, Warren
Sayre, Theodore
Seaman, James A.
Stone, E. L.
Wolfe, J. L.
Prickett, N. C.
Ravenswood.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—P. H. Rardin, Chairman, G. N. Caston, Secretary, J. M. Landfried, Treasurer, Ripley.

George D. Keiffer, Sherman, R. 1; H. A. Shutts, Ravenswood, R. 3; C. E. Baker, Sandyville; M. C. Simmons, Kenna; J. M. Harpold, Ravenswood, R. 2; W. T. Lloyd, Cottageville; W. H. Casto, Belgrove; R. C. Scarbrough, Advent.

Democratic Executive Committee—Holly G. Armstrong, Chairman, T. Clayton Parsons, Secretary, George Straley, Treasurer, Ripley.

C. E. Conner, Sherman, R. 1; Harold Howell, Lone Cedar; J. C. Elder, Ravenswood; R. C. Hutchinson, Sandyville; C. V. Petty and Lovell Parsons, Ripley; O. C. Parsons, Hereford; J. B. Waybright, Gay; H. E. Kessell, Cottageville; Floyd Durst, Millwood.

NEWSPAPERS.

News.....Ravenswood. Established in 1867; published every Thursday by W. C. Clark; Republican; circulation 1,560.

Jackson Herald.....Ripley. Established in 1875; published every Friday by P. H. Rardin; Republican; circulation 1,550.

Mountaineer.....Ripley. Established in 1893; published every Friday by Prickett & Walter; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The First National Bank....Ravenswood. William M. Arnold, President; A. E. Bartels, Cashier. Capital $35,000.

The First National Bank....Ripley. R. P. Shinn, President; George E. Straley, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $1,000.

STATE BANKS.

Jackson County Bank.....Ravenswood. Began business in 1899. K. C. Hutchinson. President; D. E. Cole, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $30,000.

Bank of Ripley.....Ripley. Began business in 1891. Warren Miller, President; Lovell M. Parsons, Vice-President; H. F. Pfost, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $5,550.

Citizens State Bank.....Ripley. Began business in 1909 C. W. Starcher, President; H. S. Armstrong, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $3,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grant District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Ravenswood District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.
F. W. Ott, Republican; Leroy.

Constables..... By special appointment.

Ripley District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. M. Riley, Republican; Ripley.
W. S. Clendenen, Republican; Loop.

Constables..... B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.
U. F. Hatcher, Republican; Ripley.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. M. Hatcher, Republican; Belgrove.
L. E. Lanham, Republican; Belgrove.

Constable.....Lester Litton, Republican; Gay.

POST OFFICES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

Advent.	Given.	Mount Tell.	Silverton.
Angerona.	**Goldtown.**	**Murraysville.**	**Skull Run.**
Belgrove.	Kenna.	Muses Bottom.	Statts Mills.
Cottageville.	Kentuck.	Plum Orchard.	Wilding.
Crow Summit.	Le Roy.	Ravenswood.	Willowdale.
Duncan.	Liverpool.	**Ripley.**	Willow Grove.
Evans.	Lone Cedar.	Rock Castle.	Young.
Fairplain.	**Loop.**	Romance.	
Fletcher.	Meadowdale.	Sandyville.	
Gay.	Millwood.	Sherman.	

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Formed in 1801, from part of Berkeley county, and named from Thomas Jefferson, a former Governor of Virginia and at that time President of the United States. Land area 211 square miles; population 15,889, census of 1910; estimated population the same for July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Charles Town. Altitude 530 feet. Population 2,662 in 1910; estimated population 2,800, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

Sheriff.....Charles T. Engle, Democrat; Charles Town.

Prosecuting Attorney.....John J. Porterfield, Democrat; Charles Town.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Charles W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles Town.

Chancery Commissioners....S. W. Washington, Democrat; Charles Town.

George M. Beltzhoover, Jr., Democrat; Charles Town.

H. V. Sheetz, Democrat; Charles Town.

Divorce Commissioner.....George P. Shirley, Democrat; Charles Town.

Clerk County Court.....Charles A. Johnson, Democrat; Charles Town.

Supt. Free Schools.....James Grantham, Democrat; Charles Town.

Surveyor.....A. Spotswood Dandridge, Democrat; Charles Town.

Assessor.....Floyd L. Watson, Democrat; Charles Town.

Com. of School Lands.....Gerard D. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town.

County Commissioners.....President—Nelson R. Roberts, Democrat; Kearneysville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

C. C. Henkle, Democrat; Shenandoah Junction; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

C. H. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

Daniel Heflebower, Democrat; Rippon; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

Charles D. Wysong, Democrat; Shepherdstown; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

Sealer Weights & Measures..O. L. Watson, Democrat; Ranson.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. F. Alexander, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires in 1919.

W. T. Elliott, Republican; Kearneysville; term expires in 1921.

C. S. Musser, Republican; Shepherdstown; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court, and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. M. Miller, Charles Town, County Health Officer.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons....Harper's Ferry. Drs. B. B. Ranson, William Neill and W. E. Perry.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Charles Town, unless otherwise given.)

Beckwith & Beckwith
Beltzhoover, G. M. Jr.
Brown & Brown
Bushong, F. L.
Campbell C. N.
Gibson, B. D.
Green, T. C.
Mason, James M.
Mason, James M. Jr.
Moore, George D.
McCormick, H. H.
Porterfield, John T.
Sheetz, Vernon H.
Shirley, George P.
Wynkoop, A. G.
Beltzhoover, G. M. Shepherdstown.
Jeffords, Tracy L. Harpers Ferry.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—H. N. Bradley, Chairman, Kearneysville R. D.; C. S. Musser, Secretary, J. Lester Waldeck, Treasurer, Shepherdstown.

C. A. Snowden and J. William Baylor, Charles Town; G. W. Glasscock and R. H. Higginbotham, Rippon; W. T. Elliott, Kearneysville; C. J. Koonce, Halltown; Joseph Ketzner, Bolivar.

Democratic Executive Committee—R. L. Withers, Chairman, Summit Point; James W. Strider, Secretary, Kearneysville; Dr. W. W. Brown, Treasurer, Shenandoah Junction.

G. K. Wysong, Charles Town; L. B. Shutt, Charles Town, R. D.; W. O. Macoughtry, Summit Point; T. B. Line and W. J. Knott, Shepherdstown; T. E. Howell, Keller; J. W. Lynch, Halltown.

NEWSPAPERS.

Spirit of Jefferson.....Charles Town. Established in 1844; published every Tuesday by Clayton L. Haines; Democratic; circulation 1,400.

Farmers Advocate.....Charles Town. Established in 1885; published every Saturday by R. C. Rissler; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Times.....Harpers Ferry. Established in 1903; published every Friday by the Times Printing Company; Independent; circulation 500.

Register.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1849; published every Thursday by H. L. Snyder; Democratic; circulation 1,725.

Independent.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1907; published every Wednesday by C. S. Musser; Republican.

West Virginia Patriot.....Shepherdstown. Established in 1913; published monthly by C. L. Musser, in the interests of the P. O. S. of A.

NATIONAL BANK.

National Citizens Bank.....Charles Town. G. E. Hughes, President; A. M. S. Morgan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Charles Town.....Charles Town. Began business in 1871. S. W. Washington, President; John Porterfield, Cashier. Capital, $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co.....Charles Town. Began business in 1903. Robert L. Withers, President; S. Lee Phillips, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Bank of Harpers Ferry.....Harpers Ferry. Began business in 1894. E. B. Chambers, President; S. W. Lightner, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,160.52.

The Farmers Bank.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1906. Joseph B. Van Meter, President; F. W. Myers, Cashier; E. E. Billmyer, Assistant Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $20,000.

Jefferson Security Bank.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1869. C. J. Miller, President; Harrison Schley, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $40,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Charles Town District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.
H. V. Sheetz, Democrat; Charles Town.

Constables.....James A. Smith, Democrat; Charles Town.
Landon Quick, Democrat; Charles Town.

Kabletown District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. T. Miley, Democrat; Summit Point.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Middleway District.

Justices of the Peace.....V. G. Moore, Democrat; Kearneysville.
Herbert C. Miller, Democrat; Kearneysville.
Constable..... George W. Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Rentch, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
R. G. Miller, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Constable..... Robert Shipley, Democrat, Shepherdstown.

Harpers Ferry District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles H. Briggs, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
D. H. Nichols, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
Constable..... Eugene Shugart, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.

POST OFFICES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Bakerton.	Halltown.	Millville.	Shepherdstown.
Bardane.	Harpers Ferry.	Ranson.	Summit Point.
Bolivar.	Kabletown.	Rippon.	
Charles Town.	Kearneysville.	Shenandoah Jct.	

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Formed in 1789 from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and named from its chief river. Land area 860 square miles; population 81,457, census of 1910; estimated population 98,283, July 1, 1916; estimated population 100,993, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Charleston. Altitude 601 feet. Population 27,703, census of 1910; estimated population 29,941, July 1, 1916; estimated population 31,060 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Samuel D. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.
Judge Court Common Pleas..A. S. Alexander, Democrat; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....R. E. Sherwood, Republican; Charleston.

Judge Intermediate Court....Henry K. Black, Republican; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Madison L. Davis, Republican; Charleston.
Sheriff.....S. B. Jarrett, Democrat; Charleston.
Prosecuting Attorney.....B. K. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.
Ass't Pros. Attorney.....Frank C. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. P. Hudson, Republican; Charleston. (Ex-officio Clerk Common Pleas and Intermediate Courts.)
Chancery Commissioners
For the Circuit Court.....D. W. Taylor, Democrat; Charleston.
Joseph Ruffner, Democrat; Charleston.
E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.
D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston.
Divorce Commissioner.....Thomas Bledsoe, Democrat; Charleston.
Chancery Commissioners
For Court Common Pleas..J. E. Campbell, Republican; Charleston.
S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston.
John A. Thayer, Republican; Charleston.
D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston.
E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.
Divorce Commissioner.....T. B. Morgan, Democrat; Charleston.
Clerk County Court.....L. C. Massey, Republican; Charleston.
Supt. Free Schools.....G. W. Jenkins, Jr., Republican; Charleston.
County Road Engineer.....Frank G. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
Engineer of Construction...P. J. Walsh, Republican; Charleston.
Surveyor.....W. G. Crichton, Democrat; Charleston.
Assessor.....Henry A. Walker, Republican; Charleston.
Com. of School Lands.....M. M. Robertson, Democrat; Charleston.
County Commissioners.....President—Grant Copenhaver, Republican; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
M. P. Malcolm, Republican; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
L. A. Christy, Democrat; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..R. L. Massey, Republican; Big Chimney.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. V. Jordan, Republican; Mink; term expires in 1919.
D. B. Brawley, Democrat; Charleston; term expires in 1921.
E. C. Colcord, Republican; St. Albans; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. O. L. Aultz, County Health Officer.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons....Charleston. Drs. W. H. Wilson, James Putney and R. T. Davis.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Charleston.)

Albertson, U. S.
Alderson, C. M.
Alderson, George P.
Allebach, Leroy
Anderson, H. M.
Ashby, Walter L.
Atkinson & Wertz
Avis, S. B.
Barnhart, W. G.
Belcher, A. M.
Black, V. L.
Blagg, Donald O.
Blue & McCabe
Bowen, Samuel E.
Bowers, H. L.
Briggs, Murray
Broun, Fontaine
Broun, C. B.
Brown, Jackson & Knight
Burdette, Clarence
Burdette, E. M.
Burdette, Frank C.
Burdette, Nat C.
Burdette & White
Burlew, A.
Buster, H. B.
Carr, F. N.
Carter, E. C.
Cato & Bledsoe
Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton
Clark, T. S.
Clayton, B. T.
Conley & Johnson
Cork, J. F.
Couch, George S.
Couch, C. B.
Davis, Davis & Hall
Davis, Staige
Dice, Charles S.
Donnally, John C.
Dyer, E. B.
Edwards, L. A.
Ellison, J. B.
Flournoy, Parke
Fry, Henry
Gaines, Joseph
Gilchrist, M. C.
Gillespie, John L.
Good, C. W.
Goshorn, Fred
Green, S. S.
Hall, Conner H.
Hall, Grant P.
Hardy, Waller C.
Harless, F. H.
Harrison, Edmond C.
Higginbotham, Marshall
Hogg & Dunbar
Hurlbut, Frank R.
Hundley, J. Howard
Jones & Ballard
Jordan, Ivory C.
Keatley, E. M.
Kenna, J. E.
Kennedy, J. W.
Kimbrough, C. E.
Koontz, A. B.
La Follette, L. M.
Laidley, W. S., Jr.
Lilly, A. A.
Linn & Byrne
Littlepage, Littlepage & Littlepage
Lively, Frank
Lively, W. T.
Loeb & Kenna
Long, E. L.
Long, James L.
MacCorkle, A. D.
McClintic, J. H.
McCrum, A. Bliss
McDonald, Angus
Matheny, M. F.
Mathews, Daniel
Mathews, W. B.
Mathews, W. G.
Menager, James
McWhorter, L. E.
McWhorter & Carney
Miller, Braxton
Minor, Berkeley
McClintic, Mathews & Campbell
Morgan, C. R.
Morton & Mohler
Murphy & Taylor
Nash, J. H. Jr.
Nutter, T. G.
Oxley, B. H.
Owen, Morgan
Painter, G. C.
Payne, Minor & Bouchelle
Pettigrew, B. J.
Pifer, F. C.
Pilchard, Lon T.
Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay
Prichard A. M.
Quarrier, R. G.
Richmond, S. P.
Robertson, E. E.
Robertson, M. M.
Ruffner, Joseph
Salisbury, D. L.
Shawkey, M. P.
Shirkey, D. M.
Simms, John T.
Stiles & Goettman
Summers, C.
Surber, Edward M.
Swinburn, Thomas.
Thayer, John A.
Thompson, A. Garnett
Townsend & Bock
Vickers, L. D.
Walker, P. G.
Waters, Phil
Watts, Watts & Williamson.
Webb, Benjamin
Webb, S. L.
Wehrle, John
Wiley, C. C.
Wilson, Riley
Woodroe, J. D.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Ira H. Mottesheard, Chairman, Dr. L. A. Petty, Secretary, Harold S. Mathews, Treasurer, Charleston.

J. P. Riley and I. C. Trout, Clendenin; John Lavender, Chelyan; W. B. Shaver, East Bank; H. D. Mathews, Marmet; W. W. Midkiff, Bownemont; Willie Fowlkes, O. S. Turley and A. R. Shepherd, Spring Hill, R. D.; W. C. Delaney, St. Albans; Clayton F. Patterson, Hunt; C. F. Hoffman, Gazil; Chan. T. Waldon, Dana; E. P. Cochrane, Malden; C. L. Whittington and Albert T. Bonham, Guthrie; W. F. Monk, Paragon; D. W. High, Legg; Edward Calderwood, B. F. Bess, Dr. A. R. Johnson, R. H. Jenkins, William E. Harrold, Julius Nearman, Dr. J. L. Smeltzer, John R. Foster, William Freudenberger and John M. Sutherland, Charleston.

Democratic Executive Committee—Dr. E. B. Stephenson,* Chairman, Dr. G. A. McQueen, Secretary-Treasurer, Charleston.

D. H. Estep, A. L. Goff, C. A. Adams, R. D. Ray, C. O. Flowers, John Barlow, R. Blumberg, S. C. Savage, C. P. Myer, T. A. Bledsoe, R. S. Spilman, W. G. MacCorkle and L. O. Emerick, Charleston; W. P. Dye and N. N. Snyder, Clendenin; John H. Pryor, East Bank; James Kennedy, Shrewsbury; O. F. Griffith, Olcott; A. J. Lewis, Spring Hill, R. D. 1; E. L. Lanham and W. H. Wallace, Station B, R. D. 3, Charleston; George C. Acree, Pinchton; Charles E. Given, Wills; J. B. Whittington, St. Albans; Garland Turner, Spring Hill; E. A. Bean, Charleston, R. 4; D. L. Hughart, Legg.

*Resigned July 1, 1917, having been appointed a member of the State Board of Control.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette.....Charleston. Established in 1883; published every morning by the Daily Gazette Company; Democratic; week day circulation 8,000.

Sunday Gazette.....Established in 1877; published by the same company; Democratic; circulation 9,000.

Mail.....Charleston. Established in 1893; published every evening except Sunday by The Charleston Mail Association; Republican; circulation 5,200.

Leader.....Charleston. Established January 10, 1917; published every morning except Monday by The Charleston Leader Company; Independent; circulation 6,000.

West Virginia Federationist.Charleston. Successor to the Sun-Herald, which was established in 1913; published every Saturday by The Federationist Company; Frank W. Snyder, Editor; Labor; circulation 3,450.

West Virginia Herald.....Clendennin. Established in 1907; published every Friday by C. F. Shafer; Republican; circulation 600.

Herald.....St. Albans. Established in 1910; published on Tuesdays and Fridays by A. Selders; Republican; circulation 1,000.

Advance.....Dunbar. Established in 1917; published every Friday by the Dunbar Advance Publishing Company; Independent; L. A. Fraser, editcr.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Charleston National Bank....Charleston. Isaac Loewenstein, President; J. S. Hill, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus and undivided profits $797,048.

Citizens National Bank.....Charleston. W. A. MacCorkle, President; J. N. Carnes, Cashier. Capital $125,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $202,-928; assets over $2,200,000.

Kanawha National Bank.....Charleston. Charles Capito, President; E. A. Reid; Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and undivided profits, $150,600.

First National Bank.....Clendenin. L. V. Koontz, President; C. F. Osborne, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

First National Bank.....St. Albans. C. J. Pearson, President; R. C. Sweet, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANKS.

Capital City Bank.....Charleston. John C. Morrison, President; George D. Cochrane, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus and undivided profits $33,202.30.

Day and Night Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. B. P. Garred, President; J. F. Hudson, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $11,000.

Charleston-Kanawha Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1910. F. W. Abney, President. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Elk Banking Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1903. Harrison B. Smith, President; Wilbur Stump, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

Glenwood Bank.....Charleston. Established in 1908. Vernon A. Cobb, President; A. P. Kilburn, Cashier. Capital $27,900; surplus $2,000.

Kanawha Banking & Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1901. F. M. Staunton, President; H. B. Lewis, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus and profits $314,466.20.

Kanawha Valley Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1867. John Q. Dickinson, President; John L. Dickinson, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $1,007,163.69.

Peoples Exchange Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1909. H. L. Wehrle, President; C. A. Young, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits, (net) $60,000.

Union Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. W. O. Abney, President; H. P. Brightwell, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) $165,221.36.

Central Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. John L. Dickinson, President; Waller C. Hardy, Treasurer. Capital $250,000; surplus $20,000.

Farmers & Miners Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1917. Samuel Bowen, President; F. A. Summers, Cashier. Capital paid in $25,539.22.

Bank of South Charleston...South Charleston. Began business in 1917. H. B. Lewis, President; George T. Harness, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

Bank of Dunbar.....Dunbar. Began business in 1917. R. L. Walker, President; H. L. Lightner, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Charleston District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. D. Acree, Republican; Charleston.
P. W. Brick, Republican; Charleston.

Constables.....C. E. Jarrett, Republican; Charleston.
J. G. Carney, Democrat; Charleston.

Poca District.

Justices of the Peace.....Floyd Slater, Republican; Legg.
E. F. Vandine, Republican; Sissonsville.

Constables.....J. B. Mairs, Republican; Pocataligo.
R. S. Edens, Republican; Charleston, R. 5.

Jefferson District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Ripley, Republican; St. Albans.
W. H. Carter, Democrat; St. Albans.
Constables.....L. C. Campbell, Republican; St. Albans.
W. L. Loftis, Democrat; St. Albans.

Malden District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Blount, Jr., Republican; Putney.
J. E. Dearien, Democrat; Dana.
Constables.....Alexander Hall, Democrat; Malden.
William Black, Democrat; Malden.

Elk District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Hammack, Republican; Wills.
H. V. Kingsley, Republican; Pinchton.
Constables.....H. F. Melton, Republican; Blue Creek.
W. F. Morris, Republican; Pinchton.

Loudon District.

Justices of the Peace.....Gerald E. Malcolm, Republican; Charleston.
W. H. Spurlock, Republican; Marmet.
Constables.....R. H. Clendennin, Republican; Charleston.
O. G. Griffith, Democrat; Hernshaw.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Barker, Democrat; Olcott.
L. W. Massey, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
Constables.....Gideon Hill, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
Harry Bays, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.

Big Sandy District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. P. Cobb, Republican; Clendenin.
W. W. Smith, Republican; Elk View, R. D.
Constables.....Dennis Rollins, Republican; Clendenin.
C. G. Smith, Republican; Clendenin.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. G. Pleasants, Democrat; Dunbar.
G. C. Pugh, Democrat; Carpenter.
Constables.....Amos Reed, Democrat; Dunbar.
O. C. Tinsley, Democrat; Charleston R. 3.

Cabin Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. L. Brannen, Democrat; East Bank.
E. B. Norton, Democrat; Cedar Grove.
Constables.....J. W. Bragg, Republican; Gallagher.
William Hornsby, Democrat; Hugheston

POST OFFICES IN KANAWHA COUNTY.

Acme.
Alum Creek.
Apgah.
Belle.
Big Chimney.
Blakeley.
Bluecreek.
Blundon.
Bownemont.
Brounland.
Burnwell.
Carbon.
Carpenter.
Cedar Grove.
Charleston.
Chelyan.
Chesapeake.
Clendenin.
Coalburg.
Coal Fork.
Coco.
Copenhaver.
Crown Hill.
Dana.
Dawes,
Decota.
Diamond.
Donwood.
Drybranch.
Dunbar.
Eastbank.
Elkview
Eskdale.
Fry.
Gallaher.
Garnett
Gazil.
Giles.
Glasgow.
Greenberry.
Guthrie.
Handley.
Hansford.
Heatherman.
Hernshaw.
Hudnall.
Hugheston.
Hunt.
Institute.
Islandbranch.
Kayford.
Kendalia.
Laing.
Leewood.
Legg.
Lewiston.
Livingstone.
Lock Seven.
London.
Malden.
Mammoth.
Marmet.
Miami.
Middle Fork.
Monarch.
Nabob.
Odell.
Ohley.
Olcott.
Pinchton.
Plus.
Pocataligo.
Pond Gap.
Pratt.
Putney.
Quick.
Quincy.
Rand.
Riverside.
Riverview.
Ronda.
Rosina.
Rutledge.
Saint Albans.
Sattes.
Sharon.
Shrewsbury.
Sissonville.
South Charleston
Spring Hill.
Standard.
Stoffel.
Tad.
Three Mile.
Tornado.
Trackfork.
Villa.
Wake Forest.
Ward.
Warrior.
Weir.
Wellford.
(West Charleston).
Wevaco.
Whittaker.
Wills.
Winifrede.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Formed in 1816 from a part of Harrison county, and named from Colonel Charles Lewis, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant. Land area 393 square miles; population 18,281, census of 1910; estimated population 19,099, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,231, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Weston. Altitude 1,009 feet. Population 2,213 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Sheriff.....Roy R. Hale, Democrat; Weston.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Hunter M. Bennett, Democrat; Weston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....William O. Allman, Democrat; Weston.

Chancery Commissioners....W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.
T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston.
Herbert M. Blair, Democrat; Weston.
Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Weston.
Da Costa Smith, Democrat; Weston.

Divorce Commissioner.....Charles P. Swint, Republican; Weston.

Clerk County Court.....Leander Troxell, Republican; Weston.

Supt. Free Schools.....Ellis L. Smith, Republican; Weston.

County Road Engineer.....W. K. Spaur, Democrat; Weston.

Surveyor.....James B. Peterson, Republican; Weston, R. 3.

Assessor.....Thomas L. Straley, Democrat; Freemansburg.

Com. of School Lands.....T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston.

B'd Review & Equalization..J. W. Smith, Republican; Weston; term expires in 1919.
G. V. Garinash, Democrat; Horner; term expires in 1921.
J. O. Bleigh, Republican; Ireland; term expires in 1923.

County Commissioners.....President—George W. Blair. Democrat; Crawford; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
John P. Peterson, Republican; Weston; R. 3; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Carr B. Bailey, Republican; Weston; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. D. Cure, Weston, County Health Officer.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons....Weston. Drs. J. I. Warder, George Snyder and M. R. Casey.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Weston.)

Arnold, Jackson
Bennett, H. M.
Bennett, Louis
Blair, Herbert M.
Brannon, Edward A.
Brannon, Linn
Bland, Robert L.
Brannon, William W.
Cole, Geo. C.
Cummings, Thomas I.
Edmiston, Andrew
Foster, James F.
Hughes, A. C.
Lively, Charles
Smith, DaCosta
Smith, W. Jarrett
Stathers, Birk S.
Stathers, W. G.
White, George E.
Swint, Charles P.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Linn Brannon, Chairman, Lawrence B. Harris, Secretary, John W. Farnsworth, Treasurer, Weston.

D. B. Ward, Jane Lew; A. E. Wright, Weston, R. 6; J. P. Cole and J. M. Henry, Weston; A. E. Hall, Horner; W. T. Jones, Weston R. 3; J. L. Harper, Crawford; J. E. Swecker, Roanoke, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—Perry G. Alfred, Chairman, C. W. Rinehart, Secretary, M. B. Norman, Treasurer, Weston.

B. M. Davisson, Jane Lew; James Flesher, Weston, R. 2; J. I. Warder, Weston; G. B. Marsh and W. K. Summers, Horner; W. K. Hall, Walkersville; Joe Sims, Roanoke; David E. Harris, Weston.

NEWSPAPERS.

Democrat.....Weston. Established in 1867; published every Friday by the Lewis County Publishing Company; Democratic.

The Independent.....Weston. Established in 1894; published every Tuesday by the Independent Publishing Company; George E. White, editor; W. F. Jackson, Manager; the only Republican newspaper published in Lewis county; circulation 3,000.

Republican.....Weston. Established in 1907; published every Wednesday by David Snyder; Republican-Independent.

NATIONAL BANK.

National Exchange Bank.....Weston. Jacob Koblegard, President; J. W. Ross, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $140,000; undivided profits $53,795.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Weston.....Weston. Began business in 1908. Porter Arnold, President; Walter A. Edwards, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $22,000.

Citizens Bank.....Weston. Began business in 1892. R. H. Hall, President; T. A. Whelan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus (earned) $200,000.

Lewis County Bank.....Weston. Began business in 1902. Louis Bennett, President; J. S. Vandevort, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $10,000.

The Bank of Jane Lew.....Jane Lew. Began business in 1903. J. G. Jackson, President; B. M. Davisson, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $40,000.

Peoples Bank.....Jane Lew. Began business in 1911. S. G. Hall, President; George B. Waggoner, Cashier. Capital $45,000; surplus $5,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Hacker's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. V. McCarty, Democrat; Weston.
F. G. Orr, Democrat; Weston.
Constables.....W. C. Gum, Republican; Weston.
C. E. Waldeck, Republican; Weston.

Freeman's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Alexander Chittum, Republican; Weston.
George V. Finster, Republican; Weston.
Constables.....Harry Burr, Republican; Weston.
William H. Gibson, Republican; Weston.

Court House District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. W. Chapman, Republican; Weston.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Skin Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. B. Marsh, Democrat; Roanoke.
George H. Corathers, Republican; Weston, R. 3.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Collin's Settlement District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Post, Democrat; Roanoke.
O. B. Westfall. Democrat; Ireland.
Constable..... By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN LEWIS COUNTY.

Alum Bridge.	Fink.	Ireland.	Vadis.
Bablin.	Freemansburg.	Janelew.	Walkerville.
Camden.	Horner.	Kemper.	**Weston.**
Crawford.	Hurst.	Orlando.	
Duffy.	Ingo.	Roanoke.	

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Formed in 1867 from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone, and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Land area, 418 square miles; population 20,491, census of 1910; estimated population 23,671, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,183, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Hamlin. Altitude 642 feet. Population 250 in 1910; estimated population 700, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Assistant Reporter.....George L. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff..... K. E. Toney, Democrat; Toney.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. E. Young, Democrat; Hamlin.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.
Chancery Commissioners....Jacob D. Smith, Republican; Hamlin.
C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.
Divorce Commissioner.....Jacob D. Smith.
Clerk County Court.....A. F. Black, Republican; Hamlin.
Supt. Free Schools.....Fisher B. Adkins, Republican; Hamlin.
County Road Engineer.....T. J. Bartrug, Democrat; Hamlin.
Surveyor.....Milton Caly, Republican; Minerva.
Assessor.....M. F. Adkins, Democrat; Midkiff.
Com. of School Lands.....R. Dennis Steed, Republican; Hamlin.
County Commissioners.....President—Leonidas. B. Hill, Democrat; Palermo; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
R. B. Thornton, Republican; Griffithsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
A. B. Shelton, Democrat; West Hamlin; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..Ballard Payne, Republican; Midkiff; term expires in 1919.
Edward Smith, Democrat; West Hamlin; term expires in 1921.
H. S. Osborne, Republican; Griffithsville; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. S. L. Cline, Hamlin, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Hamlin.)

Burns, C. E.
Morris & Young
Smith, Jacob D.
Wilkinson, D. E.
Wilkinson, J. E.
Hager, L. P., Tango.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John S. Pridemore, Chairman; Jacob D. Smith, Secretary, A. W. Hoff, Treasurer, Hamlin.

M. V. Fisher, Hamlin; F. M. Ballard, Sweetland; W. B. Waggoner, Griffithsville; W. L. Escue, Tango; D. P. Crockett, Leet; A. L. Sanson, Estep; G. W. Scragg, Allen; H. H. Carper, Bernie; Roy Adkins, Midkiff; H. H. Sanders, Cuzzie; Lem Adkins, West Hamlin; John Swanson, Branchland; Ambrose Adkins, Hager; Ebb Cummings, Sias; M. S. Griffith and Harry McClure, Sod.

Democratic Executive Committee—M. B. Vinson, Chairman, West Hamlin; Guy A. Bowles, Secretary, C. T. McGhee, Treasurer, Hamlin.

E. E. Sowards, Myra; R. F. Lipscomb, Tango; H. W. Miller, Griffithsville, C. C. Fry, Leet; Walter Toney, Rector; S. A. Egnor and E. W. Ryan, Bulger; John B. Pullen and J. C. Baker, Bradyville; Sherman Isaacs, Smith; S. W. Ake, Sias; R. L. Stowers, Hager; W. A. Cabell and F. E. Turley, McCorkle.

NEWSPAPERS.

Lincoln Monitor.....Hamlin. Established in 1902; published every Thursday by Guy A. Bowles; Democratic; circulation 500.

Lincoln Republican.....Hamlin. Established in 1903; published every Thursday by the Lincoln Republican Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Lincoln National Bank.....Hamlin. Louis R. Sweetland, President; E. W. Holley, Vice President; Charles G. Black, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $50,000.

Oil Field National Bank.....Griffithsville. H. W. Miller, President; Thomas J. Grass, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $22,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Carroll District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. I. Beckett, Democrat; Culloden.
C. T. Jimison. Democrat; Hamlin.

Constables.....P. T. Thompson, Democrat; Sweetland.
F. J. Wiblen, Democrat; Culloden.

Duval District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. D. Stone, Republican; Griffithsville.
W. W. Bowles, Republican; Garrets Bend.

Constables.....Edward Escue, Republican; Garrets Bend.
Luther Fowlkes, Republican; Griffithsville.

Hart's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Adkins, Republican; Queens Ridge.
John E. Fry, Democrat; Rector.
Constable.....George Duty, Democrat; Rector.

Jefferson District.

Justices of the Peace.....Z. C. Abbott, Republican; Bernie.
E. V. Hager, Republican; Mud.
Constable.....Riland Hager, Republican; Mud.

Laurel Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....Richard Adkins, Democrat; Minerva.
W. W. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.
Constables.....S. S. Sanders, Democrat; Ranger.
Smiley Adkins, Democrat; Minerva.

Sheridan District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. O. Boothe, Republican; Branchland.
C. T. Reynolds, Democrat; West Hamlin.
Constables.....Martin Fugate, Democrat; West Hamlin.
George Fry, Democrat; Branchland.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. H. Scites, Republican; Myra.
Asa McCallister, Republican; Griffithsville.
Constables.....W. F. Adkins, Republican; Myra.
Lewis Plumley, Republican; Hager.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. M. Robinson, Republican; Priestly.
J. H. Wright, Republican; Ivaton.
Constables.....J. H. Ronk, Republican; Priestly.
James Hall, Republican; MacCorkle.

POST OFFICES IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alkol.	Fourteen.	Minerva.	Sod.
Allen.	Garrets Bend.	Mud.	Spears.
Amy.	Gill.	Myra.	Spurlockville.
Atenville.	Griffithsville.	Palermo.	Sumerco.
Bernie.	Hager.	Portersville.	Sweetland.
Bowles.	Hamlin.	Price.	Tango.
Bradyville.	Harts.	Priestley.	Toney.
Branchland.	Hubball.	Ranger.	Train.

Bulger.	Ivaton.	Rector.	West Hamlin.
Caldona.	McCorkle.	Sand Creek.	Wewanta.
Cowhide.	Marigold.	Sheridan.	Woodviile.
Cuzzie.	Maynard.	Sias.	Yawkey.
Ferrelsburg.	Midkiff.	Smith.	

LOGAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1824 from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties, and named from Logan, an Indian chieftain of the Mingo tribe. Land area, 438 square miles; population 14,476, census of 1910; estimated population 19,204, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,966, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Logan. Altitude 682 feet. Population 3,000 in 1910; estimated population 3,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April; second Monday in July and second Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.

Sheriff.....Frank P. Hurst, Democrat; Logan.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....John Chafin, Democrat; Logan.

Clerk Circuit Court.....John A. Ellis, Democrat; Logan.

Chancery Commissioners....O. J. Deegan, Republican; Logan.
G. G. Davis, Republican; Logan.
J. S. Miller, Republican; Logan.
E. L. Hoggset, Republican; Logan.

Divorce Commissioner.....C. C. Chambers, Democrat; Logan.

Clerk County Court.....C. H. Miller, Democrat; Logan.

Supt. Free Schools.....L. E. Browning, Democrat; Logan.

County Road Engineer.....Harold McCormick, Democrat; Logan.

Surveyor.....Charles G. Curry, Democrat; Logan.

Assessor.....J. W. Beckett, Democrat; Logan.

Com. of School Lands.....W. A. Aldredge, Democrat; Logan.

County Commissioners.....President—A. H. Land, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Bruce McDonald, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Henry Mitchell, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

B'd Review & Equalization..D. H. Cook, Democrat; Cyclone; term expires in 1919.
A. J. Fowler, Republican; Chapmansville; term expires in 1921.
Arthur W. Lee, Republican; Holden; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. S. B. Lawson, Logan, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Logan.)

Avis, Charles
Baer, Ira P.
Butts & Deegan
Chambers, C. C.
England, Hager & Davis
Greene & Hogsett
Greever, James E.
Hicks, J. C.
Lawrence, W. C., Jr.
Lilly & Shrewsbury
Miller, J. S.
Riddle, S.
Spurlock, E. W.
Wilkinson, Bland, Chafin & Wilkinson

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Ira P. Hager, Chairman, G. G. Davis, Secretary; S. B. Browning, Treasurer, Logan.

E. H. Butts, Logan; J. J. Perry, Stowe; J. W. Thornburg, Man; Arthur Ferrell, Chapmansville; W. J. Bachtel, Whirlwind.

Democratic Exective Committee—W. R. Thurmond, Chairman, Logan; Elmer McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, Cyclone.

Dr. W. F. Farley, Holden; Garland Adams and Lee A. Dingess, Chapmansville; P. J. Riley, Amherstdale.

NEWSPAPERS.

Banner.....Logan. Established in 1889; published every Friday by the Logan Banner, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 2,000.

Democrat.....Logan. Established in 1906; published every Thursday by the Logan Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Logan. S. B. Lawson, President; Naaman Jackson, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus, $50,000.

STATE BANK.

Guyan Valley Bank.....Logan. Began business in 1900. J. Cary Alderson, President; L. G. Burns, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Logan District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. E. White, Democrat; Logan.
I. P. Baer, Democrat; Logan.
Constables.....Millard White, Democrat; Logan.
Julius Acord, Democrat; Peach Creek.

Triadelphia District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Altizer, Democrat; Accoville.
C. W. Cook, Republican; Accoville.
Constables.....Millard Burgess, Democrat; Accoville.
Lon Walls, Republican; Accoville.

Chapmanville District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Barker, Democrat; Chapmanville.
Sol Adams, Jr., Democrat; Whirlwind.
Constables.....Albert Mullins, Democrat; Whirlwind.
W. W. Smith, Democrat; Chapmanville.

POST OFFICES IN LOGAN COUNTY.

Accoville.	Curry.	Logan.	Rossmore.
Aeneid.	Cyclone.	Lundale.	Sharples.
Amherstdale.	Dehue.	Lyburn.	Shively.
Banco.	Dobra.	MacNeer.	Slagle.
Barnabus.	Enzelo.	Man.	Sovereign.
Big Creek.	Ethel.	Manbar.	Stollings.
Blair.	Fort Branch.	Micco.	Stone Branch.
Braeholm.	Halcyon.	Monaville.	Stow.
Chafin.	Henlawson.	Mount Gay.	Switzer.
Chapmanville.	Holden.	Omar.	Whirlwind.
Chauncey.	Isom.	Peach Creek.	Whitmans.
Christian.	Hughey.	Pecks Mill.	Wilkinson.
Clothier.	Kistler.	Pencil.	Yantus.
Cora.	Kitchen.	Pitbranch.	Yolyn.
Crown.	Lake.	Robinette.	

MARION COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from parts of Monongalia and Harrison, and named from General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Land area, 315 square miles; population 42,794, census of 1910; estimated population 49,309, July 1, 1916; estimated population 50,359, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Fairmont. Altitude 883 feet. Population 11,439, census of 1910; estimated population 15,506, July 1, 1916; estimated population 16,111, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.

Court Reporter.....L. G. Holbert, Democrat; Fairmont.

Judge Intermediate Court....George A. Vincent, Democrat; Fairmont.

Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, August and October, and first Tuesday in May.

Court Reporter.....(Same as the Circuit Court.)

Sheriff.....A. M. Glover, Democrat; Fairmont.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Walter R. Haggerty, Democrat; Fairmont.

Clerk Circuit Court.....William S. Black, Democrat; Fairmont. (Ex-officio Clerk of the Intermediate Court).

Chancery Commissioners For the Circuit Court.....Henry S. Lively, Democrat; Fairmont.
Frank Hayden, Democrat; Fairmont.
B. L. Butcher, Democrat; Fairmont.
A. L. Lehman, Progressive; Fairmont.
W. M. Hess, Democrat; Mannington.

Divorce Commissioner.....L. S. Schwenck, Democrat; Mannington.

Chancery Commissioners For Intermediate Court....J. P. Kirby, Democrat; Fairmont.
Francis Thralls, Democrat; Fairmont.
Frank C. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont.
A. L. Lehman, Progressive; Fairmont.

Divorce Commissioner.....Frank Hayden.

Clerk County Court.....A. G. Martin, Democrat; Fairmont.

Supt. Free Schools.....Homer C. Toothman, Democrat; Fairmont.

Surveyor & Road Engineer..Frank J. Wilfong, Democrat; Fairmont.

Consulting Engineer.....W. H. Armstrong, Republican; Fairmont.

Engineer Lincoln District....J. Russell Wilson, Republican; Fairmont.

Engineer Paw Paw District..W. G. Linn, Republican; Fairmont.

Engineer Grant District.....S. B. Miller, Democrat; Fairmont.

Assessor.....James W. Davis, Democrat; Fairmont.

Com. School Lands.....M. L. Sturm, Democrat; Fairmont.

County Commissioners.....President—Lee Swisher, Democrat; Rivesville, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
S. L. Shaver, Democrat; Watson, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
M. V. Millan, Democrat; Mannington, R. D.; Term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Sealer Weights & Measures.W. D. Straight, Democrat; Fairmont.

B'd Review & Equalization..R. L. Cunningham, Democrat; Fairmont; term expires in 1919.
Eldridge Carter, Republican; Fairmont; term expires in 1921.
James D. Charlton, Republican; Mannington; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. N. Yost, Fairmont, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Fairmont. Drs. G. H. Brownfield and J. E. Offner.
Mannington. Drs. L. B. Burke, M. F. Hamilton, T. M. Calvert and F. W. Vance.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Fairmont, unless otherwise given.)

Abbaticchio, Raymond J.
Alexander, George M.
Amos, Curt E.
Amos, Frank R.
Armstrong, Paul G.
Barnes, Kenneth
Bell, Ernest
Butcher, B. L.
Butcher, Samuel H.
Carskadon, E. B.
Colburn, A. J.
Conaway, W. H.
Conley, Rollo J.
Eddy, H. D.
Fleming, A. B.
Fleming, A. S.
Fleming, R. L.
Frame, E. C.
Haggerty, W. R.
Hartley, E. F.
Hayden, Frank
Haymond, Frank C.
Hawker, C. E.
Henshaw, John
Hoge, P. M.
Hutchinson, Brooks S.
Kerns, Albert J.
Kirby, J. P.
Leeds, C. H.
Lehman, Albert L.
Lively, Henry S.
Lowe, Scott
Mason, John W., Jr.
Meredith, James A.
Meredith, W. S.
Miller, Charles E.
Morgan, E. F.
Morgan, M. E.
Morris, Tusca
McCray, French
McCrum, H. B.
Musgrave, L. C.
Neely, M. M.
Nutter, Trevy
Ogden, M. W.
Powell, Charles
Powell, G. C.
Powell, Michael
Prichard, John Guy
Ralphsnyder, Geo. M.
Reed, Sidney R.
Ramage, B. F.
Riggs, Cecil H.
Shaver, C. L.
Shaw, Harry
Showalter, E. M.
Smith, Ira L.
Sturm, M. L.
Thralls, Francis
Toothman, A. W.
Watts, R. A.
White, Kemble
Hess, W. M. Mannington
Huey, L. B.
Schenck, L. S.
Snodgrass, C. A.
Snodgrass, W. G. Mannington

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Frank R. Amos, Chairman, E. Carl Frame, Secretary, Z. F. Davis, Treasurer, Fairmont.

George B. McNeely, Mannington; Charles W. Robinson, Mannington, R. D.; L. M. Kuhn, Monongah; U. G. Stutler, Hutchinson; J. O. Swisher and Levi M. Harris, Fairmont, R. D. 3; T. Luther Cordray, John W. Mason, Jr., and C. W. Walker, Fairmont; Will R. Clayton, Rivesville; R. D.; C. O. Wilt, Fairview; C. W. Walker, Fairmont; A. J. McDaniel, Worthington; Frank Sanders, Farmington, R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—C. D. Conaway, Chairman, E. F. Holbert, Vice Chairman, Edward Slack, Secretary, J. H. Barrett, Treasurer, Fairmont.

J. L. Conaway, Barrackville; S. L. Ash and C. C. Coffman, Mannington; J. P. Alkire, Middleton; W. E. Maple, Farmington; G. B. Curry, Fairmont, R. D.; Carroll Curry, Monongah; Warren Martin, Watson; Smith Hood, Jr., Rivesville; Jacob Greaser, Farview; Golden M. Hoult, Hoult; L. W. Summers, Catawba; Howard Adams, J. F. Straight, P. W. Pitzer, A. D. Simon, Lawrence Cunningham, P. J. McGraw, E. F. Holbert and Carl Riggs, Fairmont.

NEWSPAPERS.

West Virginian.....Fairmont. Established as a daily in 1904; published every evening except Sunday by the Fairmont Printing and Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 5,000. This paper was established as a weekly in 1868, succeeding the "True Virginian."

Times.....Fairmont. Established in 1900; published every morning except Sunday by the Index Printing Company; Democrat; circulation 5,500.

Farmers Free Press.....Fairmont. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by the Fairmont Printing & Publishing Company, taking the place of the Weekly West Virginian; Independent; circulation 3,500.

White Ribbon.....Fairmont. Established in 1897; published monthly by the West Virginia W. C. T. U.; devoted to the cause of temperance; circulation 3,000.

Telegram.....Mannington. Established in 1911; published every evening except Sunday by the Telegram Printing Company; Independent-Democrat; circulation 900.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National Bank of Fairmont..Fairmont. J. E. Watson, President; Glenn F. Barns, Cashier. Capital $400,000; surplus $600,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Fairmont. J. M. Brownfield, President; C. Richard Hall, Cashier. Capital $200,000; surplus $40,000.

Fairview National Bank.....Fairview. F. B. Amos, President; W. H. Coontz, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $11,000.

First National Bank.....Mannington. E. C. Martin, President; Guy S. Furbee, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus and undivided profits $25,000.

First National Bank.....Monongah. C. Curry, President; L. N. Satterfield, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $20,000.

First National Bank.....Worthington. Z. F. Davis, President; A. J. McDaniel, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $10,489.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fairmont District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Conaway, Democrat; Fairmont.
M. R. Musgrave, Democrat; Fairmont.

Constables.....R. L. Tucker, Democrat; Fairmont.
L. J. Michael, Democrat; Fairmont.

Mannington District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Barrack, Republican; Mannington.
T. B. Toothman, Democrat; Mannington.

Constables.....B. F. Cartright, Democrat; Mannington.
L. F. Jones, Republican; Mannington.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. S. Helmick, Republican; Fairmont.
M. W. Harris, Republican; Farimont.

Constables.....C. D. Nuzum, Republican; Fairmont.
R. D. Toothman, Republican; Fairmont.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. P. Smith, Democrat; Watson, R. D.
T. G. Price, Democrat; Monongah.

Constables.....William Findley, Democrat; Monongah.
Thomas H. Robinson, Democrat; Watson.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.
Lee Toothman, Democrat; Farmington.

Constable.....W. E. Basnett, Democrat; Worthington.

Paw Paw District.

Justices of the Peace.....B. C. Coogle, Democrat; Rivesville.
Nimrod Haught, Democrat; Fairview.
Constable.....B. H. Humphrey, Grant Town.

Winfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Keener, Republican; Montana.
A. G. Bunner. Democrat; Fairmont, R. D.
Constables.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MARION COUNTY.

Barrackville.	Fairmont.	Hutchinson.	Rivesville.
Baxter.	Fairview.	Kingman.	Scottdale.
Bentons Ferry.	Farmington.	Mannington.	Watson.
Broomfield.	Glovergap.	Metz.	Worthington.
Catawba.	Grant Town.	Middleton.	
Colfax.	Hammond.	Monongah.	
Everson.	Hoult.	Montana Mines.	

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Formed in 1835 from part of Ohio county and named from John Marshall, a Chief Justice of the United States. Land area, 310 square miles; population 32,338, census of 1910; estimated population 36,125, July 1, 1916; estimated population 36,727, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Moundsville. Altitude 689 feet. Population 10,433, census of 1910; estimated population 11,153, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,513 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
Sheriff.....W. E. Clayton, Republican; Moundsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. D. Parriott, Republican; Moundsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Victor Myers, Republican; Moundsville.
Chancery Commissioners....Charles E. Carrigan, Republican; Moundsville.
Walter A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.
Charles A. Showacre, Democrat; Moundsville.
James T. Miller, Republican; Moundsville.
A. L. Hooton, Republican; Moundsville.

Divorce Commissioner.....E. F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
Clerk County Court.....John E. Chase, Republican; Moundsville.
Supt. Free Schools.....H. W. McDowell, Republican; Moundsville.
Surveyor & Road Supervisor.S. Howe Bonar, Republican; Moundsville.
Assessor.....Fred A. McNinch, Republican; Moundsville.
Com. School Lands.....E. F. Moore.
County Commissioners.....President—B. B. McMechen, Republican; Moundsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
W. M. Nowell, Republican; Moundsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
W. M. Kittle, Republican; Sherrard; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures.Paul Reidel, Republican; Benwood.
B'd Review & Equalization..F. V. Yoho, Democrat; Woodlands; term expires in 1919.
S. M. Cunningham, Republican; Moundsville; term expires in 1921.
John Hazlett, Republican; Elm Grove, R. D.; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. H. McCuskey, Moundsville, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Moundsville. Drs. R. W. Hall, J. A. Striebich and P. D. Barlow. At Cameron, Drs. J. E. Cooper, W. E. Grim and W. G. C. Hill.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Moundsville, unless otherwise given..

Brown, Martin
Bryant, W. J.
Carrigan, Chas. E.
Evans, D. Barger
Hinerman, E. M.
Holt J. Howard
Hooton, A. L.
Hooton, J. E.
McGlumphy, Walter A.
Miller, James T.
Moore, Everett
Morris, J. R., Jr.
Parriott, J. D.
Ritz, James M.
Showacre, Charles A.
Shipman, James F.
Simpson, J. C.
Wilson, Stanley
Allison, J. B. Cameron
Fitzsimmons, John M. Viola.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. L. Hooton, Chairman, Moundsville; Dr. W. E. Grim, Secretary, Charles Howard, Treasurer, Cameron.

J. D. Barbour, D. R. Chaddock and C. W. Conner Moundsville; S. D. Franklin, Lynn Camp; W. L. Shepherd, Glen Easton; W. A. Gartland and Elmer Blake, Cameron; A. Turner, Woodruff; C. S. Mont-

gomery, Woodlands, George Koller, Captina; J. W. Landers and Robert Newton, Benwood; W. H. Fisher, Elm Grove; W. A. Patterson, Dallas; Parse Coffield, Moundsville, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. C. Myers, Chairman, Moundsville; Calvin Fankhouser, Secretary, McMechen; George N. Yoho, Treasurer, Cameron.

R. H. Hess, Cameron; C. J. Hood, Moundsville, R. D. 2; Arch T. Martin and W. S. Freed, Moundsville; F. V. Yoho, Woodlands; Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville, R. D. 2; N. M. Parsons, Cameron, R. D. 5; C. E. Yeater, Adaline; G. W. Kelly, Glen Easton, R. D. 1; J. L. Wayman, Procter, R. D. 1; C. W. Dague and G. W. Maxwell, Elm Grove, R. D. 3; John Butler, Wheeling, R. D. 3; J. P. Fitzsimmons, Cameron, R. D. 4.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Echo.....Moundsville. Established in 1896; published every morning and evening by J. D. Shaw; Independent; circulation 1,800.

Weekly Echo.....Established in 1889; Democratic; circulation 2,235.

Daily Journal.....Moundsville. Established in 1910; published every evening except Sunday by R. J. Smith; Republican.

Weekly Journal.....Published every Thursday; Republican.

Star-Tribune.....Cameron. Established in 1901; published every Thursday by W. B. Tuttle;; Progressive; circulation 1,050.

Enterprise.....Benwood. Established in 1895; published every Thursday by Charles L. Evans; Republican; circulation 1,200.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Cameron. W. M. Nowell, President; Harry Elbin, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $45,000.

First National Bank.....Moundsville. B. M. Spurr, President; J. D. Burley. Vice President and Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Benwood.....Benwood. Began business in 1900. Charles Shad, President; W. S. Leach, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,500.

Bank of Cameron.....Cameron. Began business in 1896. T. C. Pipes, President; W. H. Loper, Cashier. Capital, $50,000; surplus $65,000.

City and County Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1913. J. W. Garvin, President; A. D. Ayers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,500.

Marshall County Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1881. Dr. George W. Bruce, President; James A. Sigafoose. Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Mercantile Bkg. & Trust Co...Moundsville. Began business in 1903. W. D. Alexander, President; C. A. Showacre. Secretary and Treasurer. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

Mound City Bank.....Moundsville. Began business in 1905. J. C. Bardall, President; C. H. Hunter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $27,000.

Bank of McMechen.....McMechen. Began business in 1906. J. L. McMechen, President; Charles R. Lowe, Cashier; Nile A. Marple, Assistant Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $12,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Cameron District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Davis, Republican; Cameron.
Bruce Crow, Republican; Cameron.
Constables.....Charles King, Republican; Cameron.
S. W. McCardle, Republican; Cameron.

Clay District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. D. Pierce, Republican; Moundsville.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Franklin District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Stein, Democrat; Woodlands.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Liberty District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Teagarden, Republican; Howard.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Meade District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice and Constable.)

Sand Hill District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice and Constable.)

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Paul Reidel, Republican; Benwood.
Robert Smith, Democrat; Benwood.
Constable.....H. D. McKee, Republican; Benwood.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. M. Lewis, Republican; Moundsville.
W. M. Riggs, Republican; Moundsville.
Constable.....J. P. Stewart, Republican; Moundsville.

Webster District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.

Adaline.	Glen Dale.	McMechen.	Rosbys Rock.
Bellton.	Glen Easton.	Millsboro.	Sherrard.
Benwood.	Howard.	**Moundsville.**	Viola.
Cameron.	Kausooth.	Nuss.	Woodlands.
Captina.	Loudenville.	Pleasant Valley.	Woodruff.
Dallas.	Lynncamp.	Rocklick.	

MASON COUNTY.

Formed in 1804 from part of Kanawha and named from Stevens Thompson Mason, a distinguished patriot, long a member of the Virginia Assembly and United States Senator from that state from 1794 to 1803. Land area 475 square miles; population 23,019, census of 1910; estimated population same, July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Point Pleasant. Altitude 569 feet. Population 2,045 in 1910; estimated population 3,600, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....E. C. Winger, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Sheriff.....C. D. Ball, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Prosecuting Attorney.....George G. Somerville, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Perry B. Buxton, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Chancery Commissioners....John E. Beller, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
John L. Whitten, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
R. A. Blessing, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
S. P. Bell, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.

Divorce Commissioner.....B. H. Blagg, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Clerk County Court.....W. B. Barnett, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
Supt. Free Schools.....M. E. Roach, Republican; Henderson.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..George E. Childs, Republican; Heights.
Construction Engineer.....Lewis District—William Steenbergen, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Assessor.....J. T. Beale, Democrat; Gallipolis Ferry.
Com. School Lands.....B. H. Blagg.
County Commissioners.....President—William Jiveden, Republican; Leon; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Hugh Daugherty, Democrat; Letart, R. 2.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
I. S. Dabney, Republican; Arlee; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealed Weights & Measures..D. W. Brown, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.
B'd Review & Equalization..S. L. Parsons, Republican; Couch; term expires in 1919.
G. W. McDermitt, Republican; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1921.
R. L. Hutchinson, Democrat; Henderson; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Atorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Point Pleasant. Drs. B. F. Somer, Edward McElfresh and C. F. Sayre.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Point Pleasant.)

Beller, John E.	Hogg, Charles J.	Sommerville, L. C.
Bell, S. P.	Hogg, Robert L.	Sommerville, Geo. G.
Blagg, B. H.	Musgrave, F. G.	Spencer, J. S.
Blessing, R. A.	Poling, W. L.	Whitten, John L.
Hogg, Charles E.	Sommerville, E. J.	Wiley, Rankin

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Robert J. Heslop, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; R. O. Boggess, Secretary, Pt. Pleasant, R. D. 1; J. W. Wallis, Treasurer, Mercers Bottom, R. D.

L. H. Ferrell, Couch; J. S. Gearhart, Southside, R. 1; U. G. Arnett, Henderson; Sampson Matheny and A. W. Jiveden, Leon; Bert E. Sayre, Letart; H. E. Greer, Pt. Pleasant, R. 2; Taylor Bumgarner, Letart; Hugo Juhling, Hartford; J. B. Holmes, Ashton, R. 1; W. E. Hesson, Glenwood; W. M. Fowler, Pt. Pleasant; Thomas McDermitt, Pt. Pleasant, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—P. T. Burdett, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; D. E. Newton, Secretary, Hartford.

W. M. Dunn, Pliny, R. 1; George Byns, Beech Hill; W. A. Hopkins, Gallopolis Ferry; W. R. Woods, Pond Lick; George Daugherty and W. H. Greenlee, Leon; C. E. Pullin, Ambrosia; George Adkins, Letart, R. 2; D. E. Newton, Jr., and Thomas D. Harris, Hartford; J. H. Spencer, Graham Station; J. E. Hunter, Ashton; G. M. Melton, Ashton, R. 1; S. P. Bell, Point Pleasant; W. G. Foglesong and R. S. Gibbs, Point Pleasant, R. 1; J. A. Baily, Tribble; T. E. Greenlee, Arbuckle; Frank Adams, Mason.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Register.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1916; published every evening except Sunday by the Register Publishing Company; R. P. Bell, editor; Democratic.

Weekly Register.....Established in 1862; published every Wednesday by the Register Publishing Company; R. P. Bell, editor; Democratic; circulation 1,835.

State Gazette.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1881; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,800.

Mason Republican.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1907; published every Friday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,300.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Merchants National Bank....Point Pleasant. John McCulloch, President; C. C. Bowyer, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $107,498.

Pt. Pleasant National Bank..Point Pleasant. J. O. Shinn, President; J. W. Windon, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $6,000.

STATE BANK.

Pt. Pleasant Trust Co.....Point Pleasant. Began business in 1906. J. S. Spencer, President; O. A. Roush, Treasurer. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lewis District.

Justices of the Peace.....John J. Chase, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
John R. Rayburn, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
Constables.....John Burdett, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
John W. Love, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.

Waggener District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Riddle, Republican; Clifton.
Chris. Weiss, Republican; Mason City.
Constables.....Edward Walsh, Republican; Mason City.
Clyde Stewart, Republican; West Columbia.

Arbuckle District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Crump, Republican; Beech Hill.
A. R. Martin, Republican; Arlee.
Constables.....Jesse Glassburn, Republican; South Side.
David Fisher, Republican; Flaxton.

Cooper District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. S. Marr, Republican; Letart..
Constable.....G. H. Duff, Republican; Ambrosia.

Clendennin District.

Justices of the Peace.....James Long, Republican; Mercers Bottom.
B. B. Pearson, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry.
Constable.....L. S. Martin, Republican; Pond Lick.

Cologne District.

Justices of the Peace.....Grant Beaver, Republican; Leon.
G. A. Rairden, Republican; Leon.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Graham District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. D. Hanna, Republican; Hartford.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Hannan District.

Justices of the Peace.....Oliver Brumfield, Democrat; Glenwood.
E. H. Edmonds, Democrat; Glenwood.
Constable.....Worley Camp, Democrat; Ashton.

Robinson District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Edgington, Republican; Capehart.
Charles W. Schultz, Republican; Elmwood.
Constable.....B. S. McKinney, Republican; Leon.

POST OFFICES IN MASON COUNTY.

Ambrosia.	Couch.	Hartford.	Mercers Bottom
Apple Grove	Elmwood.	Heights.	Nat.
Arbuckle.	Five Mile.	Henderson.	New Haven.
Arlee.	Flaxton.	Hogsett.	**Point Pleasant.**
Ashton.	Gallipolis Ferry.	Leon.	Pondlick.
Beech Hill.	Gap.	Letart.	Southside.
Ben Lomond,	Glenwood.	McCausland.	Spilman.
Capehart.	Graham Station,	Maggie.	Tribble.
Clifton.	Grimms Landing.	Mason.	West Columbia.

MERCER COUNTY.

Formed in 1837 from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, and named from General Hugh Mercer, of revolutionary fame, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, New Jersey. Land area 419 square miles; population 38,371, census of 1910; estimated population 48,020, July 1, 1916; estimated population 49,574, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Princeton. Altitude 2,450 feet. Population 1,000 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price; Democrat; Welch.
Judge Criminal Court.....J. Frank Maynard, Republican; Bluefield.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....G. Loomis Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....W. J. Elliott, Republican; Princeton.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. B. Lee, Republican; Bluefield.
Clerk Circuit Court.....H. D. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.
Ex-Officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....J. H. Gadd, Republican; Princeton.
W. S. Dangerfield; Republican; Princeton.
A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.
C. B. Martin, Republican; Princeton.
O. E. St. Clair, Democrat; Bluefield.
J. S. Kahle, Republican; Bluefield.

Divorce Commissioner.....H. C. Ellett, Republican; Princeton.
Clerk County Court.....Lowery G. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. A. French, Republican; Prinecton.
County Road Engineer.....K. E. Kunkle, Princeton.
Surveyor.....O. C. Jennings, Republican; Matoaka.
Assessor.....Giles Hambrick, Republican; Littlesburg.
Com. School Lands.....G. P. Hylton, Republican; Princeton.
County Commissioners.....President—B. B. Hunt, Republican; New Hope; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Allen W. Brown, Democrat; Princeton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
O. P. Griffith, Democrat; Spanishburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..P. T. Lilly, Republican; Bluefield; term expires in 1919.
A. I. Bratton, Democrat; Princeton; term expires in 1921.
C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Matoaka; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. R. Vermillion, Princeton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons...Bluefield. Drs. J. E. Martin, F. T. Ridley and E. H. Thompson.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Princeton.)

Dangerfield, W. S.
Daniels, J. D.
DeJarnette, H. E.
French, Wirt A.
Gadd, J. H.
Malcolm W. H.
Merrill, C. W.
McGrath, John M.
McNutt, Ellett & McNutt
Pendleton, John R.
Reynolds, A. W.
Smith, Ajax T.
Smith, C. W.
Sutton, A. M.
Woods & Martin
Fletcher & Rodgers.
Walter R. Burnett
Matoaka

(Post office address, Bluefield.)

Dillard, George L.
French & Easley
Gollehon, J. H.
Holland, L. J.
Kingdon, A. F.
Lee, H. B.
Moore, Robert E.
Fox, Alfred G.
Ritz, Harold A.
Dillard, John R.
McClaugherty, Bernard
Parker, William J.
Peters, Frank M.
Richardson, George Jr.
Ritz, Russell S.
Ross, William E.
Sanders & Crockett
Scott, Thomas H.
Scott, Luther G.
St. Clair, O. E.
Meadows, J. A.
Athens

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John C. Pack, Chairman, Bramwell; A. J. Hearn, Secretary, Bluefield; E. W. Hale, Treasurer, Princeton.

W. A. Craven, Lowe; Harry Bowen, Bramwell; Zeb B. Ellison, W. E. Hall, S. L. Ballengie, Harry Kleiman, A. L. Rhodes, Fred Hawley, J. D. Enochs, Martin Gary, R. C. Sproles and C. A. Honaker, Bluefield; W. A. Miller and S. R. Pennington, Princeton; L. D. Martin and J. A. Roland, Athens; J. B. Eads and H. H. Ellison, Camp Creek.

Democratic Executive Committee—A. E. Bivens, Chairman, Bluefield; O. H. Bowling, Secretary, Princeton; Dr. E. H. Thompson, Treasurer, Bluefield.

Jarius Collins, Bramwell; C. E. Kinzer, Rock; F. M. Peters, W. J. Wiley, George Richardson, Jr., Thomas E. Cofer, E. A. Leonard, Jr., John S. Hall, Thomas O. J. Wilson, G. W. Hetherington, R. A. Hale and H. B. Kitts, Bluefield; C. W. Merrill and R. S. Peter, Princeton; Dr. S. R. Holroyd, Athens; A. A. Hopkins, Lerona; N. H. Moye and J. M. Rose, Camp Creek.

NEWSPAPERS.

Telegraph.....Bluefield. Established in 1894; published every morning except Monday by the Daily Telegraph Printing Company; Independent-Republican; circulation 5,100.

Sentinel.....Princeton. Established in 1914; published every Friday by the Princeton Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 2,000.

Mercer Progress.....Princeton. Established in 1916; published every Tuesday by F. A. Mole; Democratic.

Evening Press.....Princeton. Established in 1917; published every afternoon except Sunday by Bennett, Hedrick & Mole; Independent; circulation 1,800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Bluefield. Edwin Mann, President; L. A. Hooper, Cashier. Capital $250,000; surplus $250,000.

Flat Top National Bank....Bluefield. L. E. Tierney, President; E. T. Tyree, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $85,000.

First National Bank.....Princeton. C. R. McNutt, President; T. M. Fry, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $24,805.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Athens.....Athens. Began business in 1905. Joseph Caldwell, President; J. S. Lilly, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Union Bank & Trust Co.....Bluefield. Began business in 1907. E. E. Carter, President; Bane S. Witten, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $40,000.

Bank of Bramwell.....Bramwell. Began business in 1889. Isaac T. Mann, President; J. B. Perry, Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $300,000.

Princeton Banking Co.....Princeton. Began business in 1889. E. W. Hale, President; E. A. Calfee, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Virginia Bank of Commerce..Princeton. Began business in 1911. W. D. Pendleton, President; S. F. Cleghon, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

Bank of Matoaka.....Matoaka. Began business in 1906. D. H. Barger, President; H. G. Happersett, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $17,000.

The Bluefield Bank.....Bluefield. Began business in 1917. Joseph S. Gillispie, President; Richard B. Parrish, Cashier. Capital $100,000.

The Commercial Bank.....Bluefield. Began business in 1917. Bernard McClaugherty, President; W. C. Givens, Cashier. Paid in capital $50,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

East River District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. A. Pine, Democrat; Princeton.
J. R. Boyd, Democrat; Oakvale.

Constables.....L. S. Fielder, Democrat; Princeton.
John Flick, Democrat; Oakvale.

Plymouth District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Cooper, Democrat; Athens.
R. A. Martin, Democrat; Pettrey.

Constables.....Fred Ball, Democrat; Athens.
E. Wiley, Democrat; Pettrey.

Rock District.

Justices of the Peace.....Mac Perdue, Republican; Bramwell.
H. E. Cook, Republican; Matoaka.

Constables.....Noah C. Hawks, Republican; Matoaka.
J. O. Mangus, Republican; Montcalm.

Jumping Branch District.

Justice of the Peace.....John Jewell, Republican; Camp Creek.
Constable.....F. D. Ellison, Republican; Camp Creek.

Beaver Pond District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. McNeal, Democrat; Bluefield.
S. Frazier Stowers, Democrat; Bluefield.
Constables.....Fred B. Mitchell, Democrat; Bluefield.
Charles P. Bailey, Democrat; Ada.

POST OFFICES IN MERCER COUNTY.

Ada.
Algonquin.
Arlista.
Athens.
Barn.
Beeson.
Billie.
Bluefield.
Bramwell.
Brushfork.
Burg.
Camp Creek.
Coaldale.
Coopers.
Crystal.
Dott.
Duhring.
Dunns.
Elgood.
Flat Top.
Freeman.
Gardner.
Giatto.
Goodwill.
Hardy.
Hatcher.
Hiawatha.
Ingleside.
Kegley.
Lashmeet.
Lerona.
Littlesburg.
Lowe.
McComas.
Mannering.
Matoaka.
Mercer Healing Springs.
Montcalm.
Nemours.
New Hope.
Oakvale.
Oney Gap.
Pettry.
Pride.
Princeton.
Rock.
Sandlick.
Spanishburg.
Springton.
Widemouth.
Willowton.
Wolfe.

MINERAL COUNTY.

Formed in 1866 from part of Hampshire county and named from the abundance of its mineral deposits. Land area 349 square miles; population 16,674 census of 1910; estimated population 19,058, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,442, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Keyser. Altitude 801 feet. Population 5,000 in 1910; estimated population 7,300, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Miss Carrie V. Getzendanner; Keyser.
Sheriff.....Thomas A. Dixon, Republican; Keyser.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Emory L. Tyler, Republican; Keyser.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts..J. V. Bell, Democrat; Keyser.

Chancery Commissioners.....C. N. Finnell, Republican; Keyser.
G. H. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
Harry G. Fisher, Democrat; Keyser.
R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.

Divorce Commissioner.....W. C. Grimes Republican; Keyser.

Supt. Free Schools.....Richard W. Thrush, Republican; Keyser.

County Road Engineer..... Edwin St. C. Smith; Republican; Piedmont.
J. L. Hott. Republican; Keyser.

Assessor.....A. H. Metcalf; Republican; Ridgeville.

Com. School Lands.....William McDonald. Democrat; Keyser.

County Commissioners.....President—George E. Klencke, Republican; Piedmont; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Alfred Ridgely, Republican; Ridgely; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
J. Frank Junkins, Republican; Shaw; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Sealer Weights & Measures. J. R. Bane, Democrat; Keyser.

B'd Review & Equalization..J. W. Vandiver, Democrat; Burlington; term expires in 1919.
S. N. Moore. Republican; Keyser; term expires in 1921.
W. T. Dixon. Republican; Elk Garden; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. M. Babb, Keyser, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Piedmont. Drs. C. S. Hoffman, Z. T. Kalbaugh and E. H. Parsons.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Keyser, unless otherwise given.)

Finnell, Charles N.
Fisher, Harry G.
Griffith, W. H.
Grimes, W. C.
Hood, O. A.
McDonald, William
Morrison, Taylor
Nethkin, C. E.
Reynolds, F. C.
Reynolds, E. B.
Ritchie, Charles
Tyler, Emory
Welch, R. A.
Arnold, Arthur
Piedmont
Baer, J. Leonard
Drane, Harry K.
Drane, Robert M.
Piedmont

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. C. Grimes, Chairman, Keyser; J. Leonard Baer, Secretary and Treasurer, Piedmont.

O. M. Rizer and Dr. H. F. Pinnell, Piedmont; W. E. Crooks and Thomas Johnson, Keyser; Herbert Thrush and Silas M. Arnold, Antioch; E. B. Staggs and F. M. Rawlings, Headsville; Howard C. Cross, Emoryville; Wade Liller, Elk Garden; R. A. Radcliff, Ridgeley; Oliver J. Dayton, Knobley.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. H. Griffith, Chairman, Keyser; James G. Wright, Secretary, Burlington; Dr. J. O. Lantz, Treasurer, Hartmonsville.

James E. Sheetz, Keyser; Paul Homan, Ridgeville; Hampton McNeill, Headsville; W. J. Kirkendall, Reeses Mill; J. R. Kuykendall, Champwood; E. V. Enlow, Ridgeley; W. H. Kimes, Blaine.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mountain Echo.....Keyser. Established in 1876; published every Friday by the Echo Company; E. E. Hood, editor and general manager; Republican; circulation 2,000.

Daily Echo.....Established in 1916; published every morning except Monday by the Echo Company; E. E. Hood, editor and general manager; Republican; circulation 1,500.

Tribune.....Keyser. Established in 1869; published every Friday by the Keyser Tribune Company; Democratic; circulation 1,290.

Mineral News.....Keyser. Established in 1912; published every evening except Sunday by W. H. Barger; circulation 1,387.

Herald.....Piedmont. Established in 1881; published every Friday by the Herald Printing Company; circulation 900.

Piedmont Independent.....Piedmont. Established in 1891; published every Friday by James R. Combs; Independent; circulation 2,600.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Keyser. F. M. Reynolds, President; H. L. Arnold, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus and profits $37,120.

First National Bank.....Piedmont. Dr. John E. Suter, President; J. D. Thomas, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $55,000.

Davis National Bank.....Piedmont. Allen L. Lake, President; Charles W. Getty, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Keyser. Began business in 1911. Richard Gerstell, President; George R. Davis, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

Peoples Bank of Keyser.....Keyser. Began business in 1900. F. H. Babb, President; T. D. Leps, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,215.

The Peoples Bank.....Ridgeley. Began business in 1915. James T. Vandergrift, President; L. P. Walker, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,743.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Elk District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Irvin, Republican; Elk Garden.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Piedmont District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Harrison, Republican; Piedmont.
J. Leonard Baer, Republican; Piedmont.
Constable.....C. D. Groves, Republican; Piedmont.

New Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Doyle. Republican; Keyser.
I. H. Offner, Democrat; Keyser.
Constable..... F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.

Welton District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Cabin Run District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Sites, Republican; Reeses Mill.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Frankfort District.

Justice of the Peace.....John H. Payne, Democrat; Ridgeley.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MINERAL COUNTY.

Alaska.	Champwood.	**Keyser.**	Potomac Manor.
Antioch.	Elk Garden.	Laurel Dale.	**Reeses Mill.**
Barnum.	Emoryville.	Newcreek.	**Ridgeley.**
Beryl.	**Gleason.**	**Oakmont.**	**Ridgeville.**
Blaine.	Hartmonsville.	Pattersons Creek	Russelldale.
Burlington.	Headsville.	Piedmont.	**Shaw.**

MINGO COUNTY.

Formed in 1895 from part of Logan county and named from the Mingo tribe of Indians of which Logan was a famous chief. Land area, 416 square miles; population 19,431, census of 1910; estimated population 24,504, July 1, 1916; estimated population 25,322, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Williamson. Altitude 660 feet. Population 3,561 in 1910. estimated population 5,500, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James Damron. Republican; Williamson.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, April and July, and first Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Bert Shumate. Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff.....G. T. Blankenship, Democrat; Matewan. Ex-Officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. Bronson, Democrat; Williamson.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Guy White, Republican; Williamson.
Chancery Commissioners....Joseph B. Straton, Democrat; Williamson.
A. Blaine York, Republican; Williamson.
L. A. Sampsell, Progressive; Williamson
R. R. Bias, Progressive; Williamson.
Divorce Commissioner.....F. B. Shannon, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk County Court.....Elihu Boggs, Republican; Williamson.
Supt. Free Schools.....Charles H. Ellis, Republican; Williamson.
Surveyor.....Elias Simpkins, Democrat; Lenore.
County Road Engineer.....Blake Taylor, Democrat; Williamson.
Assessor.....Lewis Chafin, Democrat; Burch.
Com. School Lands.....Wallace Chafin, Republican; Williamson.
County Commissioners.....President—Alexander Bishop, Democrat; Williamson; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
H. G Wilburn, Democrat; New Thacker; term expires Dec 31, 1920
L. E. Armentrout, Democrat; Borderland; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
B'd Review & Equalization...John E. Steele, Democrat; Wharncliffe; term expires in 1919.
J. T. Reynolds, Republican; O'Keefe; term expires in 1921.
Carl B. Early, Republican; Williamson; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Triplett, Matewan, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Williamson. Drs. G. B. Irvine, G. T. Conley and Tunis Nunemaker.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Williamson.)

Bronson, W. H.
Clevenger, J. H.
Evans & Sampselle
Ferrell, James H.
Greene, J. H.
Quisenberry, Hubert
Goodykoontz & Scherr
Noonchester, E. G.
Slaven, Lant R.
Stafford & West,
Stokes, S. D.
Straton, Joseph B.
Wiles & Bias
Williamson, Hi.
Whitt & Shannon
Whitt, S. C.
York, A. B.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—G. W. Hatfield, Chairman, O. H. Booten, Secretary, G. T. Dudgeon, Treasurer, Williamson.

John McComas and J. White, Gilbert; H. C. Goings, Matewan; E. E. Musick, Varney; Noah White, Burch; M. V. Crigger, Rawl; Dr. R. A. Salton and Eli Sohn, Williamson; Leonard Hensley, Maher; S. A. Ferrell, Lenore; Hi. Maynard, Myrtle; James H. Dempsey, Lenore; Wade Hampton and V. B. Stepp, Kermit; M. C. Dillon and John Brewer, Kirk; C. C. Messer, Dingess; Wilson Kirk, Breeden.

Democratic Executive Committee—Hi Williamson, Chairman, John S. Hall, Secretary, Williamson.

C. F. Vance, Gilbert; W. H. Speed, Glen Alum; E. A. Justice and C. C. Gray, Red Jacket; R. A. Adkins, Burch; Hugh Wellman, Chattaroy; J. M. Palmer and H. C. Straton, Naugatuck; Bud Sturgill, Rapp; Jacob Runyon, Myrtle; E. Wellman, Dingess; Buck McCloud, Breeding; L. V. S. Curry and H. S. Parsley, Kermit; Henry May and John Sturgill, Kirk.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mingo Republican.....Williamson. Established in 1904. Published every Friday by O. H. Booton; Republican; circulation 2,400.

News.....Williamson. Established in 1913; published every evening except Sunday by the Williamson Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 2,500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Williamson. W. J. Williamson, President; Alexander Bishop, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

National Bank of Commerce..Williamson. Wells Goodykoontz, President; C. B. Early, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $10,000.

Matewan National Bank.....Matewan. E. B. Chambers, President; A. D. Dickey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus, $9,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Harvey District.

Justice of the Peace.....D. K. Vance, Democrat; Breeden.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Kermit District.

Justice of the Peace.....Frank Maynard, Republican; Kermitt.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Hardee District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Lee District.

Justices of the Peace.....Harry Staten, Democrat; Sprigg.
Allen Thompson, Democrat; Chattaroy.

Williamson District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. E. Stevenson, Democrat; Williamson.
M. F. Meek, Democrat; Williamson.
Constables.....P. K. Porter, Democrat; Williamson.
William Williamson, Democrat; Williamson.

Magnolia District.

Justices of the Peace.....P. M. Stafford, Republican; Thacker.
A. B. Hatfield, Republican; Matewan.
Constables.....Harry Chafin, Republican; Thacker.
John E. Ellis, Republican; ————

Stafford District.

Justices of the Peace.....Lincoln Bragg, Republican; Glenalum.
P. B. Browning, Republican; Domestic.
Constables.....Johns Hatfield, Republican; Wharncliffe.
Hubert Butcher, Republican; Glenalum.

Warfield District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Maynard District.

Justice of the Peace.....T. J. Meade, Democrat; Naugatuck.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MINGO COUNTY.

Armor.	Gilbert.	Lindsey.	Red Jacket.
Bias.	Glenalum.	Maher.	Rose Siding.
Blocton.	Goodman.	Matewan.	Sprigg.
Borderland.	Hampden.	Meador.	Thacker.
Breeding.	Hatfield.	Merrimac.	Thacker Mines.
Burch.	Hinch.	Myrtle.	Varney.
Canterbury.	Horsepen.	Naugatuck.	Vulcan.
Chattaroy.	Justice.	New Thacker.	War Eagle.
Cinderella.	Kermit.	Nolan.	Wharncliffe.
Dingess.	Kirk.	Okeefe.	Williamson.
Domestic.	Leatherwood.	Ragland.	
Edgarton.	Lenore.	Rawl.	

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta". Its name is an adaptation from the name of its principal river. Land area 358 square miles; population 24,334, census of 1910; estimated population 27,657, July 1, 1916; estimated population 28,192, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Morgantown. Altitude 822 feet. Population 12,239, census of 1910; estimated population 13,709, July 1, 1916; estimated population 14,444, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....George C. Sturgiss, Republican; Morgantown.

Terms Commence.....Thursday after the first Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

Sheriff.....John L. Dougan, Republican; Morgantown.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Stanley R. Cox, Republican; Morgantown.

Clerk Circuit Court.....John Shriver, Republican; Morgantown.

Chancery Commissioners....John Shriver.
William S. John, Republican; Morgantown.
Edgar B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.

Divorce Commissioner.....Frank P. Weaver, Democrat; Morgantown.

Clerk County Court.....John M. Gregg, Republican; Morgantown.

Supt. Free Schools.....Lynn Hastings, Republican; Morgantown.

County Road Engineer.....W. S. Downs, Republican; Morgantown.

Surveyor.....A. L. Headley, Republican; Morgantown.

Assessor.....James E. Gaskins, Republican; Morgantown.

Com. School Lands.....A. L. Headley, Republican; Fairview.

County Commissioners.....President—John C. Price, Republican; Morgantown; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
A. W. Bolby, Republican; Morgantown; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
E. C. Jennewine, Republican; Cheat Haven, R. D. 10; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Sealer Weights & Measures..George B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.

B'd Review & Equalization...I. N. Lucas, Republican; Morgantown; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Colebank, Republican; Point Marion, Pa.; term expires in 1921.
L. L. Jamison, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Charles H. McLane, Morgantown, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Morgantown. Drs. J. A. Cox, R. H. Edmondson and R. W. Fisher.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Morgantown.)

Allen, R. E. L.
Barker, S. A.
Barrickman, Van A.
Bowman, Frank L.
Bufano, N. G.
Corbin, Frank P.
Cox & Baker
Cramer, C. W.
Dille, C. B.
Dille, T. Ray
Donley & Hatfield
Everly, E. M.
Flenniken, Fred C.
Glasscock & Glasscock
Goodwin & Reay
Herd, Charles T.
Hunter, Glenn
Ice, Lory F.
John & John
Keck & Brand
Lazelle & Stewart
Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Moreland & Guy
Purinton, John A.
Posten, R. P.
Rose, C. C.
Shephard, James R.
Snee, William J.
Shuman, Albert
Warman, Altha
Weaver, Frank P.
White, Prescott C.
Yost, Ellis A.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Max Mathers, Chairman, Albert Shuman, Secretary, M. L. Brown, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Alex White, Wadestown, Dr. S. C. Steele, Wana; L. J. Piles, Fairview, R. 2; C. T. Emory, Blacksville; Dr. M. Rinehart, Cassville; T. G. Keenan, Van Voorhis; Joseph E. Lynch, Morgantown R. 1; George E. Kramer and Brice L. DeVault, Little Falls; M. T. Sisler, John E. Price, F. C. Flenniken, A. J. Houston and W. J. White, Morgantown; D. J. Hunter, Morgantown R. 3; C. F. Baker, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

Democratic Executive Committee—John L. Hatfield, Chairman, Gilbert B. Miller, Secretary, Grover C. Casto, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Harry Sanders, J. L. Wharton, A. F. Carter, Grover C. Casto, L. J. Weaver, Robert D. Barrickman and C. C. Robinson, Morgantown; Sanford Lemley, Bula; Irwin Tennant, Cross Roads; R. S. Lantz, Blacksville; Brown Tennant, McCurdysville, Rivesville R. D.; W. P. Baker, Morgantown, R. 7; F. L. Sanders, Van Voorhis, R. D.; W. S. Carrothers and R. B. Ross, Little Falls, R. D.; W. B. Stewart, Morgantown, R. D.; Marshall Miller, Morgantown; Calvin Lyons, Morgantown, R. D.; A. C. Bowers, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Post Chronicle.....Morgantown. Established in 1899; published every evening except Sunday by the Morgantown Post Company, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 1,350.

Weekly Post-Chronicle.....Formerly the Morgantown Post, established in 1864; published by the same company; Republican; circulation 900.

New Dominion.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every morning except Sunday by the Dominion News Company, (Incorporated); circulation 1,730.

Weekly New Dominion.....Established in 1876; published every Wednesday; circulation 1,680.

The Bar.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published monthly by the West Virginia Bar Association; Legal; circulation 650.

Athenaeum.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every Saturday during college year by the Students' Publishing Association of the West Virginia University; Collegiate; circulation 825.

West Va. School Journal and Educator.....Morgantown. Established in 1871; published monthly by Barbe & Armstrong; educational; circulation 3,800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Second National Bank.....Morgantown. Aaron J. Garlow, President; W. E. Arnett, Cashier. Capital $80,000: surplus $140,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Morgantown. John L. Hatfield, President; E. D. Tumlin, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus, $19,500.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of the Monongahela Valley.....Morgantown. Began business in 1888. E. H. Coombs, President; J. H. McGrew, Cashier. Capital $110,000; surplus earned $200,000.

Bank of Morgantown.....Morgantown. Began business in 1906. Thos. E. Hodges, President; D. R. Richards, Cashier. Capital $99,300; surplus $74,500.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Morgantown. Began business in 1895. Davis Elkins, President; Cassius C. Brown, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $75,000.

Federal Savings & Trust Co..Morgantown. Began business in 1903. E. M. Grant, President; E. D. Tumlin, Treasurer. Capital $160,800; surplus $34,100.

Dunkard Valley Bank.....Blacksville. Began business in 1902. S. M. Stewart, President; W. B. Haught, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and profits $6,845.

Bank of Wadestown.....Wadestown. Began business in 1905. Urias Shriver, President; Alexander White, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Battelle District.

Justices of the Peace.....George DeGarmo, Republican; Wadestown.
Joseph I. Steele, Republican; Wana.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. C. Varner, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.
W. S. Tennant, Republican; Mooresville
Constables.....Jesse E. Moore, Republican; Mooresville.
Arlie E. Moore, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.

Cass District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. P. Barker, Democrat; Morgantown, R. 7.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Grant District.

Justice of the Peace.....John M. Hildebrand, Republican; Uffington.
Constable.....E. D. Clear, Republican; Morgantown.

Clinton District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Downey, Republican; Little Falls.
Constable.....J. A. Burns, Republican; Morgantown, R. 5.

Morgan District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Boughner, Republican; Morgantown.
S. A. Posten, Republican; Morgantown.
Constable.....W. E. Cobun Republican; Morgantown.

Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....R. S. Rexroad, Republican; Morgantown, R. 3.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Beechwood.	Hagans.	Opekiska.	Uffington.
Behler.	Hoard.	Pentress.	Vanvoorhis.
Blacksville.	Little Falls.	Richard.	Wadestown.
Cassville.	Lowsville.	Rock Forge.	Wana.
Core.	Mona.	Sabraton.	
Dellslow.	Mooresville.	Star City.	
Greer.	Morgantown.	Sturgisson.	

MONROE COUNTY.

Formed in 1799 from part of Greenbrier and named from James Monroe, a Governor of Virginia and later President of the United States. Land area 457 square miles; population 13,055, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Union. Altitude approximately 2,100 feet. Population 298 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price, Democrat; Welch.
Sheriff.....George E. Bare, Republican; Union.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. M. LaFon, Democrat; Union.
Clerk Circuit Court.....R. Porter Boyd, Democrat; Union.
Chancery Commissioners....W. M. La Fon.
J. T. G. Miller, Republican; Sinks Grove.
J. Wallace McDowell, Republican; Second Creek.

Clerk County Court.....E. S. McNeer, Democrat; Union.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. W. Baker, Democrat; Greenville.
County Road Engineer.....Jack W. Hancock, Democrat; Union.
Surveyor.....John H. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Wolf Creek.
Assessor.....O. L. Miller, Republican; Union.
Com. School Lands.....W. P. Chambers, Republican; Rock Camp.
County Commissioners.....President—S. C. Wallace, Democrat; Zenith; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
G. W. Keatley, Democrat; Ballard; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
J. T. G. Miller, Democrat; Sinks Grove; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization...J. C. McClaugherty, Democrat; Union; term expires in 1919.
C. A. Dunn, Republican; Red Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1921.
L. F. Christie, Republican; Sinks Grove; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. M. Brown, Union, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Union, unless otherwise given.)

Campbell, A. N.
Clark, R. L.
Rowan, J. L.
LaFon, W. M.
Meadows, J. A. Athens
Ballard, E. E. Peterstown.
Thompson, George J. Alderson.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. Chase Bare, Chairman, P. E. Conner, Secretary, Alderson; T. W. Scott, Treasurer, Sinks Grove.

E. I. Terry and H. R. Ballard, Peterstown; C. F. Raines, Rock Camp; W. M. Comer, Greenville; M. E. Pitzer, Creamery; J E. Foster, Wolf Creek; Shelton Clark and W. H. Young, Union; G. W. Arthur, Gap Mills; Oat Neal, Zenith; N. P. Scott, Sinks Grove; J. Wallace McDowell, Second Creek.

Democratic Executive Committee—F. G. Lobban, Chairman and Treasurer, Alderson; W. R. Fullin, Secretary, Willow Bend.

E. H. Shanklin, Union; J. W. Lyncy, Dorr; E. W. McClung, Sinks Grove; W. H. Huffman, Sweet Springs; C. C. Patton, Laurel Branch; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Dr. C. P. Bradley, Lindside; W. H. Riner, Rock Camp; O. H. Ballard, Greenville; J. L. Ellis, Creamery.

NEWSPAPERS.

Monroe Watchman.....Union. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by A. S. Johnston, Democratic; circulation 2,500.

Advertiser.....Alderson. Established in 1899; published every Saturday by George Werkheiser; Prohibition; circulation 1,227.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Peterstown; J. E. Hansbarger, President; John S. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Alderson. L. E. Johnson, President; James H. George, Cashier. Capital $81,000; surplus $42,000.

Alderson National Bank.....Alderson. T. H. Jarrett, President; O. D. Massey, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Monroe.....Union. Began business in 1904. C. E. Lynch, President; H. P. Tracy, Cashier.

Farmers Banking Company..Union. Began business in 1906. R. E. J. Campbell, President; C. M. Wheelwright, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $14,000. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Bank of Greenville.....Greenville. Began business in 1902. I. N. Ballard, President; R. S. Dunlap, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Miller, Democrat; Union.
H. L. Alford, Republican; Union.

Constable.....J. H. Bostick, Democrat; Union.

Sweet Spring District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Cook, Democrat; Centennial.
C. H. Doss, Democrat; Waiteville.

Constable.....L. F. Dunbar, Democrat; Waiteville.

Springfield District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Sims, Republican; Wikel.
H. D. Lively, Republican; Wayside.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Red Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Thompson, Democrat; Red Sulphur Springs.
G. C. Broyles, Republican; Lindside.
Constable.....W. D. Lowry, Democrat; Ballard.

Wolf Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. E. Compton, Republican; Sinks Grove.
C. M. Hall, Democrat; Knobs.
Constables.....J. E. Bowyer, Republican; Sinks Grove.
H. A. Vass, Democrat; Knobs.

Second Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. C. Hoke, Republican; Second Creek.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MONROE COUNTY.

Alderson.	Gapmills.	Monitor.	Secondcreek.
Assurance.	Gates.	Orchard.	Sinks Grove.
Ballard.	Glace.	Pedro.	Sweetsprings.
Broomhurst.	Greenville.	Peterstown.	Union.
Cashmere.	Hans Creek.	Pickaway.	Waiteville.
Centennial.	Hollywood.	Red Sul. Springs..	Wayside.
Clint.	Keenan.	Rock Camp.	Wikel.
Creamery.	Knobs.	Roxalia.	Willow Bend.
Dorr.	Laurelbranch.	Salt Sul. Springs.	Wolfcreek.
Elmhurst.	Lindside.	Sarton.	Zenith.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1820 from parts of Berkeley and Hampshire counties, and named from Daniel Morgan, who, as a boy, acted as a teamster under General Braddock and afterwards became a noted Indian fighter and a general in the Revolutionary army. The land area of Morgan county is 233 square miles; population 7,848, census of 1910; estimated population 8,197, July 1, 1916; estimated population 8,253 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Berkeley Springs. Altitude 612 feet. Population 864 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....C. R. Hovermale, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

Prosecuting Attorney.....H. W. Bayer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Chancery Commissioners....J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
W. Jack Hunter, Democrat; Berkeley Spgs.
Clerk County Court.....M. S. Harmison, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Supt. Free Schools.....G. F. Fearnow, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
County Road Engineer.....Earl L. Miller, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Surveyor.....M. A. Venarsdale, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Assessor.....E. B. Blake, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Com. School Lands.....A. C. McIntire, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners.....President—B. E. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs; terms expires Dec. 31, 1920.
J. W. Swaim, Democrat; Berkeley Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
F. E. Rice, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..W. R. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
B'd Review & Equalization...J. W. Kerns, Republican; Berkeley Springs. term expires in 1919.
M. A. Vanorsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires in 1921.
Peter B. Dick, Democrat; Ungers Store; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. L. Grubb, Berkeley Springs, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Berkeley Springs.)

Allen, Horace D.
Bayer, Harry West
Buchanan, John
Duckwall, J. McCarty
Siler, J. Hammond
Weaver, Mrs. G. McIntire

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—John F. Weber, Chairman, J. C. Laley, Secretary, Hilson Henry, Treasurer, Berkeley Springs.

F. H. Duckwall and Jacob Barnhart, Berkeley Springs; J. F. Goliday, Paw Paw; James R. Kidwell, Great Cacapon; Clarence Wilson, Stotlers X Roads; E. J. Hasenbuhler and G. D. Chase, Cherry Run; C. G. Hovermale, Ridge; Emory C. Davison, Ungers Store.

Democratic Executive Committee—William R. Michael, Chairman, Berkeley Springs R. 2; S. Latrobe Hunter, Secretary, Berkeley Springs; Bohrer, Treasurer, Ungers Store.

M. W. Widmyer, G. Cameron Hunter and George C. Clem, Berkeley Springs; W. Albert Fisher, Great Cacapon; J. W. Spriggs, Magnolia; P. K. Stotler, Stotlers X Roads, Joseph S. Butts and D. W. Gates, Cherry Run.

NEWSPAPERS.

Morgan Messenger.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1893 published every Thursday by S. S. Buzzerd; Prohibition; circulation 900.

News.....Berkeley Springs Established in 1885; published every Friday by N. S. D. Pendleton; Democratic; circulation 600.

Post.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1906; published every Thursday by H. W. Bayer; Republican.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Berkeley Springs....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1890. Vernon E. Johnson, President; A. M. Mendenhall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $13,000.

Bank of Morgan County.....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1913. W. H. Somers, President; R. E. Allen, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $3,800.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Allen District.

Justice of the Peace.....O. B. Weber, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Constable.....Arthur B. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

Bath District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. Widmyer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
P. J. Coughlan, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Constable.....N. H. Hobday, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

Cacapon District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Cacapon.
P. M. Appel, Republican; Paw Paw.
Constable.....C. S. Croston, Republican; Orleans X Roads.

Rock Gap District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. P. Digman, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Sleepy Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Kesecker, Republican; Cherry Run.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Timber Ridge District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. E. Shockey, Democrat; Oakland.
Constable.....H. C. Shade, Democrat; Oakland.

POST OFFICES IN MORGAN COUNTY.

Berkeley Springs.	Largent.	Orleans Cross Roads.	Sleepy Creek.
Brosius.	Magnolia.	Paw Paw.	Stotlers Cross Roads.
Cherry Run.	Oakland.	Ridge.	Ungers Store.
Great Cacapon.	Omps.		

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell county, and named from James McDowell, Governor of Virginia in 1843. Land area 533 square miles; population 47,856, census of 1910; estimated population 66,157, July 1, 1916; estimated population 69,105, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Welch. Altitude 1,304 feet. Population 1,526 in 1910; estimated population 2,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Charles V. Price, Democrat; Welch.
Judge Criminal Court.....James French Strother, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....J. Lee Pendleton, Republican; Welch.
Sheriff.....S. A. Daniel, Republican; Welch.
Prosecuting Attorney.....G. L. Counts, Republican; Welch.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. Burbridge Payne, Republican; Welch. Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....G. L. Counts.
J. J. Divine, Republican; Welch.
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.

Divorce Commissioner.....F. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
Clerk County Court.....W. W. Whyte, Republican; Welch.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
County Road Engineer.....W. J. McClaren, Republican; Welch.
Surveyor.....L. A. Osborne, Republican; Welch.
Assessor.....W. J. Hatfield, Republican; Welch.
Com. School Lands.....Joseph M. Crockett, Republican; McDowell.
County Commissioners.....President—H. N. Eavenson, Republican; Gary; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
J. E. Jones, Republican; Switchback; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
R. K. Bragonier, Republican; Keystone; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Sealer Weights & Measures..T. W. Edwards, Republican; Welch.
B'd Review & Equalization...J. P. Flannigan, Democrat; Welch; term expires in 1919.
William Barrack, Republican; Berwind; term expires in 1921.
H. T. Graham, Republican; Anawalt; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Welch, unless otherwise given.)

Anderson, Strother, Hughes & Curd,
Cook, Litz & Harman
Crockett, J. M.
Flanagan, James P.
Froe, Arthur T.
Greever, Gillespie & Divine
Marshall, E. C.
Solins, Samuel
Stokes & Sale
Strother, Taylor & Taylor
Capehart, Harry J. Keystone
Carter, B. E.
Harper, E. H.
Partlow, Ira J.
Smith, James K. Keystone
Tomlinson, D. Robert
Worrell, Lawson, Northfork
Moon, S. B. Wilcoe.
Auvil, D. L. Iaeger.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—McGinnis Hatfield, Chairman, Northfork; C. Frank Wright, Secretary, J. Frank Johnson, Treasurer, Welch.

J. H. Petty, Anawalt; S. B. Moon, Wilcoe; John W. Cooksey, Yukon; H. S. Johnson, Berwind; S. E. Nease, Welch; T. Edward Hill, Keystone; Dr. E. F. Peters, Mayberry; J. M. Pannell, Elkhorn; Dr. A. S. Adams and Harry Totz, Northfork; John Kennedy, Iaeger; H. L. Bailey, Mohawk.

Democratic Executive Committee—L. E. Tierney, Chairman, Joseph P. Cofer, Secretary, Powhatan; L. H. Clark, Treasurer, Kyle.

W. E. Riley, Anawalt; A. H. Tabor, Wilcoe; C. A. Bailey, Berwind; J. W. Johnson, War; J. W. English, McDowell; A, K. Parker, Northfork; B. C. Burr and W. G. Morgan, Davy; C. B. Smith, Maybeury, J. L. Huddleston, Mohawk; D. L. Auvil, Iaeger.

NEWSPAPERS.

McDowell Recorder.....Welch. Established in 1891; published every Friday by the Welch Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,800.

McDowell Times (Colored)..Keystone. Established in 1904; published every Friday by the McDowell Times Publishing Company; Republican.

W. Va. Tribune (Colored)....Northfork. Established in 1915; published every Friday by Drewey & Coleman; Republican; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Welch. D. J. F. Strother, President; Bernard O. Swope, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

McDowell County Nat. Bank..Welch. Isaac T. Mann, President; I. J. Rhodes, Vice President and Cashier; Warren A. Wilson, Assistant Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $200,000.

First National Bank.....Keystone. D. E. French, President; L. C. Fowlkes, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

Gary National Bank.....Gary. R. V. Shanklin, President; J. H. Barker. Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Northfork. L. G. Toney, President; W. A. Creager, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $50,000.

First National Bank.....Anawalt. William Leckie, President; H. A. McNeer, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $5,019.54.

Clark National Bank.....Clark. E. H. Evans, President; Tate L. Earnest, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

STATE BANK.

The Berwind Bank.....Berwind. Established in 1914. B. L. Simpson, President; R. L. Page, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $30,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Adkin District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Froe, Republican; Wilcoe.
J. B. Spencer, Republican; Anawalt.
Constables.....J. E. Whittle, Republican; Wilcoe.
J. H. Collins, Republican; Jenkinjones.

Big Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. W. Beavers, Republican; English.
C. W. Stanley, Republican; Berwind.
Constables.....H. L. Spence, Republican; Yukon.
B. P. Payne, Republican; Yukon.

Brown's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Edwards, Republican; Welch.
Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.
Constables.....W. C. Mitchell, Republican; Welch.
Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.

Elkhorn District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. T. Smith, Republican; Switchback.
Floyd Ross, Republican; Elkhorn.
Constables.....Cal Hanes, Republican; Elkhorn.
R. D. Gibson, Republican; Maybeury.

Northfork District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. Donnelly, Republican; McDowell.
P. C. Peters, Republican; Northfork.
Constables.....Jack Taylor, Republican; Northfork.
John Claxton, Republican; Northfork.

Sandy River District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. H. Payne, Republican; Bradshaw.
A. J. Cline, Republican; Panther.
Constables.....Walter Stacy, Republican; Panther.
J. W. Lester, Republican; Bradshaw.

POST OFFICES IN McDOWELL COUNTY.

Algoma.	Davy.	Keystone.	Powhatan.
Anawalt.	Dearing.	Kimball.	Premier.
Ashland.	Deegans.	Kyle.	Roderfield.
Avondale.	Eckman.	Landgraff.	Six.
Beech Fork.	Elbert.	Leckie.	Superior.
Berwind.	Elkhorn.	Lex.	Switchback.
Bigfour.	English.	Longpole.	Thorpe.

Big Sandy.	Ennis.	McDowell.	Twin Branch.
Bradshaw.	Excelsior.	Maitland.	Vallscreek.
Brewsterdale.	Filbert.	Marytown.	Vivian.
Canebrake.	Gary.	Maybeury.	War.
Capels.	Gilliam.	Mohawk.	Welch.
Caretta.	Havaco.	Newhall.	Wilcoe.
Coalwood.	Hemphill.	Northfork.	Wilmore.
Crumpler.	Hensley.	Pageton.	Worth.
Cucumber.	Iaeger.	Panther.	Yukon.
Dan.	Jenkinjones.	Paynesville.	

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Formed in 1818 from a part of Greenbrier county and named from Wilson Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia in 1814. Land area 680 square miles; population 17,699, census of 1910; estimated population 21,657, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,295 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Summersville. Altitude 1,894 feet. Population 204 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.

Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in October.

Sheriff.....W. E. Morton, Democrat; Summersville. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....G. G. Duff, Democrat; Richwood.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Jennings J. Summers, Republican; Summersville.

Chancery Commissioners....T. W. Ayers, Democrat; Summersville.
S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.
R. A. Kincaid, Democrat; Summersville.
R. E. Horan, Republican; Summersville.

Clerk County Court.....P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.

Supt. Free Schools.....E. W. Scaggs, Democrat; Summersville.

Surveyor.....Robert Williamson, Jr., Democrat; Richwood.

Assessor.....C. L. Evans, Democrat; Summersville.

County Commissioners.....President—Granville Odell, Democrat; Hominy Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Joseph H. Hill, Democrat; Muddlety; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
John R. Neil, Democrat; Lockwood; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

B'd Review & Equalization... C. A. McClung, Prohibitionist; Mt. Lookout; term expires in 1919.
B. F. Grose, Republican; Gilboa; term expires in 1921.
L. A. Thomas, Republican; Richwood; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. C. Kincaid, Summersville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Summersville, unless otherwise given.)

Alderson & Breckenridge (also at Richwood.)
Ayers, T. W.
Brown & Eddy
Duff, G. G.
Horan, R. E.
Kincaid, Robert
King, S. R.
Reddy, W. C.
Bell, C. W.
Zela.
Craig, A. L.
Richwood.
Dillinger, H. E.
Wolverton, J. M.
Richwood.
Halstead, Squire
Cross Lanes.
Hill, Henry,
Lockwood.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—W. G. Brown, Chairman, Joseph Hamilton, Secretary, R. Wood Hamilton, Treasurer, Summersville.

J. D. Lambert, Delphi; E. E. Deitz, Richwood; C. W. Bryant, Canvas; C. W. Holcomb, Nettie; Charles E. Stephenson, Gilboa; Jesse Legg, Cross Lanes; H. C. Hill, Lockwood; P. A. Brown, Belva; Carl Dodrill, Birch River; M. J. Groves, Persinger; J. F. Sebert, Enon; Charles Kyle, Fowlers Knob; Jacob Moses, Mt. Nebo.

Democratic Executive Committee—Jettes Mollohan, Chairman, P. N. Wiseman, Secretary and Treasurer, Summersville.

C. A. Herold and Charles M. Hamilton, Persinger; C. J. Bell, Summersville; Frank Graves, Poe; James A. Legg, Zela; J. B. Morris, Dixie; R. L. Neil, Lockwood; Lewis Champ, Pool; B. J. Amick, Snow Hill; C. Pitsenbarger, Levison; S. B. Perkins, Donald; Lanty Scott, Birch River; J. W. White, Richwood; M. C. Milam, Beaver.

NEWSPAPERS.

Nicholas Chronicle..... Summersville. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by A. Lee Stewart; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Nicholas Republican.....Richwood. Established in 1903; published every Thursday by the Nicholas News Company; Republican; circulation 2,200.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Richwood. H. W. Armstrong, President; D. H. Frye, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $25,000

STATE BANKS.

Richwood Bkg. & Trust Co...Began business in 1902. J. B. Dodge, President; T. L. Falor, Cashier. Capital $32,000; surplus $12,400.

Nicholas County Bank.....Summersville. Began business in 1900. H. W. Herold, President; P. A. Herold, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $20,000.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Summersville. Began business in 1910. A. A. Hamilton, President; W. P. Kincaid, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $15,000.

Citizens Bank of Richwood..Began business in 1916. James C. Baber, President; L. French Herold, Cashier; capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Summersville District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. J. Maloney, Democrat; Gad.
J. F. Thornton, Democrat; Summersville.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Neff, Democrat; Burl.
O. E. Dorsey, Democrat; Sparks.

Constables.....George Foster, Democrat; Kesslers X Lanes.
T. J. Drennen, Democrat; Zela.

Beaver District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Robertson, Democrat; Richwood.
W. F. Murphy, Democrat; Calvin.

Constables.....E. V. McCarty, Democrat; Beaver.
R. S. McCoy, Democrat; Delphi.

Hamilton District.

Justice of the Peace.....P. C. Tinney, Democrat; Birch River.
Constables.....M. N. Hoover, Democrat; Birch River.
Edward Sizemore, Democrat; Tioga.

Wilderness District.

Justices of the Peace.....Gus Greaser, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
J. R. Bays, Democrat; Miller.
Constables.....F. G. Odell, Democrat; Fowler Knob.
Amos McClung, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.

Kentucky District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. White, Republican; Leivasy.
R. L. Weatherbee, Republican; Richwood.
Constable.....J. Pittsenbarger, Jr., Democrat; Leivasy.

Jefferson District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. V. Bailey, Democrat; Vaughan.
Constable.....C. C. McCormick, Democrat; Vaughan.

POST OFFICES IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Albion.	Dain.	Kirkwood.	Runa.
Bamboo.	Deepwell.	Leivasy.	Saxman.
Bays.	Delphia.	Lockwood.	Snow Hill.
Beaver.	Dixie.	Morris.	Sparks.
Belva.	Donald.	Mount Lookout.	Summersville.
Birch River.	Drennen.	Mount Nebo.	Swiss.
Bruce.	Enon.	Muddlety.	Tioga.
Burl.	Fenwick.	Nettie.	Tipton.
Calvin.	Fowlerknob.	Nile.	Vaughan.
Canvas.	Gad.	Nod.	Vinton.
Carl.	Gilboa.	Ophelia.	Waggy.
Coe.	Holcomb.	Persinger.	Woodbine.
Craigsville.	Hominy Falls.	Poe.	Zela.
Curtin.	Keslers Cross.	Pool.	
Dade.	Lanes.	Richwood.	

OHIO COUNTY.

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta," and named from the Ohio river. Land area 107 square miles; population 57,572, census of 1910; estimated population 63,574, July 1, 1916; estimated population 64,541, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Wheeling. Altitude 678 feet. Population 42,817, census of 1910; estimated population 43,377, July 1, 1916; estimated population 43,657, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judges Circuit Court	H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg. R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
Terms Commence	Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.
Official Court Reporters	Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling. Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
Judge Criminal Court	Alan H. Robinson, Republican; Wheeling.
Terms Commence	First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
Official Court Reporter	Louis E. Schrader.
Sheriff	Howard A. Hastings, Republican; Wheeling.
Prosecuting Attorney	David A. McKee, Republican; Wheeling.
Clerk Circuit Court	John L. Kinghorn, Republican; Wheeling. Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners	Henry H. Pendleton, Democrat; Wheeling. William E. Krupp, Republican; Wheeling. Frank A. McMahan, Republican; Wheeling. James W. Ewing, Democrat; Wheeling. George E. Boyd, Democrat; Wheeling. M. J. Cullinan, Republican; Wheeling. John C. Berry, Republican; Wheeling.
Divorce Commissioner	B. S. Honecker, Republican; Wheeling.
Clerk County Court	John H. Wells, Republican; Wheeling.
Supt. Free Schools	J. H. Lazear, Democrat; Wheeling.
County Road Engineer	M. J. McCuskey, Republican; Wheeling.
Surveyor	Orion S. Koller, Republican; Wheeling.
Assessor	William Hankey, Republican; Wheeling.
Com. of School Lands	P. T. McGinley, Democrat; Wheeling.
County Commissioners	President—Charles O. Ephlin, Republican; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. Louis F. Haller, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. Henry S. Steck, Republican; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Clerk of Board	H. C. Underwood, Republican; Wheeling.
Sealer Weights & Measures	Edward A. Brooks, Democrat; Warwood.
B'd Review & Equalization	Galia Mitchell, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires in 1919. B. E. Hamilton, Republican; Wheeling; term expires in 1921. R. P. Glass, Republican; Edgwood; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John C. Hupp, Elm Grove, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Wheeling. Drs. H. P. Campbell, A. B. Barnett and H. M. Hall; C. A. Wingerter, ad interim.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Wheeling.)

Adams & Amos,
Allen, Guy R. C.
Arbenz, John P.
Bachman, Carl
Barron, H. C.
Beneke, George C.
Berry, John C.
Blackford, Bradshaw & Beans
Boyd, Edgar
Boyd, George E. Jr.
Boyce, S. O.
Brennan, J. H.
Brinkman, Fred H.
Bryant, A. E.
Caldwell & Caldwell
Casey, W. B.
Coleman, Leo A.
Coniff, John J.
Criswell, N. C.
Cullinan, M. J.
Cummins, J. W.
Darby, Roy C.
Dobbs, Lee F.
Dunlap, H. E.
Erskine, Palmer & Curl
Ewing, James W.
Feeney, George A.
Foulk, Thomas B.
Gilchrist, George R. E.
Graham, E. J. Jr.
Hall, Kent B.
Hamilton, W. G.
Handlan, J. B.
Handlan, Joseph
Hearne, William H.
Honecker, Benjamin S.
Hortsman, Edward F.
Howard, John A.
Hubbard & Hubbard
Hundt, Herman A.
Jones, Edmund L.
King, Harry Jr.
Kline, Edwin F.
Knote, G. T.
McCamic & Clark
Krupp, W. E.
Mahan, Charles E.
Mathison, John J.
Menkemeller, Charles A
McGinley, P. J.
McKee, David A.
McMahon, Frank A.
McNell, Frank P.
Maury, Fred L.
Moore, Sheridan
Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Morrison, Charles S.
Nesbitt, F. W.
Nesbitt, Samuel, Jr.
Nolte, Henry A.
Noyes, S. M.
O'Brien & O.Brien
Pendleton, Henry
Porter, A. J.
Radcliff, C. L.
Riley, T. S.
Ritz, John S.
Ritz, James M.
Robinson, W. P.
Rogers, George J.
Rosenbloom, Benj. L.
Russell, Henry M., Jr.
Sawtelle, A. L.
Schiffler, A. C.
Schmidt, Carl O.
Schuck, Charles J.
Sommerville, J. B.
Smith, Charles J.
Smith, S. G.
Watkins, Marsh
Williams, Samuel A.
Wilson, John B.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. G. W. Otto, Chairman, Richard T. Cresap, Secretary, Charles W. Nolte, Treasurer, Wheeling.

Robert J. Reister, William Myles, L. L. Nightengale, James H. McGee, George H. Phillips, W. E. Smith, William A. Turner, W. J. Beckett, R. F. Nesbitt, Charles Flanagan, Phil H. Bachman, David Cleary, Albert Auber, Carl C. White, Harry Kreuger, Albert Orum and E. W. Petticord, Wheeling; Frank H. Blowers, Edgewood, Wheeling; Harry W. Bodley, Elm Grove; T. A. Wolfe, Cherry Hill, Wheeling; S. S. Curtis, West Liberty; R. M. Maxwell, West Alexander, Pa. R. D.

Democratic Executive Committee—Timothy O'Leary, Chairman, J. J. Kenney, Treasurer, John J. Gavin, Secretary, Wheeling.

Phil R. Wood, Harry W. Eckloff, William M. Windsor, Albert L. Kress, P. J. Quilligan, Frank Delbrugge, George Hahne, Charles A. Bremer and William F. Briese, Wheeling; Robert M. Emmerth, Edgewood, Wheeling; B. L. Wamsley, Elm Grove; Homer Wiles and D. L. Pool, Warwood.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Intelligencer..... Wheeling. Established in 1852; published every morning except Sunday by the Intelligencer Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 15,000.

Weekly Intelligencer..... Established in 1852; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 1,500.

News..... Wheeling. Daily established in 1890; published every evening except Sunday by the News Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 16,000.

Sunday News..... Established in 1878; Independent; circulation 20,000.

Register..... Wheeling. Established in 1863; published every morning by the West Virginia Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 13,450.

Sunday & Weekly Editions.. Sunday edition established in 1882; Democratic; circulation 13,840. Weekly edition established in 1863; published every Thursday; Democratic; circulation 1,760.

Telegraph..... Wheeling. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by George A. Laughlin; Independent; circulation 7,420.

Majority..... Wheeling. Established in 1907; published every Thursday by the Majority Company; Labor; circulation 6,000.

Advance..... Wheeling. Established in 1912; published every Friday by the Wheeling Advance Publishing Company; Prohibition; circulation 3,570.

West Virginia Patriot..... Wheeling. German; successor to the Freiheits-Banner and Deutsche Zeitung, which was established in 1896; published daily except Sunday by West Virginia Patriot, a corporation; Independent.

West Virginia Workman.....Wheeling. Established in 1897; published monthly by Frank Stanton; devoted to the interests of the A. O. U. W.; circulation 3,100.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Citizens-Peoples Trust Co....Wheeling. Alexander Glass, President; L. F. Haller, Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $75,000.

National Bank of W. Va.....Wheeling. E. W. Oglebay, President; A. E. Schmidt, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $200,000.

National Exchange Bank.....Wheeling. Dr. John L. Dickey, President; C. W. Jeffers, Cashier. Capital $500,000; surplus $500,000.

First National Bank.....Elm Grove. J. B. Chambers, President; George H. Grodhaus, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of the Ohio Valley.....Wheeling. Began business in 1875. J. A. Miller, President; J. H. McDonald, Cashier. Capital $175,000; surplus and profits $32,000.

Center Wheeling Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1901. J. A. Miller, President; H. J. Scheufler, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

The City Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1886. Ambrose S. List, President; Robert C. Dalzell, Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus and profits $251,000.

Commercial Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1869. Myron Hubbard, President; G. W. Jeffers, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $100,000.

Dollar Savings & Trust Co...Wheeling. Began business in 1891. B. W. Peterson, President; Robert Hazlett, Secretary. Capital $500,000; surplus $800,000.

The German Bank of Wheeling.....Wheeling. Began business in 1870. F. J. Park, President; J. F. Heil, Cashier. Capital $80,000; surplus, $600,000.

Germania Half Dollar Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1897. V. G. Gundling, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $100,000.

Mutual Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1887. Howard Hazlett, President; Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer. Guaranty reserve $64,000.

Quarter Savings Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1901. George J. Mathison, President; J. F. Ebeling, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $42,000.

Peoples Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1861. John A. Hess, President; George W. Eckhart, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $77,000.

Security Trust Company.....Wheeling. Began business in 1903. W. E. Stone, President; Fred J. Fox, Cashier. Capital $300,000; surplus $200,000.

South Side Bank.....Wheeling. Began business in 1890. R. M. Gilliland, President; Charles A. Bowers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $75,000.

Bank of Warwood.....Warwood. Began business in 1911. F. J. Kenamond, President; C. H. Eberts, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

State Bank of Elm Grove....Elm Grove. Began business in 1904. D. M. Thornburg, President; John T. Carter, Cashier; John F. Weiss, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $71,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Walter P. Wickham, Republican; Wheeling.
John W. Kindelberger, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Madison District.

Justice of the Peace.....Charles Cook, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....Albert E. Cameron, Republican; Wheeling.
J. S. Corrigan, Republican; Wheeling.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....Lee F. Dobbs, Republican; Wheeling.
Charles F. Miller, Republican; Wheeling.

Constables.....Bert E. Phillips, Republican; Wheeling.
C. E. McNabb, Republican; Wheeling.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. G. Hobbs, Republican; Wheeling.
John J. Gompers, Democrat; Wheeling.

Constables.....R. L. Summerson, Democrat; Wheeling.
A. J. Wilson, Republican; Wheeling.

Center District.

Justice of the Peace.....M. B. Bailey, Democrat; Wheeling.
Constable.....Charles Kemp, Democrat; Wheeling.

Webster District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. E. Corrigan, Democrat; Wheeling.
George W. Weisgerber, Democrat; Wheeling.
Constables.....W. W. McMillan, Democrat; Wheeling.
J. W. Plants, Republican; Wheeling.

Ritchie District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. J. Schultze, Republican; Wheeling.
W. D. Becker, Democrat; Wheeling.
Constable.....Charles N. Geimer, Republican; Wheeling.

Liberty District.

Justice of the Peace.....John C. Biggs, Republican; West Liberty.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Richland District.

Justices of the Peace.....John R. Sutton, Republican; Warwood.
David A. Lutz, Republican; Warwood.
Constable.....Robert Brogand, Republican; Warwood.

Triadelphia District.

Justice of the Peace.....Charles Seibert, Republican; Elm Grove.
Constables.....Charles R. Wickham, Republican; Elm Grove.
Charles E. Rader, Republican; Elm Grove.

POST OFFICES IN OHIO COUNTY.

Clator.	Roneys Point.	Valley Grove.	**Wheeling.**
Elm Grove.	Triadelphia.	West Liberty.	

PENDLETON COUNTY.

Formed in 1787 from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties, and named from Edmund Pendleton, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Land area 699 square miles; population 9,349, census of 1910; estimated population 9,463, July 1, 1916; estimated population 9,482 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Franklin. Altitude approximately 1,750 feet. Population 200 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and first Monday in December.
Sheriff.....J. P. Kiser, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts....Gordon Boggs, Republican; Franklin.
Chancery Commissioners....W. K. Boggs, Republican; Franklin.
M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
H. M Calhoun, Democrat; Franklin
William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.
Supt. Free Schools.....Jesse H. Cook, Democrat; Franklin.
Surveyor.....Z. M. Nelson, Democrat; Circleville.
Assessor.....C. L. Vandevender, Democrat; Circleville.
Com. of School Lands.....William C. Kiser, Democrat; Franklin.
County Commissioners.....President—Green J. Sponougle, Democrat; Zigler; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Hugh A. Kimble, Republican; Upper Tract; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. Riley Armstrong, Democrat; Doe Hill; Va.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
S. D. Hoover, Democrat; Brandywine; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
John W. Warner, Democrat; Circleville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
L. H. Ketterman, Republican; Teterton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
B'd Review & Equalization...Herbert Anderson, Democrat; Franklin; term expires in 1919.
Noah Kimble, Republican; Brushy Run; term expires in 1921.
H. T. Cowger, Republican; Ft. Seybert; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-office; Dr. O. Dyer, Franklin, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Franklin.)

Calhoun, H. M. Hiner, B. H. Hodges, M. S.
McCoy, William

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Wilbur Dolly, Chairman, Franklin.
C. T. Flesher, Cave; William Harold, Upper Tract; A. I. Lough,

Kline; J. F. Alt, Branch; William Froder, Moyers; Ira Wilfong, Sugar Grove; E. T. Miller, Ft. Seybert; W. H. Mitheny, Brandywine; C. G. Teter, Riverton; Milton Dolly, Onego; E. A. Lambert, Circleville; J. F. Bennett, Dry Run.

Note.—At the primary election of June 6, 1916, no Republican executive committeemen were voted for in Pendleton county, and the old committeemen hold over until their successors shall have been chosen in accordance with the primary election law.)

Democratic Executive Committee—B. H. Hiner, Chairman, R. L. Campbell, Secretary, Franklin; Eugene Keister, Treasurer, Upper Tract.

Stelman Judy, Ziegler; Harry Harold, Franklin; Johnson Dolly Teterton; W. W. Harper, Riverton; Charles D. Harper and Z. M. Nelson, Circleville; Harvey Bowers and W. M. Mitchell, Sugar Grove; V. P. Rexroad, Ft. Seybert; Isaac G. Simmons, Brandywine.

NEWSPAPER.

Pendleton Times.....Franklin. Established in 1913; published every Friday by William McCoy; Independent.

STATE BANKS.

Farmers Bank of Pendleton..Franklin. Began business in 1890. James Sites. President; Pendleton Boggs, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $18,500.

The Franklin Bank.....Franklin. Began business in 1911. Dr. S. B. Johnson, President; C. D. Bowman, Cashier Capital $40,000; surplus $5,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Franklin District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. N. Fisher, Democrat; Franklin.
J. E. Moyers, Democrat; Franklin.

Constables.....R. E. Newcomb, Democrat; Rexrode.
G. Z. Warner, Democrat; Zigler.

Mill Run District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. R. Lough, Democrat; Deer Run.
W. C. Calhoun, Democrat; Brushy Run.

Constables.....C. B. Alt, Republican; Brushy Run.
W. J. Harold, Republican; Upper Tract.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....Sylvester Vance, Republican; Roaring
H. C. Huffman, Republican; Onego.
Constables.....Levi Vance, Republican; Onego.
M. L. Raines, Republican; Onego.

Sugar Grove District.

Justices of the Peace.....T. H. Harrison, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
J. M. Hiner, Democrat; Doe Hill, Va.
Constables.....A. R. Todd, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
E. C. Wilfong, Republican; Sugar Grove.

Bethel District.

Justice of the Peace..... A. J. Keister, Democrat; Brandywine.
Constable.....Henry D. Hahn, Democrat; Brandywine.

Circleville District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. K. Warner, Democrat; Dry Run.
A. J. Helmick, Democrat; Circleville.
Constables.....Mike Waybright, Democrat; Dry Run.
H. H. Sponaugle, Democrat; Circleville.

POST OFFICES IN PENDLETON COUNTY.

Box.	Deerrun.	Mouth of Seneca.	Simoda.
Branch.	Dryrun.	Moyers.	Sugar Grove.
Brandywine.	Fort Seybert.	Nome.	Teterton.
Brushy Run.	Franklin.	Onego.	Upper Tract.
Cave.	Key.	Rexrode.	Zigler.
Circleville.	Kline.	Riverton.	
Creek.	Macksville.	Roaring.	
Dahmer.	Mitchell.	Ruddle.	

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie, and named from James Pleasants, Jr., Governor of Virginia in 1822. Land area 132 square miles; population 8,074, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—St. Marys. Altitude 624 feet. Population 1,500 in 1910; estimated population 1,750 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy)
Sheriff.....O. C. Barkwill, Democrat; St. Marys.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. C. Powell, Republican; St. Marys.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. R. Carson, Republican; St. Marys.
Chancery Commissioners....**W. R. Carson.**
Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.
G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.
Willis Bowles, Democrat; St. Marys.
Clerk County Court.....R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
Supt. Free Schools.....G. C. McTaggart, Republican; St. Marys.
Surveyor.....John Triplett, Republican; Willow.
Assessor.....G. A. Reed, Democrat; St. Marys.
County Commissioners.....President—J. W. Grimm, Republican; Willow; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Friend Wagner, Republican; Sugar Valley; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
E. R. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..R. B. H. Riggs, Republican; St. Marys.
B'd Review & Equalization...Lutellis Ambler, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires in 1919.
H. S. Russell, Republican; Willow; term expires in 1921.
John Ruckman, Jr., Republican; St. Marys; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. J. Riley McCollum, St. Marys, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex, Surgeons.....St. Marys. Dr. A. S. Grimm. (Two vacancies.)

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address St. Marys, unless otherwise given.)

Barron, J. F.
Barron, F. J.
Barron, M. L.
Bolles, Willis W.
Craig & Wells
Noland, J. C.
Pemberton, Robert L.
Smith, G. D.
Patterson, James
Williamstown.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—H. A. Carpenter, Chairman, Holly Simmons, Secretary, O. C. Ogdin, Treasurer, St. Marys.

A. D. Hannen, Belmont; L. W. Westbrook, Willow; Thomas Ingram, Waverly, R. 3; R. L. Blonir, St. Marys, R. 1; W. D. Williamson and D. L. Satterfield, Hebron; John Ruckman, Jr., St. Marys; S. K. Lamp, Adlai; W. H. Steere, Grape Island; A. B. Flesher, Arvilla; L. E. Cook, St. Marys, R. 1.

Democratic Executive Committee—B. A. Dotson, Chairman, St. Marys; A. W. Locke, Secretary, Eureka; T. J. Reynolds, Treasurer, Grape Island.

J. M. Imlay, St. Marys; G. B. Powell, Sugar Valley; Charles F. Ingraham, Belmont; L. A. Ellis, Pleasants; Frank Griffeth, Willow; O. W. Varney, Gibson; A. W. Powell, Delong; B. A. Locke and Granville Stout, Hebron.

NEWSPAPERS.

Oracle.....St. Marys. Established in 1881; published every Friday by the Oracle Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

Pleasants County Leader....St. Marys. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Joe Williams; Republican; circulation 1,100.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....St. Marys. W. C. Dotson, President. D. W. Dillon, Cashier; B. A. Dotson Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $65,000.

STATE BANK.

Pleasants County Bank.....St. Marys. Began business in 1897. A. S. Grimm, President; E. A. Sayre, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Lafayette District.

Justice of the Peace.....W. D. Williamson, Republican; Hebron.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. P. Cunningham, Democrat; Meadville.
A. B. Fetty, Republican; Delong.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Carroll, Republican; St. Marys.
Frank S. Clark, Republican; St. Marys.
Constable.....E. M. Hall, Republican; St. Marys.

Grant District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

Jefferson District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

McKim District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Adlai.	Delong.	Hebron.	Raven Rock.
Arvilla.	Eureka.	Maxwell.	Saint Marys.
Belmont.	Federal.	Pleasants.	Sugar Valley.
Calcutta.	Grape Island.	Poynette.	Willow.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Formed in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties and named from the Indian princess of that name. Land area 904 square miles; population 14,740, census of 1910; estimated population 18,617, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,241 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Marlinton. Altitude approximately 2,131 feet. Population 1,045 in 1910; estimated population 1,800 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Sheriff.....William Gibson, Republican; Marlinton.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. A. Bratton, Republican; Marlinton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....George W. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Chancery Commissioners....J. E. Buckley, Republican; Marlinton.
W. A. Bratton, Republican; Marlinton.
T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
A. P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. A. Bratton.
Clerk County Court.....S. L. Brown, Democrat; Marlinton.
Supt. Free Schools.....B. B. Williams, Democrat; Marlinton.
County Road Engineer.....Hull Kramer, Democrat; Barlow.
Surveyor.....Frank Baxter, Democrat; Edray.
Assessor.....J. H. Buzzard, Democrat; Marlinton.
Com. of School Lands.....Uriah Bird, Republican; Marlinton.

County Commissioners.....President—Dr. N. R. Price, Democrat; Marlinton; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B. M. Arbogast, Republican; Dunmore; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. S. McNeel, Democrat; Academy; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.

B'd Review & Equalization...R. S. Hickman, Republican; Cass; term expires in 1919.
James A. Reed, Republican; Huntersville; term expires in 1921.
M. L. Beard, Democrat; Academy; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. George F. Hull, Durbin, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Marlinton.)

Bratton, W. A.	Lockridge, H. M.	Sharp, W. B.
Buckley, J. E.	McClintic, L. M.	Yeager, J. W.
Allen, P.	McNeel, T S.	Price, Andrew.
Hill, F. R.	Rucker, H. S.	Ward, P. T.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. P. Anderson, Chairman, Marlinton; E. F. Curry, Secretary, Thornwood; John W. Grimes, Treasurer, Huntersville.

A. R. Gay, Edray; Coe Beverage, Frost; R. S. Hickman, Cass; S. A. McCarty, Lobelia; George Alderman, Spice.

Democratis Executive Committee—Allan P. Edgar, Chairman, Marlinton; Uriah Hevener, Vice Chairman, Boyer; John Waugh Secretary, Marlinton; W. H. Grose, Treasurer, Huntersville.

Dr. U. H. Hannah, Cass; J. C. Harper, Huntersville; Carl G. Beard and Samuel Sheets, Hillsboro.

NEWSPAPERS.

Pocahontas Times.....Marlinton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by Calvin W. Price; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

Journal.....Marlinton Established in 1910; published every Wednesday by the Marlinton Printing Company; Republican.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Marlinton. George P. Moore, President; J. A. Sydenstricker, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $43,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Marlinton.....Marlinton. Began business in 1899. M. J. McNeal, President; Hubert Echols, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $37,000.

Bank of Durbin.....Durbin. Began business in 1905. J. G. Hoffman, Jr., President; E. L Fenton, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and profits $21,000.

Bank of Hillsboro.....Hillsboro. Began business in 1914. George W. Callison, President; J. K. Marshall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $5,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Greenbank District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. H. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin.
J. B. Sutton, Democrat; Dunmore.

Constables.....J. F. Ashford, Democrat; Dunmore
H. M. Taylor, Democrat; Dunmore.

Edray District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. E. Smith, Republican; Marlinton
J. M. Geiger, Democrat; Stony Bottom.

Constables.....Massey Wooddell, Republican; Onoto.
R. K. Burns, Democrat; Marlinton.

Huntersville District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. A. Sharp, Republican; Frost.

Constable.....E. G. Sharp, Republican; Frost.

Little Levels District.

Justice of the Peace.....F. T. LaRue, Democrat; Hillsboro.

Constable.....By appointment.

POST OFFICES IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Arbovale.	Droop.	Lobelia.	Seebert
Augment.	Dunmore.	Locust.	Slatyfork
Bartow.	Durbin.	Mace.	Spice.

Beard.	Edray.	Marlinton.	Spruce.
Boyer.	Frost.	Mill Point.	Stony Bottom.
Buckeye.	Greenbank.	Minnehaha Spgs.	Thornwood.
Burr.	Hillsboro.	Mount Lick.	Warwick
Cass.	Hosterman.	Nida.	Watoga.
Clover Lick.	Huntersville.	Onoto.	Winterburn.
Deer Creek.	Jacox.	Raywood.	Woodrow
Denmar.	Linwood.	Rimel.	Yelk.

PRESTON COUNTY.

Formed in 1818 from a part of Monongalia and named from James P. Preston, Governor of Virginia in 1816. Land area 650 square miles; population 26,341, census of 1910; estimated population 28,614, July 1, 1916; estimated population 28,979, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Kingwood. Altitude 1,862 feet. Population 800 in 1910; estimated population 1,200, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Neil J. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporters.....E. V. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Miss Effa Duvall, Kingwood.
Miss Rachel B. Manown, Kingwood.
I. R. Mattingly, Republican; Tunnelton.
Sheriff.....J. D. Browning, Republican; Kingwood.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Vester B. Dunn, Republican; Kingwood.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. Ben Brady, Republican; Kingwood.
Chancery Commissioners....J. Ben Brady.
James T. Dailey, Republican; Kingwood.
J. W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
James W. Flynn, Republican; Kingwood.
Clerk County Court.....Edward C. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.
Supt. Free Schools.....Willis Courtney, Republican; Kingwood.
County Road Engineer.....E. H. Wilhelm, Republican; Kingwood.
Surveyor.....S. R. Guseman, Republican; Reedsville.
Assessor.....J. A. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.
Com. School Lands.....C. C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.
County Commissioners.....President—J. E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
and of all following, on the same date.
M. A. Sisler, Republican; Kingwood.
Emanuel Dixon, Republican; Reedsville.
O. W. Zinn, Republican; Gladesville.

A. A. Pickering, Republican; Rowlesburg.
Allen Forman, Republican; Amboy.
P. J. Knapp, Republican; Terra Alta.
J. B. Everly, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

Sealer Weights & Measures..J. G. Menear, Republican; Kingwood.

B'd Review & Equalization..J. A. King, Republican; Eglon; term expires in 1919.
M. F. Pell, Democrat; Kingwood; term expires in 1921.
James C. White, Republican; Terra Alta; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. E. Watson, Albright, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Kingwood. Drs. S. A. Pratt and D. J. Rudasill; Masontown, W. A. Post.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given.)

Brady, J. Ben
Brown, Robert L., Jr.
Crogan, P. J.
Bailey, James T.
Dunn, Vester B.
Gibson, Joseph V.
Grogan, H. G.
Hughes, A. G.
Montgomery, Samuel B.
Pierce, Carleton C.
Worley, William G.
Lavelle, William G.
Tunnelton.
Mattingly, I. R.
Parrack, Frank E.
Tunnelton.
Everhart, L. F.
Mitchell, S. P.
Terra Alta.
Bowman, William B.
Rowlesburg.
Everhart, L. F.
Terra Alta.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Parrack, Chairman, Tunnelton; H. G. Grogan, Secretary, Kingwood; Harry R. Hollis, Treasurer, Rowlesburg.

W. A. Watson, Tunnelton; C. W. Wolfe, Kingwood; M. Harold Taylor, Masontown; James F. Dille, Reedsville; Jason Rogers, Independence; Percy Zinn, Newburg; A. B. Zinn, Tunnelton, R. 1; L. H. Weimer and S. D. McCrum, Aurora; Roy H. Cress and J. M. Englehart, Albright, R. D.; E. R. Bucklew and P. R. Wotring, Terra Alta; Dr. A. G. DeFoe and Lloyd Liston, Bruceton Mills.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. V. Gibson, Chairman, G. H. Wilson, Secretary, Kingwood; C. B. Linger, Treasurer, Terra Alta.

J. W. Dorsey, Kingwood; Hubert Pentony, Tunnelton; R. B. Fairfax, Reedsville; Dr. W. H. Post, Masontown; H. A. Bailey, Independence; Gordon B. Late, Newburg; J. W. Loughrie, Newburg, R D.;

P. J. Dunn, Rowlesburg; Jesse Stemple, Aurora; C. B. Linger, Terra Alta; M. F. Walls, Albright; George E. Spiker, Brandonville, R. D., McClellan Hartman, Valley Point; Dr. C. E. Wilkinson, Bruceton Mills; L. E. Frankhouser, Bruceton Mills, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

Preston County Journal.....Kingwood. Established in 1866; published every Thursday by H. S. Whetsell; Republican; circulation 2,900.

West Virginia Argus.....Kingwood. Established in 1870; published every Thursday by J. T. Spahr; Democratic; circulation 2,475.

Preston Republican.....Terra Alta. Established in 1891; published every Thursday by L. V. Reed; Republican; circulation 960.

Pythian Banner.....Kingwood. Established in 1891; published monthly by H. S. Whetsell in the interest of the Knights of Pythias; circulation 4,000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Kingwood National Bank....Kingwood. James W. Flynn, President; V. E. Gocke, Vice-President; W. A. Schaeffer, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Terra Alta. S. M. Scott, Sr., President; C. A. Miller, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $20,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Rowlesburg. A. A. Pickering, President; O. C. Hileman, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

First National Bank.....Newburg. C. E. Ellis, President; J. Ray Smoot, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Albright. Elmer E. Watson, President; Lloyd J. Warthen, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Kingwood.....Kingwood. Began business in 1886. P. J. Crogan, President; Felix Elliott, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $25,000.

The Terra Alta Bank.....Terra Alta. Began business in 1892. W. H. Glover, President; C. E. Trembly, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $8,000.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Reedsville. Began business in 1911. D. G. Watson, President; J. S. Lantz, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,040.

Bruceton Mills Bank.....Bruceton Mills. Began business in 1903. Jeremiah Thomas, President; W. H. Thomas, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $30,000.

The Tunnelton Bank.....Tunnelton. Began business in 1903. J. S. Hunt, President; John J. McKone, Jr., Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Kingwood District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Murdock, Republican; Kingwood.
J. W. Halbritter, Republican; Tunnelton.

Constables.....John W. Gidley, Republican; Kingwood.
Walter Childs, Republican; Kingwood.

Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown.
Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.

Constables.....George W. Shaffer, Republican; Masontown.
Guy Watson, Republican; Masontown.

Lyon District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. Moore, Republican; Newburg.
J. S. C. Bell, Republican; Newburg.

Constables.....A. A. Poling, Republican; Newburg.
W. C. Shirer, Republican; Independence.

Reno District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. W. Carrico, Republican; Rowlesburg.
B. F. Woodward, Republican; Fellowsville.

Constables.....C. W. Wheeler, Republican; Rowlesburg.
Floyd Rutherford, Republican; Fellowsville.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. W. Hardesty, Republican; Aurora.
W. H. Myers, Republican; Amblersburg.

Constables.....David W. Myers, Republican; Aurora.
G. W. Taylor, Republican; Amblersburg.

Portland District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. Staley Shaw, Republican; Terra Alta.
M. N. Taylor, Republican; Terra Alta.
Constables.....C. C. Myers, Republican; Terra Alta.
A. B. Maust, Republican; Albright.

Pleasant District.

Justices of the Peace . D. S. Feather, Republican; Cuzzart.
Josiah Feather, Republican; Albright.
Constables.....Victor Ringer, Republican; Brandonville.
B. Z. Peaslee, Republican; Albright.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace W. J. Bowermaster, Republican; Bruceton.
John Conaway, Republican; Glade Farms.
Constables.....E. C. Cunningham, Republican; Bruceton.
A. S. Wheeler, Republican; Bruceton.

POST OFFICES IN PRESTON COUNTY.

Albright.	Clifton Mills.	Howesville.	Reedsville.
Amblersburg.	Corinth.	Hudson.	Rowlesburg.
Amboy.	Cranesville.	Independence.	Sinclair.
Aurora.	Cuzzart.	Kempton.	Taylor.
Austen.	Eglon.	Kingwood.	Terra Alta.
Brandonville.	Erwin.	Manheim.	Tunnelton.
Breedlove.	Glade Farms.	Marquess.	Valley Point.
Bretz.	Hazelton.	Mason Town.	
Bruceton Mills.	Hiorra.	Newburg.	
Cascade.	Horse Shoe Run.	Pisgah.	

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from parts of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell; named from General Israel Putnam, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. Land area 336 square miles; population 18,587, census of 1910; estimated population 19,377, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,503, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Winfield. Altitude approximately 570 feet. Population 291 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.

Assistant Reporter.....George L. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....W. E. Somerville, Republican; Winfield.
Prosecuting Attorney.....C. C. Knapp, Republican; Buffalo.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
Chancery Commissioners....L. Barnhart, Democrat; Winfield.
Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
C. E. Enicks, Republican; Winfield.
Divorce Commissioner.....Jerome Dudding.
Clerk County Court.....J. M. Henson, Republican; Winfield.
Supt. Free Schools..... Henry C. Hill, Democrat; Winfield.
County Road Engineer.....J. S. Parkins, Democrat; Paradise.
Surveyor.....J. T. Lanham, Republican; Lanham.
Assessor..... H. E. Thacker, Democrat; Hurricane.
Com. School Lands.....W. L. Higgins, Democrat; Huntington.
County Commissioners.....President—V. S. McGhee, Republican; Hurricane; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
E. D. McCoy, Democrat; Woods; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
C. B. Moses, Republican; Hurricane, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..John Burnside, Republican; Winfield.
B'd Review & Equalization..G. E. Allen, Republican; Buffalo; term expires in 1919.
H. U. Comstock, Republican; Red House; term expires in 1921.
W. F. Martin, Democrat; Hurricane; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. C. Frazier, Buffalo, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Buffalo. Drs. H. L. Walls, J. C. Frazier and H. P. Blake.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Winfield, unless otherwise given.)

Barnhart, Lewis
Copen, C. E.*
Dudding, Jerome
Thomas, John D.

Beckett, O. G.
Scott Depot.
Billips, J. E.
Hurricane.
Ice, Charles
Buffalo.

Knapp, G. C.
Buffalo.
Parkins, J. S.
Paradise.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. E. Copen, Chairman, W. E. Hodges, Secretary, O. H. Parkins, Treasurer, Winfield.

A. R. Holstein and G. E. Allen, Buffalo; H. F. Henson, Hurricane; Charles Grass, Teays R. D. 1; M. M. Harrison, Paradise; Robert Santrock, Black Betsey; Dr. A. Y. Martin, Winfield; I. E. Smith, Winfield R. D. 1; H. M. Sovine and C. H. Gibson, Hurricane, R. D. 2; C. H. Hill, Buffalo, R. D. 1; O. K. Ranson, Red House.

Democratic Executive Committee—John F. Kirtley, Chairman, Scary; John W. Miller, Secretary, Winfield; J. D. Surbaugh, Treasurer, Teays, R. D.

J. H. Arbuckle, Robertsburg; J. E. Cain, Buffalo; G. C. Robertson and L. L. Wilson, Hurricane; J E. Melton, Sr., and Robert Zitzelsberger, Poca; C. N. Deardorff, Winfield; Jas. Estes, Hurricane; William Gibeant, Fraziers Bottom; B. A. Brown and J. W. Harmon, Red House.

NEWSPAPERS.

Putnam Democrat.....Winfield. Established in 1876; published every Friday by John W. Miller; Democratic; circulation 1,872.

Putnam Leader.....Winfield. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,200.

West Virginia Odd Fellow...Winfield. Established in 1911; published monthly by the Fraternal Publishing Company in the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; circulation 1,800.

Breeze.....Hurricane. Established in 1900; published every Saturday by R. F. Forth; Progressive Republican; circulation 1,100.

STATE BANK.

Bank of Winfield.....Winfield. Began business in 1902. John K. Thompson, President; F. L. Middleton, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus $8,600.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Buffalo District.

Justices of the Peace.....T P. Hall, Republican; Buffalo.
M. W. Murphy, Republican; Buffalo.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Curry District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. Lipscomb, Democrat; Hurricane.
J. F. Keeling, Democrat; Hurricane, R. D.

Constable.....W. R. Pate, Democrat; Hurricane, R. D.

Poca District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Zitzelsberger, Democrat; Poca, R. D.
R. W. Melton, Democrat; Poca; R. D.
Constable.....F. P. Withrow, Democrat; Poca, R. D.

Scott District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Young, Democrat; Winfield.
F. F. Higginbotham, Republican; Winfield.
Constable.....T. G. Markham, Democrat; Scott Depot.

Teays Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. P. Sovine, Republican; Hurricane.
W. P. Phelps, Republican, Hurricane.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Good, Republican; Red House.
J. H. Jones, Republican; Given.
Constable.....Ernest Shafer, Republican; Plymouth.

POST OFFICES IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

Bancroft.	Frazier's Bottom.	Philcah.	Scary.
Bee.	Heizer.	Pliny.	Scott Depot.
Black Betsey.	Hurricane.	Plymouth.	Sigman.
Buffalo.	Lanham.	Poca.	Teays.
Byrnside.	Liberty.	Raymond City.	Waldo.
Confidence.	Midway.	Red House.	**Winfield.**
Eggleton.	Paradise.	Robertsburg.	Woods.

RALEIGH COUNTY.

Formed in 1850 from a part of Fayette, and named from Sir Walter Raleigh. Land area 597 square miles; population 25,633, census of 1910; estimated population 33,927, July 1, 1916; estimated population 35,264, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Beckley. Altitude approximately 2,400 feet. Population 2,161 in 1910; estimated population 4,000 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James H. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.

Judge Criminal Court.....T. J. McGinnis, Republican; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and third Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Leah Toney, Beckley.
Sheriff.....W. L. Foster, Republican; Beckley.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....M. L. Painter, Republican; Beckley.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Albert Williams, Republican; Beckley.
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
Chancery Commissioners....George W. Williams, Democrat; Beckley.
A. D. Preston, Democrat; Beckley.
E. C. Scott, Republican; Beckley.
Divorce Commissioner.....Herbert Stansbury, Democrat; Beckley.
Clerk County Court.....Jackson Smith, Republican; Beckley.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. S. Rogers, Republican; Beckley.
County Road Engineer.....C. L. Scott, Jr., Republican; Beckley.
Surveyor.....W. J. Scarborough, Republican; Dry Creek.
Assessor.....George H. Melen, Republican; Beckley.
Com. School Lands.....J. E. Summerfield, Democrat; Beckley.
County Commissioners.....President—A. B. Maxwell, Republican; Beckley; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
W. P. Shumate, Republican; Stover; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
D. F. Workman, Republican; Clear Creek; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..T. E. Moy, Republican; Ghent; term expires in 1919.
Thomas H. Wickham, Republican; Beckley; term expires in 1921.
C. L. Harvey, Democrat; Egeria; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. D. W. Snuffer, Beckley, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Beckley. Drs. Robert Wriston, K. M. Jarrel and A. S. Abshire.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Beckley, unless otherwise given.)

Ashworth, D. D.
Ball, John W.
Bumgardner, J. Lewis
Butts, J. S.
Denny, W. F.
Dunn & Anderson
Kilgore, H. M.
Lilly, C. L.
Lilly, J. S.
Maxwell, J. W.
McGinnis, J. Hereford
McGinnis, J. D.
Stansbury, H. E.
S ummerfield, J. E.
Ward, C. M.
Williams, G. W.
Clay, W. S.
Lester.

Dunn, C. O.
Farley, A. P.
File & File
French, Robert M.
Harper, Kile D.
Hawley, John L.
Hutchinson, J. Q.
McGinnis & Hatcher
Painter, M. L.
Patterson, P. H. M.
Payne, Brown W.
Preston, A. D.
Rardin, W. H.
Scott, E. C.
Bowman, M. T.
Lester.
Lilly, David
Lilly, Londa W.
Ghent.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Dr. S. S. Sutphin,* Chairman, Beckley; Dr. B. B. Richmond, Secretary, Skelton; J. S. Lilly, Assistant Secretary, W. H. Rardin, Treasurer, Beckley.

U. G. Maynor and Benjamin H. Workman, Artie; T. E. Moye, Glen Morgan; W. S. Eppling, Ghent; F. M. Cook, Winding Gulf; J. W. Wilson, Tams; U. M. Meador, Pluto; Jackson Plumley, Abraham; V. L. Shumate and O. D. Bostic, Eccles; W. A. Massey, Dry Creek; Dow Webb, Posey; John M. Anderson, Beckley.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. H. McGinnis, Chairman, C. O. Dunn, Secretary and Treasurer, Beckley.

F. J. Bair and George W. Bair, Jr., Beckley; Londa Lilly and G. M. Griffith, Ghent; Dr. G. T. Thornhill, Tams; H. I. Garretson, Odd; J. M. Garten, New; W. C. Goodson, Pear; J. Levi Cook, Lester; Chap Williams, Eccles; Dr. P. G. Hurst, Masseyville; D. C. Hunter, Citie; Quince Dillon, Matville; John McHale, Dorothy.

*Deceased; vacancy unfilled.

NEWSPAPERS.

Messenger.....Beckley. Established in 1910; published every Tuesday by E. L. Ellison; Democratic; circulation 1,400.

Raleigh Herald.....Beckley. Established in 1900. Published every Friday by D. P. Gadd; Republican; circulation 1,500.

Raleigh Register.....Beckley. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Raleigh Register (Inc.) Democratic; circulation 1,600.

NATIONAL BANK.

Beckley National Bank.....Beckley. Joe L. Smith, President; J. L. Tolliver and C. L. Beckner, Vice-Presidents; C. H. Meador, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Raleigh.....Beckley. Began business in 1899. I. C. Prince, President; George W. Warren, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $70,000.

Raleigh County Bank.....Beckley. Began business in 1909. B. E. Carter, President; G. C. Hedrick, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $85,000; assets $1,800,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Shady Springs District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Crawford, Democrat; Raleigh.
J. W. Hunt, Democrat; Glen Morgan.

Constables.....C. A. Canterberry, Democrat; Glen Morgan.
J. H. Crawford, Democrat; Raleigh.

Richmond District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Buckland, Democrat; Abraham.
J. A. Palmer, Republican; Sand Stone.

Constable.....Enos Guinn, Democrat; Pluto.

Clear Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....Alfred E. Williams, Republican; Dorothy.
W. M. Daniel, Republican; Maynor.

Constables.....Joe Hodge, Republican; Clear Creek.
Oak Stewart, Republican; Jarrolds Valley.

Trap Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Brooks, Democrat; Lester.
R. J. Burmeister, Democrat; Eccles.

Constables.....B. F. Daniel, Republican; Surveyor.
J. P. Kaylor, Republican; Eccles.

Slab Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. P. Richardson, Republican; McAlpin.
R. M. Shrewsbury, Republican; East Gulf.

Constables.....H. P. Stone, Republican; McAlpin.
W. F. Garretson, Democrat; East Gulf.

Marsh Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....John L. Clay, Republican; Dry Creek.
J. M. Jarrell, Republican; Marfork.

Constables.....John H. Cook, Republican; Arnett.
G. M. Stewart, Republican; Esau.

Town District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Ford, Republican; Beckley.
J. M. Wheatley, Republican; Beckley.
Constables.....J. A. Biggs, Democrat; Prosperity.
F. C. George, Democrat; Beckley.

POST OFFICES IN RALEIGH COUNTY.

Abney.	Dillon.	Marfork.	Skelton.
Abraham.	Dorothy.	Marshes.	Slab Fork.
Affinity.	Dry Creek.	Masseyville.	Sophia.
Amigo.	East Gulf.	Maynor.	Sprague.
Arnett.	Eccles.	Nesco.	Stanaford.
Artie.	Esau.	New.	Stotesbury.
Beckley.	Fitzpatrick.	Odd.	Stover.
Besoco.	Ghent.	Oswald.	Sullivan.
Blue Jay.	Glen Morgan.	Oxley.	Surveyor.
Bolt.	Glen White.	Pear.	Sylvia.
Bryson.	Grandview.	Pemberton.	Tablerock.
Cirtsville.	Hamlet.	Pine Knob.	Tamroy.
Clear Creek.	Harper.	Pluto.	Tams.
Colcord.	Hotchkiss.	Posey.	Terry.
Crab Orchard.	Hotcoal.	Prosperity.	Warden.
Cranberry.	Jarrolds Valley.	Raleigh.	Wickham.
Crimson.	Lanark.	Redbird.	Winding Gulf.
Crow.	Lester.	Riley.	Wright.
Dameron.	McAlpin.	Royal.	Zada.
Daniels.	McCreery.	Saxon.	
Delbert.	Mabscott.	Shady Spring.	

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Formed in 1787, from a part of Harrison, and named from Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia in 1787, and afterwards Attorney General of the United States. Land area 1,036 square miles, (the largest of any county in the state); population 26,028, census of 1910; estimated population 31,280, July 1, 1916; estimated population 32,127, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Elkins. Altitude 1,930 feet. Population 5,260 in 1910; estimated population 7,000, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....N. H. C. White, Republican; Elkins.
Sheriff.....S. L. Marstiller, Democrat; Elkins.

Prosecuting Attorney.....E. L. Maxwell, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk Circuit Court.....G. N. Wilson, Democrat; Elkins.
Chancery Commissioners....W. E. Baker, Republican; Elkins.
F. E. Tallman, Republican; Elkins.
James A. Bent, Democrat; Elkins.
C. W. Harding, Democrat; Elkins.
Divorce Commissioner.....Samuel T. Spears, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk County Court.....Thaddeus Pritt, Democrat; Elkins.
Supt. Free Schools.....Troy B. Wilmuth, Democrat; Elkins.
County Road Engineer.....Frank A. Parsons, Democrat; Beverly.
Surveyor.....Lee Flanagan, Democrat; Elkins.
Assessor.....O. G. Coberly, Democrat; Elkins.
Com. School Lands.....A. M. Cunningham, Republican; Elkins.
County Commissioners.....President—William M. Flint, Democrat; Bowden; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
F. P. Marshall, Democrat; Mingo; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Lee Crouch, Democrat; Elkins; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Sealer Weights & Measures..A. L. Rowan, Democrat; Beverly.
B'd Review & Equalization..P. F. King, Democrat; Elkins; term expires in 1919.
A. L. Dove, Republican; Harman; term expires in 1921.
W. H. Rohrbaugh, Republican; Beverly; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. G. Harper, Beverly, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Elkins. Drs. J. C. Irons, O. L. Perry and C. H. Hall.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Elkins, unless otherwise given.)

Allen, R. H.
Arnold, William A.
Arnold & Arnold
Baker, W. E.
Bent, J. A.
Bowers, E. A.
Brown, John F.
Cobb, W. H.
Coberly, James
Cunningham, A. M.
Cunningham, Neil
Harding & Harding
Irons, Robert S.
Keenan, L. H.
Kump, H. G.
Maxwell, W. B. & E. L.
Maxwell, Claude W.
Read, William J.
Reger, Shelton L.
Scott, C. H.
See, Roy
Spears, Samuel T.
Strader & Tallman
Strieby, C. O.
Talbott & Hoover
Taylor, B. W.
Wilson, W. G.
Ward, J. B.
Beverly.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—H. L. Manning, Chairman, T. W. Stalnaker, Secretary, R. Emmett O'Connor, Assistant Secretary, Dr. G. B. Harvey, Treasurer, Elkins.

C. C. Baker and W. H. Rohrbough, Beverly; Hoy C. Huffman, Whitmer; M. J. Roy, Harman; J. E. Gawthrop, Huttonsville; E. E. Shiflett, Mill Creek; W. W. Tyree, Elkins; John A. Vanscoy, Elkins, R. 2; Alexander W. Ewing, Pickens; H. E. Snyder and J. J. Snyder, Valley Head; A. O. Cross, Kerens; J. H. Huffman, Montrose; Isaac Joyce and J. F. Phillips, Coalton; Glenn Phares and S. K. Scott, Valley Bend; Ira Shockey, Long.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. Floyd Strader, Chairman, Daniel V. Moyle, Secretary, Elkins; A. B. Long, Treasurer, Valley Bend.

Charles L. Weese and John Z. Miller, Beverly; George Nethkin, Whitmer; Samuel W. Richards, Evenwood; Warwick Hutton, Huttonsville; Clinton Bell, Mill Creek; James Shannon, Jr., Adolph; F. R. Tuning, Pickens; J. G. Simmons, Valley Head; J. M. Wilmoth and L. S. Marteney, Montrose; Dr. A. C. Blair, Coalton; J. J. King, Ellamore; J. Floyd Stalnaker, Valley Bend.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Inter-Mountain.....Elkins. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Inter-Mountain Printing Company; Republican; circulation 1,175.

Weekly Inter-Mountain.....Established in 1892; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 1,000.

Randolph Enterprise.....Elkins. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by the Elkins Printing Supply Company; Democratic; circulation 2,100. J. Slidell Brown, editor.

Randolph Review.....Elkins. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by James W. Weir; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Elkins National Bank.....Elkins. Lee Crouch, President; E. A. Bowers, Vice President; Gus Warfield, Jr., Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $80,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Elkins. R. Chaffey, President; J. T. Lingamfelter, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $20,000.

STATE BANKS.

The Davis Trust Company...Established in 1901. W. G. Wilson, President; N. I. Hall, Treasurer. Capital $250,000; surplus $182,000.

The Beverly Bank.....Beverly. Began business in 1900. Dr. H. Yokum, President; J. B. Staggers, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Stockmans Bank.....Harman. Began business in 1905. I. M. Groves, President; C. L. Stiff, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,700.

Bank of Mill Creek.....Mill Creek. Began business in 1912. W. H. Mason, President; G. P. Russell, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Beverly District.

Justices of the Peace.....George E. Greynold, Democrat; Beverly.
L. B. McLaughlin, Democrat; Beverly.

Constables.....Joe Durr, Democrat; Beverly.
Sam Kyle, Democrat; Beverly.

Dry Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....Jacob Montony, Democrat; Job.
R. M. Ray, Republican; Evenwood.

Constables.....Sampson Pennington, Democrat; Harman.
Frank Warner, Democrat; Job.

Huttonsville District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. C. Hart, Democrat; Huttonsville.
D. G. McCauley, Democrat; Mill Creek.

Constables.....Forrest Collins, Democrat; Huttonsville.
L. W. Crickard, Democrat; Mill Creek.

Leadsville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Garfield Skidmore, Democrat; Elkins.
M. M. Smith, Democrat; Elkins.

Constables.....M. J. Hughes, Democrat; Elkins.
Coleman Stalnaker, Democrat; Elkins.

Middle Fork District.

Justice of the Peace.....August Merkli, Republican; Helvetia.

Constable.....J. A. Bragg, Democrat; Pickens.

Mingo District.

Justice of the Peace.....Nelson Shreve, Democrat; Mingo.
Constable.....Joseph L. Wood, Democrat; Mingo.

New Interest District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. P. Kelley, Democrat; Montrose.
Charles Skidmore, Democrat; Kerens.
Constables.....B. K. Gainer, Democrat; Kerens.
H. J. Wilmoth, Democrat; Kerens.

Roaring Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. R. Valentine, Democrat; Coalton.
P. V. Joyce, Republican; Mabie.
Constables.....By Special appointment.

Valley Bend District.

Justice of the Peace.....E. F. Phares, Democrat; Valley Bend.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Adolph.	Elkins.	Huff.	Montrose.
Alpena.	Elkwater.	Huttonsville.	Osceola.
Bemis.	Ellamore.	Job.	Pickens.
Beverly.	Evenwood.	Kerens.	Rich Mountain.
Bluespring.	Flint.	Kingsville.	Silica.
Bowden.	Gilman.	Lee Bell.	Spangler.
Cassity.	Glady.	Loda.	Sully.
Cheatbridge.	Harding.	Long.	Valley Bend.
Coalton.	Harman.	Mabie.	Valley Head.
Cubana.	Harperton.	Mill Creek.	Weaver.
Czar.	Helvetia.	Mingo.	Whitmer.
Dryfork.	Horton.	Monterville.	Wymer.

RITCHIE COUNTY.

Formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties, and named from Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished Virginia editor, who always referred to it as the "Little Gem." Land area 453 square miles; population 17,875, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Harrisville. Altitude 870 feet. Population 608 in 1910; estimated population 1,200, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter..... (Vacancy.)
Sheriff.....R. L. Warder, Republican; Harrisville. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....L. L. Cokeley, Republican; Harrisville.
Chancery Commissioners....L. L. Cokeley.
R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.
Thos. J. Davis.
H. E. McGinnis, Republican; Harrisville.
Divorce Commissioner.....R. Brown Zinn.
Clerk County Court.....J. N. Sharpnack, Republican; Harrisville.
Supt. Free Schools.....Austin Dotson. Republican; Harrisville.
Surveyor.....P. R. Tharp, Republican; Harrisville.
Assessor.....J. H. McGinnis, Republican; Harrisville.
Com. School Lands.....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.
County Commissioners.....President—Lewis Garrison, Republican; Auburn; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
A. M. Douglas, Republican; Cairo; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
H. C. Buzzard, Republican; Hazelgreen; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization..J. F. Hatfield, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1919.
W. A. Strickler, Democrat; Ellenboro; term expires in 1921.
M. J. Leggett, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. P. Jones, Pennsboro, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Harrisville. Drs. W. E. Talbott, L. C. Goff and C. L. Boyers.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Harrisville, unless otherwise given.)

Adams, Homer	Powell, S. A.	Duty, M. K.
Blair, R. S., Jr.	Prunty, S. O.	Pennsboro
Cooper, Victor F.	Smith, Anthony.	McGinnis, B. F.
Davis, Thomas J.	Zinn, R. Brown	Pennsboro.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—L. L. Cokely, Chairman, R. Brown Zinn, Secretary, Harrisville.

F. S. McCullough, Mole Hill; B. F. McGinnis, Pennsboro; P. G. Zinn, Pullman; Charles Haddox, Berea; George Heckler, Cairo; A. R. Douglass, Goose Creek; W. R. Hays, McFarlan; W. A. Goff, Goffs.

Democratic Executive Committee—Gordon P. Fought, Chairman, Pennsboro; Bert Adams, Secretary, Harrisville; J. C. Lacy, Treasurer, Ellenboro.

J. L. Rymer, Auburn; J. P. Beckner, Petroleum; J. M. Lewis, Cairo, L. C. Goff, Burnt House; Lee Scott, Smithville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gazette.....Harrisville. Established in 1873; published every Friday by the Gazette Printing Company; Republican; circulation 2,700.

Ritchie Standard.....Harrisville. Established in 1895; published every Wednesday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 2,600.

Enterprise.....Cairo. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 750.

News.....Pennsboro. Established in 1890; published every Thursday by Gordon P. Fought; Democratic; circulation $1,500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Harrisville. A. O. Wilson, President; J. B. Westfall, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

First National Bank.....Pennsboro. A. O. Wilson, President; Okey E. Nutter, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $5,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Pennsboro. R. Broadwater, President; L. D. James, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $3,100.

STATE BANKS.

Auburn Exchange Bank.....Auburn. Began business in 1901. J. T. Hall, President; A. Hayes Elliott, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,300.

Bank of Cairo.....Cairo. Began business in 1897. D. G. McGregor, President; G. F. Hess, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $13,000.

The Peoples Bank.....Harrisville. Began business October 2, 1899. Johnson Jackson, President; J. H. Lininger, Cashier. Capital, $70,000; surplus and undivided profits $49,596.41, June 20, 1917.

Farmers & Merchants Bank..Pennsboro. Began business in 1898. Thomas G. Strickler, President; M. L. Weekley, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $12,807.

Pullman State Bank.....Pullman. Began business in 1902. G. M. Ireland, President; Fred A. Hall, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,500.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....I. L. Fordyce, Democrat; Pennsboro.
W. A. Strickler, Democrat; Ellenboro.

Constables.....James Hickman, Democrat; Pennsboro.
I. H. Hite, Democrat; Ellenboro.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. L. Miller, Republican; Harrisville.
J. W. Loudin, Democrat; Auburn.

Constable.....O. H. Hardman, Democrat; Harrisville.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. French, Republican; Combs.
Van A. Zeverly, Republican; Cairo.

Constable.....D. W. Satterfield, Republican; League.

Murphy District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN RITCHIE COUNTY.

Auburn.	Eva.	Highland.	Pennsboro.
Beatrice.	Finch.	Iris.	Petroleum.
Berea.	Fonzo.	Lawford.	Pike.
Burnt House.	Girta.	League.	Pullman.
Cairo.	Goffs.	Lough.	Racket.
Cantwell.	Goose Creek.	Macfarlan.	Rutherford.
Cokeleys.	Hannahdale.	Mahone.	Slab.
Combs.	Harrisville.	Mellin.	Smithville.
Cornwallis.	Hartley.	Mole Hill.	Toll Gate.
Donohue.	Hazelgreen.	Oxford.	Washburn.
Ellenboro.			

ROANE COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from parts of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer, and named from Spencer Roane, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Land area, 522 square miles; population 21,543, census of 1910; estimated population 22,605, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,776, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Spencer. Altitude 719 feet. Population 1,224 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.

Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....Minnie Ball, Spencer.

Sheriff.....Enos Johnson, Republican; Spencer. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Spencer.

Clerk Circuit Court.....L. O. Curtis, Republican; Spencer.

Chancery Commissioners....W. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.
Raymond Dodson, Republican; Spencer.
A. E. Kenney, Democrat; Spencer.

Divorce Commissioner.....W. H. Bishop.

Clerk County Court.....W. A. Carpenter, Republican; Spencer.

Supt. Free Schools.....I. B. Boggs, Republican; Spencer.

Surveyor.....J. J. Taylor, Republican; Spencer.

Assessor.....B. S. Ray, Republican, Gandeeville.

Com. School Lands.....Raymond Dodson.

County Commissioners.....President—W. E. Ryan, Republican; Ryan; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
G. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
K. F. McKown, Republican; Spencer; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization..H. D. Wells, Democrat; Spencer; term expires in 1919.
G. C. Drake, Republican; Newton; term expires in 1921.
Charles A. Lynch, Republican; Walton; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. U. L. Dearman, Reedy, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Spencer. Drs. J. B. Thompson, E. S. Goff and J. E. McQuain.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Spencer, unless otherwise given.)

Baker, John M.
Bell, S. P.
Bishop, William H.
Cunningham, George F.
Dodson, Raymond.
Douthitt, G. C.
Ferguson, H. C.
Harper, J. M.
Hedges, Grover F.
Kenney, Amos E.
Lance, J. W.
Morford, J. A.
Pendleton, Walter
Ryan, Thomas P.
Lester, J. M.
Reedy.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. M. McKown, Chairman, L. O. Curtis, Secretary, P. C. Adams, Treasurer, Spencer.

W. F. Wilson, Spencer, R. 1; P. G. Steinbeck, Reedy; G. W. Ashley, Amma; Flem Groves, Kester; T. P. Harper, Ryan; A. J. Hawkins, Harmony; J. W. Boggs and T. H. Fore, Reedy; G. W. Wells, Looneyville; R. B. Rowh, Tariff; A. J. L. Meadows and Giles Edwards, Spencer; C. B. Halstead and J. Z. Neal, Walton.

Democratic Executive Committee—A. S. Heck, Chairman, J. H. Morford, Vice Chairman and Treasurer; D. M. Pendleton, Secretary, Spencer; O. M. Depue, Kyger.

W. P. Smith, Penile; L. P. Showen, Spencer, R. D.; W. J. Justice, A. T. Ferrell and R. L. Ferrell, Looneyville; J. M. Keen, Newton; W. P. Harper, Harmony; S. R. Fields, Vickers; J. M. Nutter, Triplett; E. M. Howell, Reedy; O. M. Chambers and O. C. Pence, Walton.

NEWSPAPERS.

Roane County Reporter.....Spencer. Successor to the Bulletin which was established in 1878; published every Friday by Harry Jack; Democratic; circulation 1,600.

Times-Record.....Spencer. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by S. A. Simmons and Harry C. Woodyard; Republican; circulation 2,500.

News.....Reedy. Established in 1909; published every Friday by Fred E. Craig; Independent; circulation 980.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Spencer. Andrew Parks, President; John W. Looney, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $14,000.

First National Bank.....Reedy. J. M. Lester, President; A. L. Thrash, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $4,500.

STATE BANKS.

Roane County Bank.....Spencer. Began business in 1898; C. S. Vandal, President; S. B. Thompson, Cashier. Capital $37,000; surplus $100,000.

Traders Banking & Trust Co. Spencer. Began business in 1903. A. J. Knotts, President; C. C. Cleavenger, Cashier. Capital $40.000; surplus $27,000.

Bank of Reedy.....Reedy. Began business in 1902. J. A. McClung, President; E. L. Camp, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000.

Poca Valley Bank.....Walton. Began business in 1908. I. A. Whited, President; O. C. Pence, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $28,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Curtis District.

Justice of the Peace.....E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy; R. 1.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Geary District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Lloyd, Republican; Uler.
Charles Carper, Republican; Left Hand.
Constable.....Bradford Keeton, Republican; Uler.

Harper District.

Justice of the Peace.....John C. Hunt, Republican; Mattie.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Reedy District.

Justice of the Peace.....H. C. Cottle, Democrat; Reedy.
Constable.....A. A. Alderman, Democrat; Reedy.

Smithfield District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Spencer District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. L. Buchanan. Republican; Spencer.
A. S. Reynolds, Republican; Spencer.
Constables.....Nathan Curtis, Republican; Spencer.
Lewis Goff, Democrat; Spencer.

POST OFFICES IN ROANE COUNTY.

Amma.	Grace.	Leoneyville.	Ryan.
Bloomington.	Harmony.	Mattie	Seaman.
Boyd.	Higby.	Newton.	Spencer.
Cicerone.	Jingo.	Osbornes Mills.	Tariff.
Clio.	Kester.	Otto.	Triplett.
Countsville.	Kettle.	Pad.	Uler.
Ernest.	Kyger.	Pasco.	Vicars.
Flatfork.	Left Hand.	Pigeon.	Walnut Grove.
Gandeeville.	Leo.	Red Knob.	Walton.
Geneva.	Linden.	Reedy.	Wanego.
			Zona.

SUMMERS COUNTY.

Formed in 1871 from parts of Monroe, Mercer, Greenbrier and Fayette counties and named from George W. Summers, a member of Congress from Virginia in 1841. Land area 369 square miles; population 18,420, census of 1910; estimated population 19,773, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,991, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Hinton. Altitude 1,385. Population 3,656 in 1910; estimated population of Hinton and Avis 6,000, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James H. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, second Monday in March, second Monday in June and first Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Ben. D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.

Sheriff.....J. D. Bolton, Democrat; Hinton.
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....A. D. Daly, Democrat; Hinton.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Rufus S. Brown, Democrat; Hinton.

Chancery Commissioners....A. G. Flanagan, Republican; Hinton.
Harry L. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.
W. T. Ball, Democrat; Hinton.
P. W. Boggess, Democrat; Hinton.

Divorce Commissioner.....James H. Miller, Jr., Democrat; Hinton.

Clerk County Court.....John M. Carden, Democrat; Hinton.

Supt. Free Schools.....Lee Harper, Democrat; Hinton.

County Road Supervisor.....Z. V. Burks, Democrat; Bellepoint.

Surveyor.....H. L. Batten, Democrat; Hinton.

Assessor.....G. A. Meador, Democrat; Hinton.

Com. School Lands.....A. L. Campbell, Democrat; Lowell.

County Commissioners.....President—H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
A. H. Via, Democrat; Indian Mills; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
R. M. Woodrum, Democrat; Wiggins; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

B'd Review & Equalization..W. F. Bush, Republican; Hinton; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Barker, Republican; True; term expires in 1921.
H. F. Kesler, Democrat; Lowell; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. L. McNeer, Hinton, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Hinton, unless otherwise given.)

Boggess, P. W.
Ball, W. T.
Bolin, H. A.
Boggess, W. F.
Pence Springs.
Daly, A. D.
Dunlap, R. F.
Eagle, E. C.
Graham, R. H.
Lilly, T. J.
Mann, T. G.
Miller, Harry L.
Miller, James H., Jr.
Reed, T. N.
Sawyers, W. H.
Thomas, S. B.
Tomkies, Frank

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. C. Eagle, Chairman, J. W. Graham, Secretary, J. L. Ellison, Treasurer, Hinton.

J. L. Carson and J. A. Allen, Buck; C. B. Williams, Hinton; J. A. Graham and O. T. Honaker, Sandstone; J. A. Yancy, Brooklin; John H. Lilly and M. T. Montgomery, True; J. L. Eskew, Tophet; T. C. Graham, Clayton; L. L. Meades, Talcott.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. M. Meador, Chairman, Hinton; C. D. Bolton, Secretary, Dr. F. L. McNeer, Treasurer, Forest Hill.

C. A. Templeton, Hinton; James Gwinn and J. J. Dunbar, Green Sulphur Springs; J. Riley Pack, Jumping Branch; C. C. Lilly, Lilly; A. L. Butler, Lick Creek; F. H. Pitzer, Pipestem; O. E. Maddy, Ballengee; C. M. Perry, Talcott.

NEWSPAPERS.

Independent Herald.....Hinton. Established in 1906; published every evening except Sunday by the Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 600.

Weekly Herald.....Hinton. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by the Independent-Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,500.

Leader.....Hinton. Established in 1894; published every Thursday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 1,200.

News.....Hinton. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 800.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Hinton. O. O. Cooper, President; H. L. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Hinton. W. H. Garnett, President; Oscar P. Vines, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $16,000.

National Bank of Summers..Hinton. James T. McCreery, President; J. H. Jordan, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $130,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Greenbrier District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. J. Hughes, Democrat; Hinton.
W. R. Argabright, Democrat; Hinton.

Constables.....J. F. Tincher, Democrat; Bellepoint.
J. E. Maddy, Democrat; Bellepoint.

Forest Hill District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Ferrell, Democrat; Marie.
H. T. Barton, Republican; Bertha.

Constables.....Will Noble, Republican; Bertha.
John A. Allen, Republican; Buck.

Green Sulphur District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. C. Richmond, Republican; Sandstone.
C. H. Hicks, Democrat; Ramp.

Constables.....J. W. Harris, Republican; Sandstone.
L. H. Richmond, Republican; Sandstone.

Jumping Branch District.

Justices of the Peace.....F. L. Akers, Democrat; Ellison.
George W. Lilly, Democrat; Bellepoint.

Constables.....W. R. Vest, Democrat; Streeter.
J. N. Cole, Democrat; Mt. View.

Pipestem District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. T. Clark, Democrat; Crump's Bottom
W. C. Keaton, Democrat; Farley.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Talcott District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. P. Lowery, Democrat; Talcott.
S. H. Stover, Republican; Clayton.
Constable.....O. H. Mann, Republican; Clayton.

POST OFFICES IN SUMMERS COUNTY.

Ballengee.	Glenray.	Lowell.	Seminole.
Bellepoint.	Greenbrier Spgs.	Mandeville.	Streeter.
Bertha.	Green Sulphur	Marie.	Suck Creek.
Brooklyn.	Springs.	Meadow Creek.	Talcott.
Brooks.	Hinton.	Mountview.	Tempa.
Buck.	Indian Mills.	Neponset.	Tophet.
Clayton.	Judson.	Packs Ferry.	True.
Crumps Bottom.	Jumping Branch.	Pence Springs.	Valley Heights.
Ellison.	Junta.	Pipestem.	Warford.
Elton.	Lick Creek.	Ramp.	Wiggins.
Farley.	Lilly.	Sandstone.	
Forest Hill.	Lockbridge.	Santifee.	

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Formed in 1844 from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion, and named from Zachary Taylor, of the Indian wars, the Mexican war and President of the United States in 1849. Land area 175 square miles; population 16,554, census of 1910; estimated population 17,543, July 1, 1916; estimated population 17,703 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Grafton. Altitude 1000 feet. Population 7,563 in 1910; estimated population 8,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Neil T. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September.
E. V. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Official Court Reporter.... Melvin Newlon, Republican; Grafton.
Sheriff.....W. Merle Watkins, Republican; Grafton.
Prosecuting Attorney..... A. J. Mason, Democrat; Grafton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.
Chancery Commissioners....J. H. Sommerville, Republican; Grafton.
J. G. St. Clair, Republican; Grafton.
G. W. Ford, Republican; Grafton.

Divorce Commissioner.....Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.
Clerk County Court.....C. T. Bartlett, Democrat; Grafton.
Supt. Free Schools.....R. J. Martin, Democrat; Grafton.
Surveyor.....R. A. Morrow, Republican; Bridgeport, R. 2.
Assessor.....Frank Bennett, Republican; Grafton.
Com. School Lands.....A. W. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
County Commissioners.....President—G. W. Luzadder, Democrat; Grafton; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Frank P. Robinson, Republican; Grafton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
Oliver I. Montgomery, Republican; Grafton, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..I. N. Grimes, Democrat; Grafton.
B'd Review & Equalization..I. M. Rinker, Democrat; Grafton; term expires in 1919.
U. S. Morrow, Republican; Flemington, R. 1; term expires in 1921.
J. C. Lewellen, Republican; Grafton; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C. F. Shaffer, Grafton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Grafton. Drs. A. S. Warder, Jr., G. R. Ogden and J. S. Whitescarver.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Grafton.)

Allender, J. Guy
Barlow, J. H. S.
Burdett, A. W.
Burdett, J. S.
Cochran, Z. M.
Dent, Herbert W.
Dent, W. R. D.
Ford, G. W.
Friedman, Harry
Guard, Charles P.
Hechmer, John L.
Holt, H. H.
Kunst, G. H. A.
Martin, F. T.
McGraw, John T.
Musgrave, S. M.
Robinson, Jed W.
St. Clair, J. G.
Summerville, Eugene
Summerville, Sidney H.
Samples, William P.
Watkins, W. M.
Warder, Hugh
Wilson, J. Frank
Wyckoff, O. E.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—V. T. Hanley, Chairman, Grafton; A. R. Kunst, Secretary, Grafton, R. 5; B. W. Perine, Treasurer, Grafton.

R. M. Parrish, E. F. Clark and Parker Selvey, Grafton; A. L. McElfresh, Bridgeport, R. 3; Marcellus Compton, Grafton R. 2; John S. Wycoff, Flemington; D. M. Morgan and G. E. McIntosh, Grafton, R. 1; W. C. Frum, Rosemont

Democratic Executive Committee—W. B. Cruise, Chairman, C. L. Currey, Secretary, Grafton; G. Ona Sinsel, Treasurer, Flemington.

A. C. Morris, Bridgeport, R. 3; C. T. Reynolds, Grafton, R. 4; James T. Murphy, Grafton; Elmer Utterback, Simpson; J. C. Whitehair, Flemington; Joseph Ford, Grafton, R. 2; John Bennington, Grafton; Harry Grimes and Murray Mason, Grafton, R. 1.

NEWSPAPERS.

Daily Sentinel.....Grafton. Established in 1903; published every evening except Sunday by the Grafton Sentinel Publishing Company; Howard H. Holt, editor; Republican; circulation 3,000.

Weekly Sentinel.....Established in 1870; published every Friday by the same company; Howard H. Holt, editor; Republican; circulation 2,200.

Leader.....Grafton. Established in 1888; published every Thursday by the Leader Publishing Company, (Inc.); Democratic; circulation 1,725.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Grafton. W. A. Beavers, President; O. Jay Fleming, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits $321,900.

STATE BANKS.

Grafton Banking & Trust Co. Grafton. Began business in 1903. A. B. Corder, President; H. W. Chadduck, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and profits, $67,000.

Merch. & Mechan. Sav. Bank. Grafton. Began business in 1891. W. R. D. Dent, President; W. Morgan, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

Taylor County Bank.....Grafton. Began business in 1905. J. C. Lewellen, President; N. F. Kendall, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and profits $19,020.

Bank of Flemington.....Flemington. Began business in 1913. G. O. Sinsel, President; Guy E. Williams, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Grafton District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Carroll, Democrat; Grafton.
C. H. McCafferty, Republican; Grafton.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Court House District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Bee, Democrat; Grafton.
C. M. Hoff, Republican; Grafton.
Constable.....D. Clarence Hinkle, Webster.

Booths Creek District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Flemington District.

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Fetterman District.

Justice of the Peace.....T. M. Demoss, Democrat; Grafton.
Constables.....George Brock, Republican; Grafton.
Harvey Allen Poe, Democrat; Thornton.

Knottsville District.

Justice of the Peace.....John Bradley, Grafton.
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

Cecil.	Grafton.	Simpson.	Webster.
Flemington.	Rosemont.	Thornton.	Wendel.

TUCKER COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from part of Randolph and named from St. George Tucker, an eminent Virginia jurist. Land area 405 square miles; population 18,675, census of 1910; estimated population 21,971, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,502 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Parsons. Altitude 1,650 feet. Population 1,780 in 1910; estimated population 1,885 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Official Court Reporter.....Miss Carrie Getzendanner, Keyser.
Sheriff.....John F. Repair, Republican; Parsons.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Charles D. Smith, Republican; Parsons.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Lewis E. Spangler, Democrat; Parsons.
Chancery Commissioners....Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
W. V. McNemar, Democrat; Parsons.
J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
J. William Harman, Republican; Parsons.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. P. Scott.
Clerk County Court.....H. F. Colebank, Republican; Parsons.
Supt. Free Schools.....C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.
Surveyor.....H. U. Freeman; Republican; Parsons.
County Road Engineer.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis.
Assessor.....J. T. Darkey, Republican; Parsons.
Com. School Lands.....J. William Harman.
County Commissioners.....President—Arthur Williamson, Republican; Thomas; term expires Dec. 31, 1918; and terms of all the commissioners expire at the same time.
D. H. Eshelman, Republican; Davis.
M. C. Harman, Republican; Laneville.
J. B. Jenkins, Republican; Parsons.
Dr. A. E. Calvert, Democrat; St. George.
Nelson A. Williams, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
James E. Poling, Democrat; St. George; R. 3.
B'd Review & Equalization..John J. Adams, Democrat; St. George; term expires in 1919.
S. C. Simpson, Republican; Parsons; term expires in 1921.
A. L. Helmick, Republican; Thomas; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Ford Huff, Parsons, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given.)

Cunningham & Stallings
Herman, J. William
McNemar, William V.
Pritt, Wayne K.
Scott, J. P.
Smith, Charles D.
Valentine, A. J.
Cuppett, D. E. Thomas.
Lee, C. F.
Heironimus, R. D. Davis.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. R. Stallings, Chairman, D. W. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons; W. G. Helmick, Treasurer, Thomas.

P. T. Stroup and Blaine Hershman, Thomas; Phillip Runner, Montrose R. 3; W. H. Wolf, St. George R. 3; H. L. Best, Sr., and C. G. Lashley, Davis; E. P. Yocum, Jenningston; W N. Devilder, Red Creek; D. E. Cuppett and W. G. Helmick, Thomas; E. N. Snider and James S. Owens, St. George, R. 3; Will E. Dietz and W. C. Lipscomb, St. George.

Democratic Executive Committee—H. L. Bennett, Chairman, John T. Reger, Secretary, S. W. Kalar, Treasurer, Parsons.

C. J. McKinney, Parsons; J. D. Collett, Hambleton; Jay Phillips and John Shahan, St. George R. 3; George T. Mills and C. J. Deahl, Davis; Tilden McDonald, Jenningston; Henry Harper, Buena; J. M. Hearn, Thomas; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Albert; Walter Hovatter and A. D. Loughry, St. George, R. 3; David Gilmore, St. George.

NEWSPAPERS.

Advocate.....Parsons. Established in 1896; published every Thursday by D. W. Thurston; Republican; circulation 800.

Mountain State Patriot.....Parsons. Established in 1902; published every Wednesday by the Mountain State Patriot Company; Prohibition; circulation 500.

Tucker Democrat.....Parsons. Established in 1887; published every Thursday by John T. Reger; Democratic; circulation 1,300.

Davis News.....Davis. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by W. R. Morris; Independent.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National Bank of Davis.....Davis. A. I. Wilson, President; C. E. Smith, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $50,000.

First National Bank.....Hendricks. C. A. Roberts, President; C. W. Minear, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

First National Bank.....Parsons. Ford Huff, President; M. C. Feather, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and undivided profits $9,504.

STATE BANKS.

Miners & Merchants Bank..Thomas. Began business in 1902. A. R. Stallings, President; W. W. Woods, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Tucker County Bank.....Parsons. Began business in 1900. Riley Harper, President; A. D. W. Strickler, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Black Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. B. Phillips, Democrat; Parsons.
J. W. Cox, Republican; Hendricks.
Constable.....J. W. Flanagan, Democrat; Hendricks.

Dry Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Alt, Republican; Red Creek.
H. W. Arbogast, Republican; Jenningston.
Constable.....W. H. Bennett, Republican; Red Creek.

Clover District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. Wade Philips. Democrat; St. George; R. 1.
L. D. Phillips, Democrat; St. George; R. 3.
Constables.....Clyde Grandstaff, Democrat; St. George; R. 3.
Chester Phillips, Democrat; St. George; R. 1.

Davis District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Kramer, Democrat; Davis.
M. D. Tewell, Republican; Davis.
Constables.....A. F. Bennett, Republican; Davis.
J. B. Shreve, Republican; Davis.

Fairfax District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Jones, Republican; Thomas.
J. D. Miller, Republican; Albert.
Constables.....Thomas George, Republican; Thomas.
Mike Ferusso, Republican; Thomas.

Licking District.

Justice of the Peace.....James Shahan, Republican; St. George; R. 3.
Constable.....Saul Loughry, Republican; St. George; R. 3.

St. George District.

Justice of the Peace.....George L. Phillips, Republican; St. George.
Constables.....E. L. Baker, Republican; St. George.
E. L. Dietz, Republican; St. George.

POST OFFICES IN TUCKER COUNTY.

Albert.	Elk.	Laneville.	Porterwood.
Benbush.	Gladwin.	Lead Mine.	Redcreek.
Buena.	Hambleton.	Moore.	Saint George.
Coketon.	Hendricks.	Parsons.	Shafer.
Davis.	Jenningston.	Pierce.	Thomas.

TYLER COUNTY.

Formed in 1814 from part of Ohio county, and named from John Tyler, Governor of Virginia in 1808, and father of President Tyler. Land area 260 square miles; population 16,211, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Middlebourne. Altitude 745 feet. Population 546 in 1910; estimated population 1200, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Ida M. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff.....Will E. Long, Republican; Middlebourne.
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. B. Conaway, Republican; Middlebourne.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Okey J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.
Chancery Commissioners....T. P. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.
K. C. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.
George L. Rose, Democrat; Middlebourne.
Okey J. Hill.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.
Clerk County Court.....James Everett Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. T. Foner, Republican; Middlebourne.
County Road Engineer.....George R. Clark, Republican; Middlebourne.
Surveyor.....J. C. Warner, Republican; Alma.
Assessor.....C. H. Watson, Republican; Middlebourne.
Com. School Lands.....G. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.
County Commissioners.....President—G. C. Fletcher, Republican; Wick,
M. R. Ankrom, Republican; Alma; term ex-
M. K. Ankrom, Republican; Alma; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
B. F. Pipes, Republican; Middlebourne; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..H. D. Conant, Republican; Middlebourne.
B'd Review & Equalization...John W. Smith, Republican; Frew; term expires in 1919.
J. L. Williamson, Republican; Friendly; term expires in 1921.
John Seckman, Democrat; Alma; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Reppard, Middlebourne, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Sistersville. Drs. J. M. Boice, M. M. Reppard and C. V. Little.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Middlebourne, unless otherwise given.)

Boreman & Carter
Conaway, Orren B.
Carter, W. H.
Hill, Thomas P.
Hill, O. J.
Underwood & Moore
Riggle, Christian B.
Rose, George L.
Kimball & Sugden, Sistersville.
McCoy, John H.
Swiger, Arlen G. Sistersville.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—A. H. Underwood, Chairman, Alma; H. W. Smith, Secretary, Middlebourne; J. W. Smith, Treasurer, Frew.

F. M. Conaway, Alma; John F. Shore and C. S. Stealey, Middlebourne; J. W. Bunting and Walter R. Reitz, Sistersville; A. D. Arnett and B. F. Robinson, Wick; J. A. Baker, Shirley; Fred Jones, Lima; J. L. DeLong, Bens Run; O. J. Lemley, Shiloh.

Democratic Executive Committee—D. E. Thoenen, Chairman, Sistersville; George L. Rose, Secretary, Middlebourne; Dr. W. H. Young, Treasurer, Sistersville.

W. P. Bradford, Deep Valley; L. F. Davis, Joseph Mills; H. H. Furbee and John S. Moore, Middlebourne; A. T. Holmes, Sistersville; G. G. Morgan, Meadville; Fred Furbee, Alma; Stephen Merritt, Lima; Grover Thorn, Friendly, R. 1; Morris Barker, Pennsboro, R. 3; Edward Rustemyer, Bens Run.

NEWSPAPERS.

Tyler County Star.....Middlebourne. Established in 1877; published every Thursday by Harry Smith; Republican; circulation 900.

Tyler County Journal.....Middlebourne. Established in 1902; published every Thursday by C. B. Riggle; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

Tyler County News.....Middlebourne. Established in 1909; published every Thursday by the News Publishing Company; Republican.

Review.....Sistersville. Established as a daily in 1895; published every evening except Sunday by the Daily Review Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

Weekly Review..... Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by the same company; Democratic; circulation 950.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Middlebourne. S. G. Pyle, President; G. L. Morris, Cashier. Capital $30,000; surplus and undivided profits $15,000.

First National Bank.....Sistersville. A. C. Jackson, President; J. J. McKay, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus (earned) $65,000.

Farmers & Producers National Bank.....Sistersville. J. P. Flynn, President; W. R. Reitz, Vice President and Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $36,000.

Peoples National Bank.....Sistersville. E. Roome, President; J. L. Fish, Cashier. Capital $75,000; surplus $40,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Middlebourne.....Middlebourne. Established in 1898. John W. Smith, President; L. H. Morris, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $11,000.

Tyler County Bank.....Sistersville. Began business in 1892. E. A. Durham, President; S. G. Pyle, Cashier, Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $41,131.78.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Centerville District.

Justice of the Peace.....Bert Wilcox, Republican; Alma.

Constable.....Notley Underwood, Republican; Josephs Mills.

Ellsworth District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.
E. T. Richmond, Republican; Iuka.

Constable.....R. M. Carpenter, Republican; Middlebourne.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Lowther, Republican; Sistersville.
W. R. Smith, Republican; Sistersville.
Constable.....G. C. Polen, Republican; Sistersville.

Meade District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Robinson, Republican; Wick.
G. E. Hadley, Republican; Wick.
Constable.....B. F. Wilson, Republican; Wick.

McElroy District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Orr, Republican; Shirley.
W. M. Sees, Republican; Alvy.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Union District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN TYLER COUNTY.

Alma.	Cork.	Iuka.	Middlebourne.
Alvy.	Dale.	Josephs Mills.	Sancho.
Atwood.	Deepvalley.	Lima.	Shirley.
Bearsville.	Frew.	Long Reach.	Sistersville.
Bens Run.	Friendly.	Meadville.	Wick.
Blue.	Glendenning.	Meeker.	Wilbur.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis, and named from Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, who was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the United States war Vessel, "Princeton," at Mount Vernon, in 1844. Land area 351 square miles; population 16,629, census of 1910; estimated population 17,843, July 1, 1916; estimated population 18,039, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Buckhannon. Altitude 1432 feet. Population 2,225 in 1910; estimated population 4,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.
Sheriff.....J. H. Ashworth, Republican; Buckhannon.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....A. Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
Chancery Commissioners....W. B. Nutter, Progressive Republican; Buckhannon.
W. G. L. Totten, Democrat; Buckhannon.
C. N. Pew, Republican; Buckhannon.
A. M. Poundstone, Republican; Buckhannon.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. M. N. Downes, Progressive; Buckhannon.
Clerk County Court.....Ernest Phillips, Republican; Buckhannon.
Supt. Free Schools.....B. H. Carpenter, Republican; Buckhannon.
Surveyor.....Claud Burr, Republican; Buckhannon.
Assessor.....J. D. Hinkle, Republican; Buckhannon.
Com. School Lands.....Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
County Commissioners.....President—L. M. Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
G. M. Marple, Republican; Hall; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
C. F. Cunningham, Republican; French Creek; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
B'd Review & Equalization...L. P. Brooks, Republican; Alexander; term expires in 1919.
Irvin Teter, Democrat; term expires in 1921.
G. W. Shipman, Republican; Buckhannon; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; vacancy in office of County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Buckhannon. Drs. R. A. Reger, C. E. White and L. H. Forman.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Buckhannon.)

Arnold, Gohen C.
Cutright, W. B.
Dailey, A. J.
Downes, J. M. N.
Fisher, W. H.
Fleming, G. M.
Hall, Jerome V.
Higginbotham, C. C.
McWhorter, J. C.
Nutter, W. B.
Pew, C. N.
Pierce, J. P.
Poundstone, A. M.
Stone, J. W. F.
Totten, W. G. L.
Waugh, H. Roy
Young, U. G.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. N. Pew. Chairman, John B. Hilleary, Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

N. W. Loudin, J. J. Ireland, Dayton Cutright, E. H. Kelley, C. E. Shreve and A. U. Carr, Buckhannon; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Queens; Dr. J. L. Montgomery, Kedron; Walker Ervin, French Creek; R. T.

Brooks, Alexander; Thomas Burner, Sago; Charles Wilson, Frenchton.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. J. Singleton, Chairman, D. Casto, Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

O. R. Post, Albro Teets and French A. Sexton, Buckhannon; W. W. Harris, Lantz; H. H. Woodford, Arlington; G. T. Hoover, Tenmile; W. B. Miles, Lorentz.

NEWSPAPERS.

Delta & Knight Errant.....Buckhannon. Established in 1869; published every Thursday by the Delta Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,600.

Upshur Record.....Buckhannon. Established in 1876 as the Buckhannon Banner; published every Thursday by Miss Minnie Kendall Lowther, editor and part owner; Democratic.

Upshur Republican.....Buckhannon. Established in 1901; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Pharos.....Buckhannon. Established in 1900; published monthly during collegiate year by the students of Wesleyan College; Collegiate; circulation 500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Traders National Bank.....Buckhannon. William Post, President; Sanford Graham, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and earnings $84,100.

STATE BANKS.

Buckhannon Bank.....Buckhannon. Began business in 1881. John S. Withers, President; F. J. Farnsworth, Cashier. Capital $27,000; surplus and undivided profits, $33,072.45.

Peoples Bank of W. Va.....Buckhannon. Began business in 1903. C. W. Heavner, Cashier; A. A. Simpson, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $32,000; resources $620,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Buckhannon District.

Justices of the Peace.....James Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
J. B. Neff, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....T. J. Newcome, Republican; Buckhannon.
A. B. Lance, Democrat; Buckhannon.

Banks District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. C. Haymond, Republican; Rock Cave.
W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.
Constables.....L. F. Simons, Republican; Rock Cave.
A. D. Long, Republican; Gaines.

Meade District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Philips, Republican; French Creek.
E. L. Morrison, Republican; Alton.
Constable.....Mack Cutright, Republican; Alton.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....Silas Gooden, Republican; Queens.
Asa Hornbeck, Republican; Kedron.
Constables.....By special appointment.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....O. W. Bonner, Republican; Buckhannon.
F. P. Dumire, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....**By special appointment.**

Warren District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN UPSHUR COUNTY.

Abbott.	Gaines.	Kedron.	Selbyville.
Adrian.	Gale.	Lorentz.	Tallmansville.
Alexander.	Gould.	Newlonton.	Tenmile.
Alton.	Hemlock.	Queens.	Teter.
Buckhannon.	Holly Grove.	Red Rock.	Vegan.
Canaan.	Indiancamp.	Rock Cave.	
French Creek.	Ivanhoe.	Sago.	
Frenchton.	Kanawha Head.	Sandrun.	

WAYNE COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from a part of Cabell and named from Anthony Wayne a noted general in the Revolutionary army. Land area 517 square miles; population 24,081, census of 1910; estimated population 24,371, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,418 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Wayne. Altitude 707 feet. Population 400 in 1910; estimated population 500, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Terms Commence..... Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff.....H. H. Cyrus, Democrat; Wayne.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Charles W. Ferguson, Democrat; Wayne.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Charles E. Walker, Democrat; Wayne.
Chancery Commissioners....Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
Henry Hensley, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Homer B. Marcum, Democrat; Ceredo.
W. J. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. M. Rigg, Democrat; Wayne.
Clerk County Court.....Samuel J. Crum, Democrat; Wayne.
Supt. Free Schools.....O. J. Rife, Democrat; Wayne.
Surveyor.....J. D. French, Democrat; Ceredo.
Assessor.....Tim Perry, Republican; Wayne.
Com. School Lands.....E. J. Willcox, Democrat; Wayne.
County Commissioners.....President—H. W. Thompson, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1920; the terms of the other Commissioners also expire on the same date.
C. M. Fraley, Democrat; East Lynn.
B. J. Prichard, Democrat; Wayne.
Sealer Weights & Measures..Hartley Ferguson, Democrat; Wayne.
B'd Review & Equalization...W. H. Hunt, Republican; Wayne, term expires in 1919.
J. O. Billups, Republican; Prichard; term expires in 1921.
Hezekiah Adkins, Democrat; Dunlow; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Rife, Kenova, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Fort Gay. Drs. A. W. Bromley and Reynolds Frasher; Dr. B. D. Garrett, White Creek.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Wayne, unless otherwise given.)

Ferguson, Charles W.
Hardwick, D. B.
Lambert, J. T.
Napier, P. H.
Prichard, B. J.
Rigg, J. M.
Scaggs, Fisher
Wilcox, E. J.
Clark, J. T.
Catlettsburg.

Fry, C.
East Lynn.
Marcum. J. H.
Dunlow.
Marcum, Homer,
Ceredo.
Lovins. William
Kenova.

Miller, Joseph S.
Kenova.
Pack, Rufus
Queens Ridge.
Tireman, J. H.
Charleston.
Hensley, Henry
Ceredo.
Watts, B. B.
Fort Gay.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—R. C. Taylor, Chairman, S. A. McVey, Secretary, Wayne.

Reece Owens, Kenova, R. D.; W. F. Bruns, Ceredo; Burwell Luther and Allen Ray, Shoals; J. S. Lakin and H. G Vicars, Ft. Gay, R. D.; J. P. Adkins and Henderson Maynard, Dunlow; W. T. Wallace, Millett; Wayne Moore, Queens Ridge; W. H. Newhouse and Edgar Maynard, East Lynn.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. T. Workman, Chairman, Echo; O. J. Rife, Secretary, Wayne.

T. N. Goff, Kenova; J. C. Chadwick, Kenova R. D.; S. A. Booth and Boyd Wellman, Wayne; Pharoah Osborne, Ft. Gay, R. D.; E. G. Romans, Ft. Gay; John B. Crum, Sr., and John B. Crum, Jr., Crum; T. J. Asbury and C. E. Counts, Dunlow; A. Mills, Armilda; Milton Adkins, East Lynn, R. D.

NEWSPAPERS.

News.....Wayne. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by J. W. and O. J. Rife; Democratic; circulation 900.

Advance.....Ceredo. Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by T. T. McDougal; Republican; circulation 500.

Reporter.....Kenova. Established in 1890; published every Friday by T. T. McDougal; Independent; circulation 400.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Kenova. Joseph S. Miller, President; J. Miller Jackson, Cashier. Capital $40,000; surplus $8,000.

First National Bank.....Ceredo. S. Floyd Hoard, President; Eustace Adkins, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $12,000.

STATE BANKS.

Wayne County Bank.....Wayne. Began business in 1903. B. J. Prichard, President; R. C. Taylor, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $2,350.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Ceredo District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Plymale, Democrat; Ceredo, R. D.
A. G. Brown, Democrat; Ceredo.
Constables.....H. H. Rutherford, Democrat; Ceredo.
L. B. Chadwick, Democrat; Kenova, R. D.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Ross, Democrat; Wayne.
A. G. Smith, Democrat; Dickson.
Constables.....S. W. Wilkinson, Democrat; Wayne.
S. J. Bloss, Democrat; Wayne.

Butler District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Boyes, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.
J. H. McKinster, Democrat; Fort Gay. R. D.
Constables.....T. B. Crabtree, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.
J. Frank Bartram, Republican; Fort Gay.

Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. S. Damron, Democrat; Dunlow.
Jesse Parsley, Republican; Crum.
Constables.....Mat Damron, Democrat; Doane.
Lafayette Herald, Democrat; Dunlow.

Grant District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Maynard, Republican; Stiltner.
Constables.....D. D. Adkins, Republican; Kiahsville.
J. F. Dickson, Republican; Dunlow, R. D.

Stonewall District.

Justices of the Peace.....Levi Jackson, Democrat; East Lynn.
Attison Sellards, Democrat; East Lynn.
Constables.....Lucian Clay, Democrat; East Lynn, R. D.
William Adams, Democrat; East Lynn.

POST OFFICES IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Armilda.	East Lynn.	Kenova.	Saltpetre.
Brabant.	Echo.	Kiahsville.	Shoals.
Cassie.	Felix.	Lavelette.	Sidney.
Ceredo.	Fort Gay.	Merideth.	Stiltner.
Covegap.	Genoa.	Millett.	Stonecoal.
Crete.	Glenhayes.	Prichard.	Wayne.
Crum.	Grassey.	Quaker.	Webb.
Dickson.	Hany.	Queens Ridge.	Whites Creek.
Dicy.	Herbert.	Radnor.	Wilsondale.
Dunleith.	Hubbardstown.	Rcy.	
Dunlow.			

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Formed in 1860 from parts of Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph, and named in honor of Daniel Webster, statesman. Land area 583 square miles; population 9,680, census of 1910; estimated population 9,680, census of 1910; estimated population 10,193, July 1, 1916; estimated population 10,276 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Webster Springs. Altitude 1,509 feet. Population 450 in 1910; estimated population 1,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.

Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.

Sheriff.....S. R. Woodzell, Democrat; Webster Springs. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....J. M. Hoover, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Clerk Circuit Court.....John R. Dyer, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Chancery Commissioners....B. C. Conrad, Progressive; Webster Springs.
James Woodzell, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Divorce Commissioner.....F. N. Sycafoose, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Clerk County Court.....P. J. McGuire, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Supt. Free Schools.....S. N. Miller, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Surveyor and Road Engineer..P. B. Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Assessor.....H. F. Given, Democrat; Upper Glade.

Com. School Lands.....E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.

County Road Supervisor.....Riley Cox, Democrat; Cowen.

County Commissioners.....President—J. S. Cutlip, Democrat; Jumbo; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
S. J. Dodrill, Democrat; Webster Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
J. W. Mills, Democrat; Cowen; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization...W. E. Gardner, Democrat; Cowen; term expires in 1919.
L. B. F. Rose, Republican; Bolaire; term expires in 1921.
W. T. Duke, Republican; Hacker Valley; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Hoover, Webster Springs, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Webster Springs.)

Cogar, J. S.
Conrad, B. C.
Cutlip, E. L.
Dyer, John R. (Circuit Clerk)
Dyer, L. L.
Hoover, J. M.
Morton, Ernest V.
Morton & Wooddell
Sycafoose, F. N.
Talbott, W. T.
Thurmond, H. C.
Woodzell, James
Wysong, W. S.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—C. D. Howard, Chairman, Cowen; H. B. Nicholas, Vice Chairman, J. W. White, Secretary, Webster Springs; Ben F. Miller, Treasurer, Cowen.

W. G. Hamrick, Bergoo; Albert L. Hartmann and Roy H. Mace, Hacker Valley; M. D. Hinkle, Camden-on-Gauley; Thomas W. Cain and W. H. Schrader, Diana.

Democratic Executive Committee—George R. Morton, Chairman, Camden-on-Gauley; T. L. Gregory, Secretary and Treasurer, Webster Springs.

Solomon Starcher, Bolair; A. W. Bobbitt, Cowen; J. A. Neal, Skyles; W. R. Cogar, Skelt; Webster McCourt, Diana; W. Clayton Anderson, Hacker Valley; Wayne Powers, Cleveland.

NEWSPAPERS.

Webster Echo.....Webster Springs. Established in 1883; published every Friday by A. P. Smith and G. R. Morton; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

Webster Republican.....Webster Springs. Established September 1, 1904; published every Thursday by J. W. White, Republican; circulation 600.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Webster Springs. E. H. Morton, President; J. M. Herold, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus and profits $8,500.

First National Bank.....Cowen. William Rogers, President; N. R. Henderson, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $1,330.

STATE BANKS.

Lanes Bottom Bank.....Camden-on-Gauley. Began business in 1907. C. H. Smoot, President; M. D. Morton, Cashier. Capital $25,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Fork Lick District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Hines, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Vincent Hamrick, Democrat; Bernards Town.

Constables.....Ira Mulnix, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Samp. Hammons, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Glade District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. K. Given, Democrat; Cowen.
L. A. Armentrout, Democrat; Erbacon.

Constable.....J. H. Carpenter, Democrat; Erbacon.

Holly District.

Justices of the Peace.....George A. McCourt, Democrat; Orndoff.
E. A. Alkire, Democrat; Diana.

Constables.....J. D. Cool, Democrat; Diana.
A. N. Fisher, Republican; Diana.

Hackers Valley District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. L. Dever, Democrat; Cleveland.
L. E. Johnson, Democrat; Wheeler.

Constables.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN WEBSTER COUNTY.

Arcola.	Coe.	Marcus.	Strouds.
Bergoo.	Cowen.	Orndoff.	Upperglade.
Bernards Town.	Diana.	Poling.	Wainville.
Boggs.	Dyer.	Prestonia.	Waneta.
Bolair.	Erbacon.	Removal.	**Webster Springs.**
Camden-on-Gauley.	Gauley Mills.	Replete.	Wheeler.
	Hacker Valley.	Samp.	Woodzell.
Cleveland.	Kovan.	Skyles.	

WETZEL COUNTY.

Formed in 1846 from part of Tyler county, and named from Lewis Wetzel, a noted frontiersman and Indian fighter. Land area 357 square miles; population 23,855, census of 1910; estimated population 24,468, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,567, July 1, 1917.

County seat—New Martinsville. Altitude 630 feet. Population 2,176 in 1910; estimated population 2,500 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.
Sheriff.....J. O. Eakin, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....G. W. Coffield, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....F. B. Smith, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Chancery Commissioners....M. R. Morris, Democrat; New Martinsville.
E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.
F. V. Iams, Republican; New Martinsville.
M. H. Willis, Republican; New Martinsville.
Divorce Commissioner.....D. V. Lemon, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Clerk County Court.....Sylvester Myers, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Supt. Free Schools.....D. L. Haught, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Surveyor.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Porters Falls.
County Road Engineer.....J. Russell Wilson, Republican; Hundred.
Assessor.....C. W. Dulaney, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Com. School Lands.....J. W. McIntire, Progressive Republican; New Martinsville.
County Commissioners.....President—J. M. Berdine; Democrat; Hundred; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
W. T. Francis, Democrat; Smithfield; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
N. G. Myers, Republican; Porters Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

Sealer Weights & Measures..John W. Schamp, Democrat; New Martinsville.

B'd Review & Equalization...D. N. McIntire, Republican; Halls Mills; term expires in 1919.

E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville; term expires in 1921.

J. D. Wayne, Democrat; Reader; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Fankhauser, New Martinsville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address New Martinsville, unless otherwise given.)

Barrick, C. W.
Chapman, A. C.
Clark, F. W.
Coffield, G. W.
Cornett, Thomas H.
Carlin, Leo
Hall, S. Bruce
Hall, L. S.
Iams, F. V.
Jacobs, Thomas P.
Johnston, C. L.
Keifer, E. O.
Larrick, A. E.
Leap, T. G.
Lemon, D. V.
Willis, M. H.
McIntire, E. E.
McIntire, Mont
McIntire, J. W.
McIntire, L. V.
McIntire, T. M.
Morris, M. R.
Newman, J. W.
Newman, Leonard
Ober, M. V.
Postlewaite, W. T.
Robinson, E. L.
Robinson, John, Jr.
Rose, H. H.
Snodgrass, Glen
Yost, E. H.
Young, James E.
Lemley, Frederick L. Burton.
Van Camp, Theodore Paden City.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—E. H. Yost, Chairman, New Martinsville; J. L. Simpson, Secretary and Treasurer, Pine Grove.

William Francis and William E. McKnight, New Martinsville; Emery Higgins, West; G. W. Yost, Proctor; J. L. Moore, Reader; J. E. Snider, Porters Falls; Nathan Bane, Smithfield; Jasper Adams, Belton; Thomas Barrett, Endicott; M. F. Blodgett and C. C. Thompson, Littleton; W. J. Devine and J. H. Himelrick, Hundred.

Democratic Executive Committee—J. B. Pyles, Chairman, Littleton; L. W. Morgan, Secretary, Porter Falls.

J. T. Delaney and Hugh Sapp, Wileyville; W. H. Ernshaw, Ernshaw; Calvin Smith, Littleton; W. B. Snodgrass, Smithfield; T. L. Morgan, Pine Grove; B. F. Cochran, Reader; L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls; William Harman and H. H. Rose, New Martinsville; D. E. Harlan, West; Jason Paugh, Proctor.

NEWSPAPERS.

Wetzel Democrat.....New Martinsville. Established in 1877; published every Friday by the Wetzel Democrat Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

Wetzel Republican.....New Martinsville. Established in 1888; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,300.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....New Martinsville. E. L. Robertson, President; H. Koontz, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

STATE BANKS.

New Martinsville Bank.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1897. S. R. Martin, President; J. B. Clark, Cashier. Capital $60,000; surplus $60,000; undivided profits $55,000.

Wetzel County Bank.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1890. J. E. Bartlett, Cashier. Capital $35,000; surplus $20,000.

Bank of Pine Grove.....Pine Grove. Began business in 1902. H. A. Jolliffe, President; J. Friend Alley, Cashier. Capital $25,000; undivided profits $3,292.

Bank of Hundred.....Hundred. Began business in 1903. S. J. Talkington, President; C. E. Clovis, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $25,000.

Bank of Jacksonburg.....Jacksonburg. Began business in 1904. L. E. Lantz, President; S. Blair, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $12,500.

Bank of Littleton.....Littleton. Began business in 1901. J. A. Connelly, President; B. A. Pyles, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $15,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Magnolia District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Farmer, Republican; New Martinsville. James E. Young, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Constables.....W. H. Truex, Democrat; New Martinsville. Morris R. Dougherty, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Proctor District.

Justices of the Peace.....Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor, R. D.
G. E. Harlan, Democrat; West.
Constable.....Adam Hohman, Democrat; West.

Green District.

Justices of the Peace.....Benjamin Headley, Democrat; Reader.
E. F. Morgan, Republican; Porters Falls.
Constable.....J. C. McCormick, Democrat; Reader.

Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. Brookfield, Democrat; Smithfield.
W. W. Fitcher, Democrat; Jacksonburg.
Constables.....G. W. Price, Democrat; Smithfield.
Elias Shreve, Democrat; Smithfield.

Church District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. B. Bennett, Democrat; Hundred.
T. P. Lemley, Democrat; Burton.
Constables.....J. M. Teagarden, Democrat; Burton.
A. L. Moore, Republican; Hundred.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. M. West, Democrat; Wileyville.
Ira W. Yoho, Democrat; Dean.
Constable.....Carry E. Adams, Republican; West.

Clay District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. G. Oats, Democrat Littleton.
M. A. Wood, Democrat; Littleton.
Constables.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN WETZEL COUNTY.

Allister.	Green Hill.	Mobley.	Silver Hill.
Anthem.	Hastings.	Newdale.	Sincerity.
Bebee.	Hazel.	New Martinsville.	Smithfield.
Burton.	Hundred.	Paden City.	Unio.
Coburn.	Jacksonburg.	Pine Grove.	Uniontown.
Dean.	Knob Fork.	Piney.	West.
Earnshaw.	Kodol.	Porters Falls.	Wheat.
Endicott.	Littleton.	Proctor.	Wileyville.
Far.	Maud.	Reader.	
Folsom.	Minnie.	Ross.	

WIRT COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from parts of Wood and Jackson counties; named from William Wirt, a distinguished Virginia jurist. Land area 218 square miles; population 9,047, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Elizabeth. Altitude 646 feet. Population 674 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Walter E McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in June and second Monday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....H. G. Sayre, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....J. H. Smith, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Hugh Prather, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Chancery Commissioners....H. H. Holmes, Republican; Elizabeth.
Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth.
R. A. Woodyard, Republican; Elizabeth.
H. A. Somerville, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clerk County Court.....I. P. Thorn, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Supt. Free Schools.....Ross Wilson, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Surveyor.....B. T. Hale, Democrat; Newark.

Assessor.....F. W. Parsons, Democrat; Creston.

Com. School Lands.....(Vacancy).

County Commissioners.....President—A. C. Enoch, Democrat; Walker, R. 1; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
W. H. Emrick, Democrat; Windy; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
J. L. Deever, Democrat; Elizabeth, R. 4; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.

B'd Review & Equalization...Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth; term expires in 1919.
S. L. Showalter, Republican; Leroy, R. D. 1; term expires in 1921.
C. B. Nutter, Republican; Elizabeth; R. 2; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. M. Carney, Elizabeth, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Elizabeth, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, L. D.
Fought, Willie
Holmes, Harry H.
Cain, S. W.
Martin. J. W.
Smith. J. H.
Smith, James L.
Sommerville, H. A.
Beard, William
Parkersburg.
Hammond, E. Guy
Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 2

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—F. E. Badger, Chairman, R. A. Woodyard, Secretary, John K. Dodd, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

William Merrill, Burning Springs; J. B. McMillion, Elizabeth, R. 4; W. W. Collums, Walker, R. 1; C. B. Nutter, Elizabeth, R. 2; Emory Davis, Elizabeth; J. S. Foutty, Newark; M. C. Sweeney, Irma; Hayes Givens, Palestine, R. 1; Elisha Morgan, Leroy, R. 1; J. P. Campbell, Creston; S. C. Tennant, Sanoma; W. R. Jacobs, Elizabeth, R. 3; Wirt Lockart, Palestine, R. 2.

Democratic Executive Committee—Sim Burton, Chairman, C. H. Snodgrass, Secretary, I. P. Thorn, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

Clyde Miller, Burning Springs; J. W. Peterson, Elizabeth, R. 4; F. S. Gibson, Elizabeth, R. 2; A. C. Enoch, Walker, R. 1; J. F. Haverty, Elizabeth; Fayette Somerville and J. W. Thorn, Palestine, R. 2; B. F. Hannaman, Irma; R. L. Mason, Newark; G. E. Rader, Creston; J. H. Righter, Sanoma; Herman Blair and W. S. Dailey, Windy.

NEWSPAPERS.

Kanawha News.....Elizabeth. Established in 1893; published every Friday by Shirley H. Mitchell; Republican; circulation 800.

Elizabeth Messenger.....Elizabeth. Established in 1886; published every Thursday by H. H. Holmes; Republican; circulation 700.

Wirt County Journal.....Elizabeth. Established in 1908; published every Friday by Ross Wilson and C. H. Snodgrass; Democratic; circulation 700.

STATE BANKS.

Wirt County Bank.....Elizabeth. Began business in 1900. G. T. Trout, President; George W. Roberts, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $12,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Burning Springs District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Clay District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Elizabeth District.

Justices of the Peace.....Henry Blair, Democrat; Elizabeth.
A. T. Adams, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Constables.....Frank Cox, Republican; Elizabeth; R. 4.
C. King, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Newark District.

Justice of the Peace.....E. A. Merrill, Democrat; Newark.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Reedy District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Spring Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....John C. Depue, Democrat; Creston.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Tucker District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

POST OFFICES IN WIRT COUNTY.

Burning Springs.	Elizabeth.	Munday.	Palestine.
Creston.	Ivan.	Newark.	Sanoma.
Dulin.			Windy.

WOOD COUNTY.

Formed in 1799 from a part of Harrison and named from James Wood, Governor of Virginia in 1796. Land area, 364 square miles; population 38,001, census of 1910; estimated population 40,230; July 1, 1916; estimated population 40,590, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Parkersburg. Altitude 616 feet. Population 19,719, census of 1910; estimated population 20,612, July 1, 1916; estimated population 21,059, July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Walter E. McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.

Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....William Dudley, Republican; Parkersburg. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....James S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Assist. Prosecuting Attorney.C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Clay B. Wells, Republican; Parkersburg.

Chancery Commissioners....Levin Smith, Democrat; Parkersburg.
James S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg.
J. W. Vandervort, Republican; Parkersburg.
Charles A. Kreps, Republican; Parkersburg.
John F. Laird, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Divorce Commissioner.....George A. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg.

Clerk County Court.....C. E. Pahl, Republican; Parkersburg.

Supt. Free Schools.....H. A. Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg.

County Road Engineer.....Burdett Woodyard, Republican; Parkersburg.

County Road Supervisor.....W. M. Shaffer, Republican; Eatons.

Surveyor.....E. N. Woodyard, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Assessor.....J. D. Silcott, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Com. School Lands.....H. B. Dodge, Republican; Parkersburg.

County Commissioners.....President—M. R. Lowther, Republican; Parkersburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
C. R. Rector, Democrat; Washington; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
J. W. Owens, Republican; Williamstown; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

B'd Review & Equalization...C. A. Alexander, Republican; Williamstown; term expires in 1919.
J. E. White, Republican; Belleville; term expires in 1921.
J. A. Mathison, Democrat; Parkersburg; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. W. Crooks, Parkersburg, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Parkersburg. Drs. A. N. Frame, H. B. Stout and L. F. Keever.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Parkersburg.)

Adams, I. M., Jr.
Archer, V. B
Beard, William
Bills, R E.
Blizzard, Reese
Brennan, W. J.
Brown & Blizzard
Burk, F. B.
Butcher, Benjamin
Camden, Harry P.
Casto, Dorr
Chase, George P.
Coleman, Thomas
Cooper, John T.
Davis, H. O.
Dodge, H. B.
Durkin, M. J.
Forrer, C. D.
Gregory, Robert L.
Hanna, C. M.
Harris, George H.
Hays, Abijah
Hutchinson, John F.
Ireland & Perkins
Johnson, George W.
Kingsley, Edward R.
Kreps, Russell & Hiteshew
Laird, John F.
Leonard, Dan B.
Light, Claude P.
Locke, H. P.
Matheny, C. N.
McCluer & McCluer
Merrick & Smith
Moats, F. P.
Marshall & Forrer.
Piggott & Piggott
Straus, Wm. M.
Showalter, C. M.
Tavenner, L. N.
Terry, William H.
Turner, Smith D.
Vandervort, J. W.
Van Winkle & Ambler
Wade, James S.
Whaley, B. M.
Wolfe, W. H., Jr.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—Walter H. Gerwig, Chairman, F. B. Burk, Secretary, C. L. Morton, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

Charles W. Monroe, Frank C. Treadway, W. G. Hawley, E. B. Devol, F. R. Heydenreich, Charles L. Scholl, U. G. Wile, C. H. Calebaugh, Ira Kesterson, Parkersburg; U. S. Gribble, Parkersburg, R. 1; Wilbur C. Vaughn, North Parkersburg; E. E. Phillips, Parkersburg R. 3; J. J. Roop, Parkersburg R. 4; Thomas K. Anderson, Belleville; T. M. Rice, Belleville R. 1; Harry C. McPherson, Rockport R. 1; James F. Lemon, Mineral Wells, R. 2; O. W. Barnett, Mineral Wells R. 3; A. N. Evans, Slate R. 1; W. B. Burdett, Parkersburg R. 6; M. R. Melrose, Mineral Wells R. 1; C. S. Murphy, Kanawha R. 1; O. J. Riggs, Hanna R. 1; J. H. Ewing, Eatons R. 1; George Swearingen, Eaton's R. 2; Guy M. Kincheloe, Parkersburg R. 2; Charles Johnson, Waverly; G. M. Cain, Williamstown; S. S. Spencer, Box 454, Parkersburg.

Democratic Executive Committee—W. E. Stout, Chairman, D. F. Turner, Secretary, C. D. Forrer, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

C. P. Light, R. F. Murphy, T. J. Ball, C. P. Harvey, Parkersburg; D. M. Butcher, Hanna; G. W. Hendershot, Parkersburg R. 7; J. H. Eaton, Belleville R. 1; Jerome Massey, New England R. 1; C. C. Young, Parkersburg R. 4; H. H. Knight, Washington; Guy S. Prince, Slate; B. F. Barnett, Mineral Wells R. 3; C. A. Barnett, Rockport; E. H. Wigal, Belleville R. 2; C. W. Stewart, Parkersburg R. 6; Carl Miller, Mineral Wells; W. B. Wamsley, Walker R. 2; Charles Cowley, Parkersburg R. 2; R. S. McPeek, Kanawha R. 1; A. E. Prince, Eatons; J. C. Smith, Parkersburg R. 1; C. S. Reed, Williamstown.

NEWSPAPERS.

State Journal.....Established as a weekly in 1869; as a daily in 1883; published every evening except Sunday by the Journal Company; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Sentinel.....Parkersburg. Established as a daily in 1889; published every evening except Sunday by the Parkersburg Sentinel Company; Democratic; circulation 5,135.

Semi-Weekly Sentinel.....Established in 1875, as a weekly, but now issued semi-weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays; Democratic; circulation 1,100.

News.....Parkersburg. Established in 1897; published every morning by the Parkersburg Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 5,000.

Baptist Banner.....Parkersburg. Established in 1889; published every Thursday by J. W. Mitchell; Denominational; circulation 4,500.

NATIONAL BANKS.

First National Bank.....Parkersburg. W. W. Van Winkle, President; C. T. Hiteshew, Cashier. Capital $350,000; surplus $175,000.

Second National Bank.....Parkersburg. W. H. Wolfe, President; George E. Work, Cashier. Capital $156,000; surplus $21,000.

Citizens National Bank.....Parkersburg. Gilbert L. Watson, President; E. M. Gilkeson, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $140,000.

Parkersburg National Bank..Parkersburg. Thomas Logan, President; Charles A. Bukey, Vice-President and Cashier. Capital $150,000; surplus $150,000.

STATE BANKS.

Wood County Bank.....Parkersburg. Began business in May, 1894. Edward Nelly, President; Lyle Jones, Cashier. Capital $80,000; surplus $157,600.

Union Trust & Deposit Co...Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. S. D. Camden, President; W. E. Davis, Vice-President; Ben T. Neal, Jr., Treasurer. Capital $150,000; surplus and undivided profits $501,000.

Central Bank & Trust Company.....Parkersburg. Began business in 1901. W. H. Smith, President; J. V. Langfitt, Secretary. Capital $150,000; surplus and undivided profits $32,131.

Commercial Banking & Trust Company.....Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. Reese Blizzard, President; J. R. Cooper, Assistant Cashier. Capital $145,000; surplus and profits $100,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Parkersburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. G. Butcher, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Ephriam Wells, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Constables.....S. P. Echols, Democrat; Parkersburg.
W. E. Deem, Republican; Parkersburg.

Lubeck District.

Justice of the Peace.....G. M. Cunningham, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 4.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Harris District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Clay District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Tygart District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Kirk, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 6.
C. A. Meyer, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Constables.....W. B. Burdette, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 6.
J. L. Melrose, Republican; Mineral Wells.

Walker District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Steele District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. C. Anderson, Republican; Rockport, R. D.
Constable.....By special appointment.

Williams District.

Justices of the Peace.....L. T. Prettyman, Republican; Williamstown.
G. W. Nichols, Republican; Williamstown.
Constables.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN WOOD COUNTY.

Belleville.	Kanawha Station.	Rockport.	Waverly.
Boaz.	Mineralwells.	Slate.	Williamstown.
Davisville.	New England.	Vienna.	
Eatons.	Nicolette.	Walker.	
Hanna.	Parkersburg.	Washington.	

WYOMING COUNTY.

Formed in 1850 from Logan and named from an Indian word signifying "a plain." Land area 502 square miles; population 10,392, census of 1910; estimated population 11,656. July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,860, July 1, 1917

County seat—Pineville. Altitude 1,323 feet. Population 334 in 1910; estimated population 400 July 1, 1917.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James Damron, Republican; Williamson.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff.....W. B. Belcher, Republican; Pineville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....R. D. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Rice Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Chancery Commissioners....E. M. Senter, Republican; Oceana.
M. P. Howard, Democrat; Pineville.
F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
H. C. Gorby, Republican; Pineville.
Divorce Commissioner.....L. S. Hutchens, Republican; Baileysville.
Clerk County Court.....William P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. H. Cooper, Republican; Pineville.
Surveyor.....L. R. Hash, Republican; Rockview.
Assessor.....L. S. Walls, Republican; Uno.
Com. School Lands.....J. M. Glenn, Republican; Jesse.
County Commissioners.....President—Hiram Sizemore, Republican; Mullens; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
J. P. Cook, Republican; Sun Hill; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
H. M. Cline, Republican; Pineville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

Sealer Weights & Measures..L. L. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.

B'd Review & Equalization...George W. Graham, Republican; Mullens; term expires in 1919.

O. J. Brooks, Republican; Rockview; term expires in 1921.

Lee P. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville; term expires in 1923.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. C. Kessler, Pineville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Pineville, except otherwise given.)

Childers & Gorby
Cook, John W.
Gilmore, James H.
Glenn, J. M.
Howard, M. P.
Lambert, Philip
Pyle, C. E.
Shannon, F. E.
Toler, J. Albert
Worrell, E. W.
Bailey, R. D.
Baileysville.
Hutchens, L. S.
Baileysville.
Burnett, W. R.
Moran, D. D.
Worrell, Grover C.
Mullens.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—D. D. Moran, Chairman, Mullens; F. E. Shannon, Secretary, Pineville; E. P. Rose, Treasurer, Baileysville.

George W. Spratt, Trent; Thomas Toler, Baileysville; F. M. Lambert and M. F. Tackett, Herndon; Dell Cook, Pineville; Thomas E. Cook, Keyrock; Troy B. Harvey; Uno; Larkin Morgan, Guyan; Lloyd England, Hanover; B. R. Morgan, North Spring; A. C. Brown and Lewis Perry, Oceana; Theodore Sizemore and J. W. Phillips, Mullens.

Democratic Executive Committee—Col. Childers, Chairman, Charles Short, Secretary, George W. Goode, Treasurer, Pineville.

Lee P. Bailey and J. Levi Cook, Baileysville; A. J. Bailey, Basin; E. L. Burks, Herndon; O. A. Brooks, Pineville; Lemuel Goode, Newfound; Troy Lockhart and Larkin Riffe, Hanover; Day Cook, Oceana; Wood Cook, Jesse; Dock Hinkle and Edward Short, Sun Hill; Felt Acord, McGraws; George Caldwell, Maben.

NEWSPAPERS.

Wyoming Mountaineer.....Pineville. Established in 1905; published every Friday by R. L. Cook; Republican; circulation 800.

Independent Herald.....Pineville. Established in 1899; published every Friday by the Independent Herald Company; Democratic; circulation 650.

NATIONAL BANK.

First National Bank.....Pineville. H. M. Cline, President; C. M. Wikel, Cashier. Capital $25,000; surplus $10,000; undivided profits $4,000.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of Mullens.....Mullens. Began business in 1910. John Faulkner, President; S. D. Frantz, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $10,000.

Bank of Wyoming.....Mullens. Began business in 1916. J. C. Sullivan, President; A. D. Daubenspeck, Cashier; Capital $100,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Baileysville District.

Justices of the Peace.....Bartley Beavers, Democrat; Baileysville.
J. S. Lester, Republican; Baileysville.

Constables.....Amos Elswick, Republican; Baileysville.
George Collins, Democrat; Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District.

Justices of the Peace.....George M. Farley, Republican; Herndon.
Ballard Belcher, Republican; Herndon.

Constables.....By special appointment.

Center District.

Justices of the Peace.....Robert M. Cook, Republican; Rockview.
Dan W. Cook, Republican; Pineville.

Constables.....J. R. Sizemore, Republican; Pineville.
A. D. Beavers, Republican; Pineville.

Clear Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. G. Christian, Democrat; Uno.
R. L. Brooks, Democrat; Guyan.

Constables.....Lee J. Morgan, Republican; Sun Hill.
Patrick Cline, Democrat; Sun Hill.

Huff's Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....Lane Blankenship, Democrat; Justice.
Constable.....J. E. Kennedy, Democrat; Justice.

Oceana District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. Walker, Republican; Oceana.
J. Clayton Cook, Democrat; Toneyfork.
Constable.....Lon Walker, Republican; Oceana.

Slab Fork District.

Justices of the Peace.....C. E. Shrewsberry, Democrat; Mullens.
Joel McGraw, Democrat; McGraws.
Constables.....M. A. Canady, Democrat; Mullens.
Silas Phillips, Republican; Saulsville.

POST OFFICES IN WYOMING COUNTY.

Alpoca.
Baileysville.
Basin.
Bud.
Caloric.
Corinne.
Craney.
Devilsfork.
Edith.
Fanny.
Guyan.
Hanover.
Herndon.
Iroquois.
Jemand.
Jesse.
Keyrock.
McGraws.
Maben.
Mullens.
Newfound.
Newlest.
North Spring.
Oceana.
Otsego.
Pineville.
Rockview.
Saulsville.
Simon.
Sun Hill.
Toneyfork.
Tralee.
Trent.
Uno.
Weldon.
Windom.
Woosley.
Wyco.

TABULATED LIST OF SHERIFFS

Counties	Names	Politics	Addresses	Salaries
Barbour	E. W. S. Kennedy	Republican	Philippi	$2,500
Berkeley	H. S. Miller	Democrat	Martinsburg	3,000
Boone	John L. Hill	Republican	Danville	2,000
Braxton	H. W. Moyers	Democrat	Belfont	2,800
Brooke	J. R. Litten	Democrat	Wellsburg	2,000
Cabell	H. E. Love	Democrat	Huntington	4,000
Calhoun	M. A. C. Board	Democrat	Grantsville	1,600
Clay	E. L. Stephenson	Democrat	Clay	1,700
Doddridge	S. L. Ford	Republican	West Union	2,400
Fayette	Henry McGraw	Democrat	Fayetteville	4,000
Gilmer	Jacob Moore	Democrat	Sand Fork	2,200
Grant	W. H. Muntzing	Republican	Maysville	1,800
Greenbrier	J. M. Miller	Republican	Lewisburg	2,700
Hampshire	Amos L. Pugh	Democrat	Capon Bridge	2,000
Hancock	A. S. Cooper	Republican	New Cumberland	2,000
Hardy	F. B. Chrisman	Democrat	Lost River	1,600
Harrison	Lloyd D. Griffin	Republican	Clarksburg	4,500
Jackson	John A. Shinn	Republican	Fairplain	2,500
Jefferson	Charles T. Engle	Democrat	Charles Town	2,500
Kanawha	S. B. Jarrett	Democrat	Charleston	5,000
Lewis	Roy R. Hale	Democrat	Weston	3,000
Lincoln	K. E. Toney	Democrat	Toney	2,500
Logan	Frank P. Hurst	Democrat	Logan	3,500
Marion	A. M. Glover	Democrat	Fairmont	4,500
Marshall	W. E. Clayton	Republican	Benwood	3,500
Mason	C. D. Ball	Democrat	Point Pleasant	2,500
Mercer	W. J. Elliott	Republican	Princeton	3,800
Mineral	Thomas A. Dixon	Republican	Keyser	2,200
Mingo	G. T. Blankenship	Democrat	Matewan	3,500
Monongalia	John L. Dougan	Republican	Morgantown	3,600
Monroe	George E. Bare	Republican	Union	1,800
Morgan	C. R. Hovermale	Republican	Berkeley Springs	1,500
McDowell	S. A. Daniels	Republican	Welch	4,500
Nicholas	W. E. Morton	Democrat	Summersville	2,500
Ohio	Howard Hastings	Republican	Wheeling	4,500
Pendleton	J. P. Kiser	Democrat	Sugar Grove	1,600
Pleasants	O. C. Barkwill	Democrat	St. Marys	1,800
Pocahontas	William Gibson	Republican	Marlinton	2,750
Preston	J. D. Browning	Republican	Kingwood	3,000
Putnam	W. E. Somerville	Republican	Winfield	1,800
Raleigh	W. L. Foster	Republican	Beckley	3,000
Randolph	Stewart L. Marstiller	Democrat	Elkins	3,000
Ritchie	R. L. Warder	Republican	Harrisville	2,750
Roane	Enos Johnson	Republican	Spencer	2,000
Summers	J. D. Bolton	Democrat	Hinton	2,000
Taylor	Melvin Newlon	Republican	Grafton	2,000
Tucker	J. F. Repair	Republican	Parsons	2,200
Tyler	Will E. Long	Republican	Middlebourne	2,400
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth	Republican	Buckhannon	2,500
Wayne	H. H. Cyrus	Democrat	Wayne	2,400
Webster	S. R. Woodzell	Democrat	Webster Springs	2,200
Wetzel	J. O. Eakin	Democrat	New Martinsville	3,000
Wirt	Harry G. Sayre	Democrat	Elizabeth	1,650
Wood	William Dudley	Republican	Parkersburg	4,000
Wyoming	W. B. Belcher	Republican	Pineville	2,100

TABULATED LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

Counties	Names	Politics	Addresses	Salaries
Barbour	W. Bruce Talbott	Republican	Philippi	$1,000
Berkeley	Allen B. Noll	Democrat	Martinsburg	1,200
Boone	H. W. B. Mullins	Republican	Madison	1,000
Braxton	W. F. Frame	Democrat	Sutton	1,200
Brooke	R. L. Ramsay	Democrat	Wellsburg	1,000
Cabell	R. L. Blackwood	Democrat	Huntington	3,000
Calhoun	L. C. Hamilton	Democrat	Grantsville	800
Clay	O. L. Hall	Republican	Clay	1,000
Doddridge	J. O. Wilcox	Republican	West Union	1,000
Fayette	Magee McClung	Democrat	Fayetteville	3,000
Gilmer	B. W. Craddock	Democrat	Glenville	1,000
Grant	Isaac D. Smith	Republican	Petersburg	600
Greenbrier	J. S. McWhorter	Democrat	Lewisburg	1,400
Hampshire	Robert White	Democrat	Romney	800
Hancock	W. W. Ingram	Republican	Chester	1,200
Hardy	J. Ed. Chipley	Democrat	Moorefield	600
Harrison	Will E. Morris	Republican	Clarksburg	3,500
Jackson	W. F. Bozgess	Republican	Ripley	1,000
Jefferson	J. T. Porterfield	Democrat	Charles Town	1,200
Kanawha	B. K. Littlepage	Democrat	Charleston	4,800
Lewis	Hunter M. Bennett	Democrat	Weston	1,200
Lincoln	E. E. Young	Democrat	Hamlin	1,500
Logan	John Chafin	Democrat	Logan	1,800
Marion	W. R. Haggerty	Democrat	Fairmont	3,500
Marshall	J. D. Parriott	Republican	Moundsville	1,800
Mason	George G. Somerville	Democrat	Point Pleasant	2,000
Mercer	H. B. Lee	Republican	Bluefield	2,500
Mineral	Emory L. Tyler	Republican	Keyser	1,200
Mingo	W. H. Bronson	Democrat	Williamson	2,750
Monongalia	Stanley R. Cox	Republican	Morgantown	2,250
Monroe	W. W. LaFon	Democrat	Union	600
Morgan	H. W. Bayer	Republican	Berkeley Springs	800
McDowell	G. L. Counts	Republican	Welch	3,500
Nicholas	G. G. Duff	Democrat	Summersville	2,000
Ohio	D. A. McKee	Republican	Wheeling	3,500
Pendleton	William McCoy	Democrat	Franklin	600
Pleasants	J. C. Powell	Republican	St. Marys	600
Pocahontas	William A. Bratton	Republican	Marlinton	1,200
Preston	Vester B. Dunn	Republican	Kingwood	1,800
Putnam	C. C. Knapp	Republican	Buffalo	1,000
Raleigh	M. L. Painter	Republican	Beckley	2,400
Randolph	Earle L. Maxwell	Democrat	Elkins	1,800
Ritchie	Thomas J. Davis	Republican	Harrisville	750
Roane	H. C. Ferguson	Republican	Spencer	1,200
Summers	A. D. Daly	Democrat	Hinton	1,400
Taylor	W. Merle Watkins	Republican	Grafton	1,200
Tucker	C. D. Smith	Republican	Parsons	1,200
Tyler	O. B. Conaway	Republican	Middlebourne	1,200
Upshur	A. Jerome Dailey	Republican	Buckhannon	1,200
Wayne	C. W. Ferguson	Democrat	Wayne	1,500
Webster	John M. Hoover	Democrat	Webster Springs	1,200
Wetzel	G. W. Cofield	Democrat	New Martinsville	1,500
Wirt	J. H. nith	Democrat	Elizabeth	500
Wood	James S. Wade	Democrat	Parkersburg	3,000
Wyoming	Robert D. Bailey	Democrat	Baileysville	1,200

TABULATED LIST OF CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS

Counties	Names	Residence	Politics
Barbour	W. D. Corder	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	L. DeW. Gerhardt	Martinsburg	Republican.
Boone	C. R. Mitchell	Madison	Republican.
Braxton	C. H. Bland	Sutton	Democrat.
Brooke	Frank E. Foster	Wellsburg	Democrat.
Cabell	George R. Seamonds	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	Lee Gainer	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	A. Stephenson	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	J. E. Kiger	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	J. L. Nuttall	Fayetteville	Ind. Rep.
Gilmer	W. W. Davis	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	H. C. Skaggs	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	V. M. Poling	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	F. M. Cochran	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	I. Wade Coffman	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	Herbert Skeen	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	Charles Wl Conrad	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	A. P. Hudson	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	William O. Allman	Weston	Democrat.
Lincoln	Grant Cremeans	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	John A. Ellis	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	Wm. S. Black	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	Victor Myers	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	Perry Buxton	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	H. D. Carnes	Princeton	Republican.
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	Guy White	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	John Shriver	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	R. Porter Boyd	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	W. H. Webster	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. Burbridge Payne	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	Jennings J. Summers	Summersville	Republican.
Ohio	John L. Kinghorn	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Gordon Boggs	Franklin	Republican.
Pleasants	W. R. Carson	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	Geo. W. Sharp	Marlinton	Republican.
Preston	John W. Watson	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	W. E. Hodges	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Albert Williams	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	G. N. Wilson	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	L. L. Cokeley	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	L. Q. Curtis	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Rufus S. Brown	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	A. J. Mason	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	Lawrence Lipscomb	Parsons	Democrat.
Tyler	Okey J. Hill	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	A. J. Zickefoose	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Chas. E. Walker	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	John R. Dyer	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	F. B. Smith	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Hugh Prather	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	Clay B. Wells	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	Rice Cook	Pineville	Republican.

TABULATED LIST OF CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS

Counties	Names	Residence	Politics
Barbour	S. F. Hoffman	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	E. A. Hobbs	Martinsburg	Republican.
Boone	Elmer Nelson	Madison	Democrat.
Braxton	P. B. Adams	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	K. C. Brashear	Wellsburg	Democrat.
Cabell	R. S. Douthat	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	S. F. Fleming	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	James Reed	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	Hiram Hudson	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	R. J. Stegall	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	H. E. Rymer	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	John S. Crawford	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	C. W. Haines	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	R. R. Hobbs	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	J. J. Crews	Clarksburg	Democrat.
Jackson	C. C. Staats	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	Chas. A. Johnson	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	L. C. Massey	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Leander Troxell	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	A. F. Black	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	C. H. Miller	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	A. G. Martin	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	John E. Chase	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	W. B. Barnett	Pt. Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	Lowery G. Bowling	Princeton	Democrat.
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	Elihu Boggs	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	John M. Gregg	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	E. S. McNeer	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	M. S. Harmison	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. W. Whyte	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	P. N. Wiseman	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	John H. Wells	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Gordon Boggs	Franklin	Republican.
Pleasants	R. L. Griffin	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	S. L. Brown	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	E. C. Everly	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	J. M. Henson	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Jackson Smith	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Thaddeus Pritt	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	J. H. Sharpnack	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	W. A. Carpenter	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	John M. Carden	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	C. T. Bartlett	Grafton	Republican.
Tucker	H. F. Colebank	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	James Everett Smith	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	Ernest Philips	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Sam J. Crum	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	A. J. McGuire	Cowen	Democrat.
Wetzel	Sylvester Myers	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	I. P. Thorn	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	C. E. Pahl	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	Will P. Cook	Pineville	Republican.

SALARIES OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CLERKS

Commencing January 1, 1921

	Clerks Circuit Courts	Clerks County Courts
Barbour	1,650	1.800
Berkeley	1,500	2,000
Boone	1,500	1,800
Braxton	2,000	2,200
Brooke	1,200	1,900
Cabell	3,000	4,000
Calhoun	800	1,200
Clay	1,200	1,500
Doddridge	1,500	1,800
Fayette	3,000	3,000
Gilmer	1,500	1,800
Grant	1,900	(Circuit and County.)
Greenbrier	1,600	2,500
Hampshire	1,000	1,200
Hancock	1,200	1,800
Hardy	1,800	(Circuit and County.)
Harrison	4,000	4,000
Jackson	1,500	2,000
Jefferson	1,400	2,000
Kanawha	4,500	4,500
Lewis	2,200	2,500
Lincoln	1,500	2,000
Logan	2,000	2,500
Marion	4,000	4,000
Marshall	2,250	2,750
Mason	1,800	2,500
Marcer	2,750	2,700
Mineral	2,600	(Circuit and County.)
Mingo	3,000	3,000
Monongalia	2,250	2,750
Monroe	1,200	1,500
Morgan	800	1,500
McDowell	4,000	4,000
Nicholas	2,000	2,250
Ohio	3,500	4,000
Pendleton	1,900	(Circuit and County.)
Pleasants	1,350	1,800
Pocahontas	1,500	1,800
Preston	2,000	2,300
Putnam	1,400	1,800
Raleigh	2,000	2,400
Randolph	2,250	2,500
Ritchie	1,800	2,500
Roane	1,700	2,000
Summers	1,500	1,600
Taylor	1,800	2,000
Tucker	1,600	1,900
Tyler	1,800	2,000
Upshur	1,800	1,800
Wayne	1,800	2,000
Webster	1,800	2,000
Wetzel	2,000	2,200
Wirt	900	1,200
Wood	3,000	3,000
Wyoming	1,500	1,500

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS

Counties	Names	Residence	Politics
Barbour	E. A. Hunt	Belington	Republican.
Berkeley	Chas. W. Crowell	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	W. W. Nelson	Madison	Republican.
Braxton	J. H. Hutchinson	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	T. A. Burton	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	Edw. Mays	Huntington	Republican.
Calhoun	A. E. Weaver	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	Roscoe C. Mullins	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	L. L. Sadler	West Union	Democrat.
Fayette	J. W. Cavendish	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	J. E. Hays	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	H. F. Groves	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	W. F. Richardson	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	Arthur Slonaker	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	H. O. Miller	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	E. A. Hawse	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	Carl S. Lawson	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	P. H. Rardin	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	James Grantham	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	G. W. Jenkins, Jr	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Ellis L. Smith	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	Fisher B. Adkins	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	L. E. Browning	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	*Homer C. Toothman	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	H. W. McDowell	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	M. E. Roach	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	J. A. French	Princeton	Republican
Mineral	Richard W. Thursh	Keyser	Republican.
Mingo	Chas. H. Ellis	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	W. W. Baker	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	G. F. Fearnow	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. C. Cook	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	E. W. Skaggs	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	J. H. Lazear	Wheeling	Democrat.
Pendleton	Jesse H. Cook	Franklin	Democrat.
Pleasants	G. C. McTaggart	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	B. B. Williams	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	Willis Courtney	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	Henry C. Hill	Winfield	Democrat.
Raleigh	W. S. Rogers	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Troy B. Wilmoth	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	Austin Dotson	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	I. B. Boggs	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Lee Harper	Hinton	Republican.
Taylor	R. J. Martin	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	Parsons	Democrat.
Tyler	J. T. Foner	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	B. H. Carpenter	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	O. J. Rife	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	S. N. Miller	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	D. L. Haught	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Ross Wilson	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	H. A. Langfit	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	J. H. Cooper	Pineville	Republican.

*Called into military service.

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ASSESSORS

Counties	Names	Politics	Addresses
Barbour	W. Scott Simon	Republican	Philippi
Berkeley	John W. Dodd	Democrat	Martinsburg
Boone	John K. Myers	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	George O. Baker	Democrat	Cutlips
Brooke	H. R. Elson	Democrat	Wellsburg
Cabell	C. C. Leep	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	W. E. Stump	Democrat	Apple Grove
Clay	W. B. Young	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	J. Benton Swiger	Republican	West Union
Fayette	S. J. Jasper	Democrat	Fayetteville
Gilmer	H. G. Woodford	Democrat	Revel
Grant	George E. Ours	Republican	Dorcas
Greenbrier	E. B. Miller	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	E. H. Blue	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	Charles Jackson	Republican	Chester
Hardy	W. S. Marshall	Democrat	Lost City
Harrison	Ira L. Swiger	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	N. F. McBride	Republican	Ravenswood
Jefferson	Floyd L. Watson	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	Henry Walker	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	Thomas L. Straley	Democrat	Freemansburg
Lincoln	F. M. Adkins	Democrat	Midkiff
Logan	J. W. Beckett	Democrat	Logan
Marion	James W. Davis	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	F. A. McNinch	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	J. T. Beale	Democrat	Gallipolis Ferry
Mercer	Giles Hambrick	Republican	Littlesburg
Mineral	A. H. Metcalf	Republican	Ridgeville
Mingo	Lewis Chafin	Democrat	Burch
Monongalia	James E. Caskins	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	O. L. Miller	Republican	Union
Morgan	E. B. Blake	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	W. J. Hatfield	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	C. L. Evans	Democrat	Summersville
Ohio	W. A. Hankey	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	C. L. Vandevender	Democrat	Circleville
Pleasants	G. A. Reed	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	J. H. Buzzar	Democrat	Marlinton
Preston	J. A. Eve.ly	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	H. E. Thacker	Democrat	Hurricane
Raleigh	G. H. Mellen	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	Otto G. Coberly	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	J. H. McGinnis	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	B. S. Ray	Republican	Gandeeville
Summers	G. A. Meador	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Frank Bennett	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	J. T. Darkey	Republican	Parsons
Tyler	C. H. Watson	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	J. D. Hinkle	Republican	Vegan
Wayne	Timothy Perry	Republican	Wayne
Webster	H. F. Given	Democrat	Upper Glade
Wetzel	Cleveland W. Dulaney	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	F. W. Parsons	Democrat	Creston
Wood	J. D. Silcott	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	L. S. Walls	Republican	Uno

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SURVEYORS

Counties	Names	Politics	Addresses
Barbour	Isaiah Johnson	Democrat	Montrose
Berkeley	William E. Morgan	Democrat	Martinsburg
Boone	A. D. Lawson	Democrat	Danville
Braxton	George H. Moore	Democrat	Davison
Brooke	M. E. Boyd	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	D. W. Shock	Democrat	Dodrill
Clay	Scott Triplett	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	C. C. Freeman	Republican	Big Isaac
Fayette	Vacancy		
Gilmer	William M. Moss	Democrat	Cedarville
Grant	Vacancy		
Greenbrier	J. W. Rader	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	H. J. Compton	Democrat	Augusta
Hancock	C. E. Grafton	Republican	New Cumberland
Hardy	J. Wm. Kuykendall	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	C. A. Osborn	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	D. D. Parsons	Republican	Kentuck
Jefferson	A. S. Dandridge	Democrat	Shepherdstown
Kanawha	W. G. Crichton	Democrat	Charleston
Lewis	James B. Peterson	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	Milton Clay	Republican	Minerva
Logan	Charles Curry	Democrat	Barnabus
Marion	Frank J. Wilfong	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	S. Howe Bonar	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	G. E. Childs	Republican	Point Pleasant
Mercer	O. C. Jennings	Republican	Matoaka
Mineral	J. L. Hott	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	E. H. Simpkins	Democrat	Lenore
Monongalia	A. L. Headley	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	J. H. Sydenstricker	Democrat	Wolf's Creek
Morgan	M. A. Vanarsdale	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	L. A. Osborn	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	Robert Williamson, Jr	Democrat	Richwood
Ohio	Orion S. Koller	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	Z. M. Nelson	Democrat	Circleville
Pleasants	John Triplett	Republican	Willow
Pocahontas	Frank Baxter	Democrat	Edray
Preston	S. R. Guseman	Republican	Reedsville
Putnam	J. T. Lanham	Republican	Lanham
Raleigh	W. J. Scarborough	Republican	Dry Creek
Randolph	Lee Flanagan	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	P. R. Tharp	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	C. C. Sharp	Republican	Spencer
Summers	H. L. Batten	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	R. A. Morrow	Republican	Bridgeport
Tucker	H. U. Freeman	Republican	Parsons
Tyler	J. C. Warner	Republican	Alma
Upshur	Claude Burr	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	J. D. French	Democrat	Ceredo
Webster	P. B. Cogar	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. M. Cochran	Democrat	Porters Falls
Wirt	B. T. Hale	Democrat	Newark
Wood	E. N. Woodyard	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	L. R. Hash	Republican	Rockview

TABULATED LIST OF REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

COUNTIES	CHAIRMEN	SECRETARIES
Barbour	J. R. Weekley, Philippi	Everett Cole, Philippi
Berkeley	L. G. Harper, Hedgesville	J. L. Bateman, Martinsburg
Boone	Siegel Workman, Madison	J. D. McNeeley, Madison
Braxton	P. J. Berry, Sutton	J. H. Dunn, Sutton
Brooke	Theodore Siegfried, Follansbee	James R Clemens, Wellsburg
Cabell	Dr. W. E. Neal, Huntington	T. E. Holderby, Huntington
Calhoun	Tell McDonald, Mount Zion	E. Ray Rogers, Grantsville
Clay	J. G. Bradley, Dundon	J. B. Wheeler, Clay
Doddridge	F. E. Strickling, West Union	W. B. Swentzell, West Union
Fayette	C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge	Edw B. Rocke, Glen Jean
Gilmer	Lee R Whiting, De Kalb	M. B. Morris, Glenville
Grant	W. C. Smith, Petersburg	Julius Thompson, Petersburg
Greenbrier	T. L. Woodson, Alderson	N. W. Russell, Lewisburg
Hampshire	W. H. McDonald, Romney	H. H. Cookus, Romney
Hancock	R. M. Brown, New Cumberland	H. B. Bartley, Chester
Hardy	W. D. Wilkins, Needmore	J. Perry Hetzel, Wardensville
Harrison	Roy E. Parrish, Clarksburg	I. Wade Coffman Clarksburg
Jackson	P. H Bardin, Ripley	G. N. Casto, Ripley
Jefferson	H. N. Bradley, Kearneysville	C. S. Musser, Shepherdstown
Kanawha	Ira H. Mottesheard, Charleston	Dr. L. A. Petty, Charleston
Lewis	Linn Brannon, Weston	Lawrence B. Harris, Weston
Lincoln	J. S. Pridemore, Hamlin	Phillip Hager, Hamlin
Logan	Ira P. Hager, Logan	G. G. Davis, Logan
Marion	Frank R. Amos, Fairmont	E. Carl Frame, Fairmont
Marshall	A. L. Hooton, Moundsville,	Dr. W E. Grim, Cameron
Mason	Robert J. Heslop, Pt. Pleasant	R. O. Boggess, Pt. Pleasant, R. I
Mercer	John C. Pack, Bramwell	A. J. Hearne, Bluefield
Mineral	W. C. Grimes, Keyser	J. Leonard Baer, Piedmont
Mingo	G. W. Hatfield, Williamson	O. H. Booten, Williamson
Monongalia	Max Mathers, Morgantown	Albert Shuman, Morgantown
Monroe	E. Chase Bare, Alderson	P. E. Connor, Alderson
Morgan	John F. Weber, Berkeley Springs	J. C. Laley, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	McGinnis Hatfield, Northfork	C. Frank Wright, Welch
Nicholas	W. G. Brown, Summersville	Joseph Hamilton, Summersville
Ohio	George W. Otto, Wheeling	Richard T. Cresap, Wheeling
Pendleton	Wilbur Dolly, Franklin	
Pleasants	H. A. Carpenter, St. Marys	Holly Simmons, St. Marys
Pocahontas	F. P. Anderson, Marlinton	E. P. Curry, Thornwood
Preston	F. E. Parrack, Tunnelton	H. G. Grogan, Kingwood
Putnam	C. E. Copen, Winfield	W. E. Hodges, Winfield
Raleigh	*Dr. S. S. Sutphin, Beckley	Dr. B. B. Richmond, Skelton
Randolph	H. L. Manning, Elkins	T W. Stalnaker, Elkins
Ritchie	L. L. Cokeley, Harrisville	R. B. Zinn, Harrisville
Roane	A. M. McKown, Spencer	L. O. Curtiss, Spencer
Summers	E. C. Eagle, Hinton	J. W. Graham, Hinton
Taylor	V. T. Hanley, Grafton	A. R. Kunst, Grafton, R. 5
Tucker	A. R. Stallings, Parsons	D. W. Thurston, Parsons
Tyler	A. H. Underwood, Alma	H. W. Smith, Middlebourne
Upshur	C. N. Pew, Buckhannon	John B. Hilleary, Buckhannon
Wayne	R. C. Taylor, Wayne	S. A. McVey, Wayne
Webster	C. D. Howard, Cowen	J. W. White, Webster Springs
Wetzel	E. H. Yost, New Martinsville	J. L. Simpson, Pine Grove
Wirt	F. E. Badger, Elizabeth	R. A. Woodyard, Elizabeth
Wood	Walter H. Gerwig, Parkersburg	F. B. Burk, Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. D. Moran, Pineville	F. E. Shannon, Pineville

*Deceased.

TABULATED LIST OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

Counties	Chairmen	Secretaries
Barbour	Dr. F. B. Murphy, Philippi	Wayne Phillips, Belington, R. D.
Berkeley	E. L. Luttrell, Martinsburg	A. C. McIntire, Martinsburg
Boone	Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville	F. T. Miller, Madison
Braxton	Lon H. Kelly, Sutton	J. E. Baughman, Sutton
Brooke	H. T. Roberts, Wellsburg	Jesse Perrin, Wellsburg
Cabell	Carney M. Layne, Huntington	G. C. Vandevender, Barboursville
Calhoun	R. J. Knotts, Grantsville	John M. Hamilton, Jr., Grantsville
Clay	George W. Ball, Big Otter	W. T. Hamrick, Clay
Doddridge	S. P. Smith, West Union	Charles Longacre, West Union
Fayette	Vernon Champe, Montgomey	R J. Segall, Fayetteville
Gilmer	R. F. Kidd, Glenville	G. C. Helmick, Glenville
Grant	H. F. Baker, Petersburg	S. L. Hyre, Petersburg
Greenbrier	Dr J. A. Jackson, Ronceverte	Thomas P. Doughty, Ronceverte
Hampshire	Ira V. Cowgill, Romney	M. I. Haines, Hoy
Hancock	J. N. Finley, Chester	S. B. Bambrick, New Cumberland
Hardy	Arthur Cunnngham, Moorefield	George Fisher, Moorefield
Harrison	Ernest D. Lewis, Clarksburg	Fred L. Shinn Carksburg
Jackson	Holly G. Armstrong, Ripley	T. Clayton Parsons, Ripley
Jefferson	R. L. Withers, Summit Point	James W. Strider, Kearneysville
Kanawha	*Dr. E.B. Stephenson, Charleston	Dr. G. A. McQueen, Charleston
Lewis	Perry G. Alfred, Weston	C. W. Rinehart, Weston
Lincoln	M. B. Vinson, West Hamlin	Guy A. Bowles, Hamlin
Logan	W. R. Thurmond, Logan	Elmer McDonald, Cyclone
Marion	C. D. Conaway, Fairmont	Edward Slack, Fairmont
Marshall	J. C. Myers, Moundsville	Calvin Fankhouser, McMechen
Mason	P. T. Burdett, Pt. Pleasant	D. E. Newton, Hartford
Mercer	A. E. Bivins, Bluefield	O. H. Bowling, Princeton
Mineral	W. H. Griffith, Keyser	James G. Wright, Burlington
Mingo	Hi. Williamson, Williamson	John S. Hall, Williamson
Monongalia	John L. Hatfield, Morgantown	Gilbert B. Miller, Morgantown
Monroe	F. G. Lobban, Alderson	W. R. Fullin, Willow Bend
Morgan	W. R Michael, Berkeley Springs	S. L. Hunter, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	L. E. Tierney, Powhatan	Joseph P. Cofer, Powhatan
Nicholas	Jettes Mollohan, Summersville	P. N. Wiseman, Summersville
Ohio	Timothy O'Leary, Wheeling	John G. Gavin, Wheeling
Pendleton	B. H. Hiner, Franklin	R. L. Campbell, Franklin
Pleasants	B. A. Dotson, St. Marys	A. W. Locke, Eureka
Pocahontas	Allan P. Edgar, Marlinton	John Waugh, Marlinton
Preston	J. V. Gibson, Kingwood	J. H. Wilson, Kingwood
Putnam	John F. Kirtley, Scary	John W. Miller, Winfield
Raleigh	W. H. McGinnis, Beckley	C. O. Dunn, Beckley
Randolph	J. Floyd Strader, Elkins	D. V. Moyle, Elkins
Ritchie	Gordon P. Fought Pennsboro	Bert Adams, Harrisville
Roane	A. S. Heck, Spencer	D. M. Pendleton, Spence
Summers	J. M. Meador, Hinton	C. D. Bolton, Forest Hill
Taylor	W. B. Cruise, Grafton	C. L. Curry, Grafton
Tucker	H. L. Bennett, Parsons	John T. Reger, Parsons
Tyler	D. E. Thoenen, Sistersville	George L. Rose, Middlebourne
Upshur	J. J. Singleton Buckhannon	D. Casto, Buckhannon
Wayne	W. T. Workman, Echo	O. J. Rife, Wayne
Webster	G.R. Morton, Camden-on-Gauley	T. L. Gregory. Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. B. Pyles. Littleton	Leonard Morgan, Porters Falls
Wirt	Sim Burton, Elizabeth	C. H. Snodgrass, Elizabeth
Wood	W. E. Stout Parkersburg	D. F. Turner Parkersburg
Wyoming	Col. Childers, Pineville	Charles Short, Pineville

*Resigned July 1, 1917, having been appointed a member of the State Board of Control.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA BY COUNTIES

For the years 1910, 1900 and 1890, as shown by the United States Census Abstract for 1914; also, estimated population July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917, and land area in square miles of each county

COUNTIES	Land area in square miles 1910	Population				
		Estimated 1917 July 1.	Estimated 1916 July 1.	1910	1900	1890
Barbour	348	17,070	16,902	15,858	14,198	12,702
Berkeley	325	23,845	23,589	21,999	19,469	18,702
Boone	506	11,890	11,673	10,331	8,194	6,885
Braxton	517	26,030	25,613	23,023	18,904	13,928
Brooke	89	13,930	13,537	11,098	7,219	6,660
Cabell	261	59,409	57,644	46,685	29,252	23,595
Calhoun	286	11,981	11,880	11,258	10,266	8,155
Clay	332	11,6[illegible]	11,482	10,233	8,248	4 659
Doddridge	317	*12,672	*12,672	12,672	13,689	12,183
Fayette	667	66,441	64,424	41,903	31,987	20,542
Gilmer	331	*11,379	*11,379	11,379	11,762	9,746
Grant	461	8,250	8,193	7,838	7,275	6,802
Greenbrier	998	27,862	27,442	24,833	20,683	18,034
Hampshire	648	*11,694	*11,694	11,694	11,806	11,419
Hancock	83	13,220	12,838	10,465	6,693	6,414
Hardy	574	9,684	9,611	9,163	8,449	7,567
Harrison	416	63,484	61,389	48,381	27,690	21,919
Jackson	461	*20,956	*20,956	20,956	22,987	19,021
Jefferson	211	*15,889	*15,889	15,889	15,935	15,553
Kanawha	860	100,993	98,283	81,457	54,696	42,756
Lewis	393	19,231	19,099	18,281	16,980	15,895
Lincoln	418	24,183	23,671	20,491	15,434	11,246
Logan	438	19,966	19,204	14,476	6,955	11,101
McDowell	533	69,105	66,157	47,856	18,747	7,300
Marion	315	50,359	49,309	42,794	32,430	20,721
Marshall	310	36,727	36,125	32,388	26,444	20,735
Mason	475	*23,019	*23,019	23,019	24,142	22,863
Mercer	419	49,574	48,020	38,371	23,023	16,002
Mineral	349	19,442	19,058	16,674	12,883	12,085
Mingo	416	25,322	24,504	*19,431	11,359	.....
Monongalia	358	28,192	27,657	24,334	19,049	15,705
Monroe	457	*13,055	*13,055	13,055	13,130	12,429
Morgan	233	8,253	8,197	7,848	7,294	6,744
Nicholas	680	22,295	21,657	17,699	11,403	9,309
Ohio	107	64,541	63,574	57,572	48,024	41,557
Pendleton	699	9,482	9,463	9,349	9,167	8,711
Pleasants	132	*8,074	*8,074	8,074	9,345	7,539
Pocahontas	904	19,241	18,617	14,740	8,572	6,814
Preston	650	28,979	28,614	26,341	22,727	20,355
Putnam	336	19,503	19,377	18,587	17,330	14,342
Raleigh	597	35,264	33,927	25,633	12,436	9,597
Randolph	1,036	32,127	31,280	26,028	17,670	11,633
Ritchie	453	*17,875	*17,875	17,875	18,901	16,621
Roane	522	22 776	22,605	21,543	19,852	15,303
Summers	369	19,991	19,773	18,420	16,265	13,117
Taylor	175	17,703	17,543	16,554	14,978	12,147
Tucker	405	22,502	21,971	18,675	13,433	6,459
Tyler	260	*16,211	*16.211	16,211	18,252	11,962
Upshur	351	18,039	17,843	16,629	14,696	12,714
Wayne	517	24,418	24 371	24,081	23,619	18,652
Webster	583	10,276	10,193	9,680	8,862	4,783
Wetzel	357	24 567	24,46-	23,855	22,880	16,841
Wirt	218	*9,047	*9,047	9,047	10,284	9,411
Wood	364	40,590	40,230	38,001	34,452	28,612
Wyoming	502	11,860	11,656	10,392	8,380	6,247
Totals	24,022	1.412,602	1.386,038	1,221,119	958,800	762,79

*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900 and no estimates made.

WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Estimated Population July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917 of Municipalities having 8,000 inhabitants, or over, April 15, 1910, Compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

	1916	1917
Bluefield	15,442	16,123
Charleston	29,941	31,060
Clarksburg	12,438	12,960
Fairmont	15,506	16,111
Huntington	45,629	47,686
Martinsburg	12,666	12,984
Morgantown	13,709	14,444
Moundsville	11,153	11,513
Parkersburg	20,612	21,059
Wheeling	43,377	43,657

WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TRADE

PRESIDENT
*Frank P. Enslow.....Huntington

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE
Howard Sutherland.....Elkins

SECRETARY
Henry H. Archer.....Parkersburg

TREASURER
John B. Finley.....Parkersburg

GENERAL COUNSEL
Z. O. T. Vinson.....Huntington

ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL
John Marshall.....Parkersburg

DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

First District
George W. Lutz.....Wheeling
Thomas I. Brett.....Fairmont

Second District
W. G. Wilson.....Elkins
Thomas E. Hodges.....Morgantown

Third District
Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg
*John M. Hamilton.....Grantsville

Fourth District
R. L. Archer.....Huntington
John B. Finley.....Parkersburg

Fifth District
Isaac T. Mann.....Bramwell
Lawrence E. Tierney.....Powhatan

Sixth District
J. W. Dawson.....Charleston
Dr. Gory Hogg.....Harvey

Commercial Organizations

Bluefield Chamber of Commerce.....F. W. Udy, President.
W. L. Shafer, Secretary.
Charleston Chamber of Commerce.....L. C. Stephenson, President
S. P. Puffer, Secretary.
Charles Town-Ranson Board of Trade.....Geo. B. Goetz, President, (Charles Town)
Edw. E. Cooke, Corresponding Secretary
Clarksburg Board of Trade.....L. S. Horner, President.
G. W. Dudderar, Secretary.
Fairmont Chamber of Commerce.....H. J. Ross, President.
C. W. Evans, Secretary
Huntington Chamber of Commerce.....C. P. Snow, President.
H. E. Mathews, Secretary.
Morgantown Board of Trade.....E. M. Grant, Secretary.
Moundsville Board of Trade.....W. W. Henderson, President.
Alex Purdy, Secretary
Parkersburg Board of Commerce.....E. M. Gilkeson, President.
F. F. Eubank, Secretary.
St. Albans Board of Trade.....W. E. Mohler, President.
Will M. Wood, Secretary.
South Branch Board of Trade.....John J. Cornwell, President, (Romney.)
Wheeling Commercial Association.....Geo. J. Mathison, President.
Williamson Board of Trade.....E. F. Randolph, President.
B. Randolph Bias, Secretary.
Sistersville Chamber of Commerce.....D. E. Thoenen, President.
Alfred Jenkins, Secretary.
New Martinsville Chamber of Commerce.....Glen Snodgrass, President.
Wellsburg Chamber of Commerce.....W. W. Beall, President.
F. R. Anderson, Secretary.
West Side Board of Trade (Charleston).....Robert Ray, President.
I. A. Gunter, Secretary.
Grafton Board of Trade.....C. A. Keefer, President.
Mannington Chamber of Commerce.....Dr. W. J. Leahy, President.
Kingwood Board of Trade.
Gassaway Board of Trade.
Welch Board of Trade.
Princeton Chamber of Commerce.
West Virginia Banker's Association.....J. S. Hill, Secretary, (Charleston.)
West Virginia Wholesale Grocer's Association.W. C. McConaughey, President, (Parkersburg)

*Deceased.

BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

Cameron, J. S. Allison, Secretary.
Charleston, Sim Irion, Secretary.
Fairmont, Trevey Hutter, Secretary.
Grafton, J. Guy Allendar, Secretary.
Huntington, Rolland C. Moseman, Secretary.
Hinton, C. C. Grimmitt, Secretary.
Moundsville, John Bennett, Secretary.
Mannington, C. C. Basnett, Secretary.
Morgantown, J. A. Purinton, Secretary.
Martinsburg, Decatur H. Rodgers, Secretary
Parkersburg, J. C. Yeager, Secretary.
Ronceverte, Geo. S. Lovelace, Secretary.
Salem, C. A. Schutte, Secretary.
Wellsburg, W. R. Glass, Secretary.
Wheeling, Wm. Schwertfeger, Secretary.
Elkins, A. E. Dann, Secretary.
Keyser, J. T. Sincell, President.
Beckley, C. L. Beckner, President.
St. Albans, W. L. C. Allen, Secretary.
Marlinton, C. J. Richardson, President.
Pt. Pleasant, D. S. Snyder, President.
Keystone, O. V. Cosgrove, Secretary.
Montgomery, C. T. Dyer, Secretary.
New Martinsville, Geo. Umpstead, President.
Williamson, J. Levins, President.
Princeton, D. W. Brown, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Officers

Vice-President, J. J. Holloway, Acting President.....Wheeling
Vice-President, R. C. Ringgold.....West Virginia & Pittsburgh Sand Co., Berkeley Springs
Vice-President, F. M. Baldwin..... Baldwin Tool Works, Parkersburg
Treasurer, A. W. Paull.....Wheeling Stamping Co., Wheeling
Secretary, J. G. Prichard.....Fairmont
Field Secretary, Leo J. LaFlam.....Wheeling

Executive Committee

W. H. Abbott.....Wheeling
J. T. Callanan.....Parkersburg
J. J. Holloway.....Wheeling
A. B. Paxton.....Wheeling
E. T. Weir.....Weirton
A. P. Whittemore.....Charleston
R. Ziesing.....Clarksburg

Directors

W. H. Abbott.....Whitaker-Glessner Co., Wheeling
J. A. Bloch.....The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling
J. T. Callanan.....The Parkersburg Machine Co., Parkersburg
R. T. Cunningham.....Monongah Glass Co., Fairmont
Wm. U. Follansbee.....Follansbee Bros. Co., Follansbee
O. T. Frick.....Standard Ultramarine Co., Huntington
Geo. B. Goetz.....A. D. Goetz Co. Inc., Charles Town
Fred Paul Grosscup.....American Vaccuum Can Co., Dunbar
J. G. Hoffman.....J. G. Hoffman Sons Co., Wheeling
J. L. Keener.....U. S. Window Glass Co., Morgantown
W. C. Kelly.....Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co., Charleston
R. C. Kirk.....La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio
C. F. Niemann.....Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co., Parkersburg
Jas Paull.....Eagle Glass & Manufacturing Co., Weellsurg
A. B. Paxton.....Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling
B. W. Peterson.....Warwood Tool Co., Wheeling
J. M. Sanders.....U. S. Stamping Co., Moundsville
I. M. Scott.....Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., Wheeling
E. T. Weir.....Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Weirton
W. E. Weiss.....The Neuralgyline Co., Wheeling
W. E. Wells.....The Homer Laughlin China Co., Newell
A. P. Whittemore.....Thatcher & Whittemore Glass Co., Dunbar
R. Ziesing.....Grasselli Chemical Co., Clarksburg

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES.

NOTE—In an effort to secure for publication in this department of the Hand Book a brief charter history of each West Virginia municipality, together with a conservative estimate of municipal population and a list of the more important officers, Mayors throughout the State were requested to furnish the necessary information on which to base such publication. The matter following was prepared from data received from them. In some instances the Mayors failed to comply with the compiler's request and their municipalities are necessarily omitted.

ALDERSON---MONROE COUNTY

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; charter amended by the legislature in 1902, adding that portion of the town lying in Greenbrier county; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,600.

Mayor—George J. Thompson, Republican.
Recorder—J. Wesley Hanger, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—C. M. Nelson, Republican

ATHENS---MERCER COUNTY

Chartered in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800; location of Concord State Normal School.

Mayor—C. W. Gore, Democrat.
Recorder—R. S. Gatherum, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—P. P. Delung.
Health Officer—Dr. W. I. Gautier.

AUBURN---RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

Mayor—Isaac P. Cox, Republican.
Clerk—J. E. Burns.
Sergeant and Treasurer—S. A. Westfall, Republican.

BAYARD---GRANT COUNTY

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 628.

Mayor—George E. Snyder, Republican.
Recorder—Geo. B. Junkins, Democrat.
Sergeant—H. F. Fulk, Democrat.

BECKLEY---RALEIGH COUNTY

Chartered in 1837 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Fayette; new charter granted in 1908 by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia; elections biennially in October; estimated population 4,000; county seat of Raleigh county.

Mayor—Hugh A. Dunn, Republican.
Recorder—Aubrey O. Smith, Republican.
City Attorney—H. E. Stansbury, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. C. Scott, Republican.
Sergeant—D. C. Meadows, Republican.
City Engineer—H. M. Scott, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Robert Wriston, Republican.

BELINGTON---BARBOUR COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; elections annually in March; estimated population 2,200.

Mayor—J. A. Viquesney, Republican.
City Clerk—W. W. Thomas, Republican.
Sergeant—Roy Coontz, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. C. J. Rohrbough, Republican.

BENWOOD---MARSHALL COUNTY

Chartered in 1853 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1905, which was amended in part in 1907; elections biennially; next election in April, 1918; estimated population 5,500.

Mayor—Clark Sprouts, Republican.
City Clerk—J. Frank Brannen, Republican.
City Solicitor—Martin Brown, Republican.
Treasurer—Geo. L. Bissett, Republican.
City Engineer—C. C. Smith, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. A. E. Nolte, Republican.
Chief of Police—Luke F. Sauers, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Department—Geo. F. Bell, Republican.

BETHANY---BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered under the provisions of the code; mayor and council; elections annually; estimated population 500.

Mayor—J. V. Balchs
Clerk—W. Tarr.
Sergeant—D. F. Jones.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. T. Booher.

BEVERLY---RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered in 1790 by the general assembly of Virginia; charter amended in part in 1848; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1882; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

Mayor—K. B. Crawford, Democrat.
Clerk—C. C. Baker, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—S. W. Kyle, Democrat.
Health Officer—H. Yokum, Democrat.

BLUEFIELD---MERCER COUNTY

Chartered originally under chapter forty-seven of the code, which charter was amended by special act of the legislature in 1897; legislative charter amended in part in 1905 and

BLUEFIELD—MERCER COUNTY—CONT.

1907, and in whole in 1909 and 1917. Elections biennially, in June; estimated population as given in bulletin of United States Census Bureau, 20,000 July 1, 1917; location of Bluefield Colored Institute.

Mayor—C. O. Stahlman, Republican.
City Clerk—J. T. Akers, Republican.
City Attorney—J. R. Dillard, Republican.
Treasurer—C. H. Mustard, Republican.
Chief of Police—N. D. Dillow, Republican.
City Engineer—H. O. Wiles, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Martin, Republican.
Chief of Fire Department—R. O. Carter, Republican.

BRAMWELL---MERCER COUNTY

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500.

Mayor—B. D. Finegan, Progressive-Republican.
Clerk and Treasurer—W. A. Jameson, Republican.
Recorder—J. C. Pack, Republican.
Sergeant—Mac Perdue, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. E. M. Tanner, Democrat.
City Engineer—D. C. Jones, Republican.

BRIDGEPORT—HARRISON COUNTY

Chartered in 1816 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; amended in 1914; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

Mayor—J. W. Johnson.
Clerk—B. L. Fowler
Attorney—C .C. Davis.
Treasurer, Chief of Police and Superintenden Water Plant—J. M. Combs.
Health Officer—Dr. John Folk.

BUCKHANNON---UPSHUR COUNTY

Chartered by act of the Virginia general assembly in 1842; elections annually, in January; also, under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; estimated population 4,500.

Mayor—C. N. Pew, Republican.
Recorder—S. C. Weaver, Republican.
City Attorney—H. Roy Waugh, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—A. B. Lance, Democrat.
City Engineer—D. C. Hughes, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. O. B. Beer, Republican.

BURNSVILLE---BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

Mayor—W. S. Barnes, Democrat.
Clerk—W. L. McCoy, Democrat.
Attorney—W. L. Armstrong, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. H. Dodrill, Democrat.
Chief of Police—E. G. Ellison, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—John I. Bender, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. W. Kidd, Democrat.

CAIRO---RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; population 750.

Mayor—Charles A. Nuzum, Republican.
Clerk—H. C. Hoover, Republican.
Treasurer—A. J. Magee, Democrat.
Sergeant and Sup't Water Plant—Bert Atkinson, Republican.

CAMERON---MARSHALL COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1861. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia granted a charter to "The City of Cameron" and annulled all former acts passed by it relating to "The Town of Cameron".

Mayor—W. V. Teagarden, Democrat.
City Clerk—J. S. Fish, Republican.
City Attorney—J. B. Allison, Republican.
Treasurer—The Bank of Cameron.
Health Officer—Dr. W. E. Grim, Republican
Chief of Police—James Murphy, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—J. F. Fordyce, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—J. J. Wagner, Democrat.

CAPON BRIDGE---HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Chartered in 1902, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January.

Mayor—H. D. Berkheimer.
Clerk—M. P. Frye.
Treasurer—William Eaton.

CASS---POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—Burk W. McCarty, Democrat.
Recorder—Amos S. Gillespie, Democrat.
Sergeant—T. J. Baker, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. F. Anderson, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. U. H. Hannah, Democrat.

CEDAR GROVE---KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 900.

Mayor—C. A. Skaggs, Democrat.
Clerk—D. Gilljspie, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—I. W. Rainey, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. Hopkins, Republican.

CEREDO---WAYNE COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1866; amended in part in 1875; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,350.

Mayor—E. H. Smith, Republican.
Clerk—John K. Grate, Republican.
Attorney—W. W. Smith, Republican.
Treasurer—John Ferguson, Democrat.
Sergeant—H. H. Rutherford, Democrat.
Engineer—Fred W. Gesling, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. F. W. Bruns, Republican.

CHARLES TOWN---JEFFERSON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1786, the town then being in Berkeley county; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872, which was amended in part in 1899, 1907 and 1913, and in whole in 1915; elections annually in May; estimated population 2,800.

Mayor—Clayton L. Haines, Democrat.
City Clerk—William Schutze, Democrat.
City Attorney—C. N. Campbell, Democrat.
Treasurer and Chief of Police—James A. Smith, Democrat.
City Engineer—James Skinner, Democrat.
Fire Marshall—E. E. Cooke, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. J. Pittman, Democrat.

CHARLESTON---KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. In 1907 the legislature by special act granted a new charter to "The City of Charleston" and annulled all former acts. The act of 1907 was amended in 1909, 1911 and 1915. Elections are held biennially on the third Monday in April; next election in 1919; estimated population July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau, 31,060; county seat of Kanawha county; seat of the State government.

Mayor—Dr. Geo. A. McQueen, Democrat.
City Clerk—E. M. Surber, Democrat.
City Manager—P. T. Board, Democrat.
City Attorney—T. A. Bledsoe, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. F. Callison, Democrat.
Sergeant—Irving A. Cohen, Democrat.
City Engineer—M. J. McChesney, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. R. T. Davis, Democrat.
Chief of Police—W. A. Sparks, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—J. C. Anderson, Democrat.
Police Judge—C. R. Burdette, Democrat.
City Auditor—H. C. Melton, Democrat.
City Chemist—J. C. App, Democrat.
Building Inspector—John D. Moore, Democrat.
Sup't. of Streets—J. W. Clarkson, Democrat.

CHESTER---HANCOCK COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1907; amended in part in 1913; elections biennially in March; next election in 1918. estimated population 3,500.

Mayor—W. Dalrymple, Republican.
City Clerk—Henry Williams, Republican.
Sergeant—Earl Mahan, Republican.
Chief of Police—Floyd Starr, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Ernest Bonjour, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Campbell, Republican.

CLARKSBURG---HARRISON COUNTY

Chartered in 1785 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1897 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending and reducing into one its several previous acts of incorporation, and amendatory acts, which act of 1897 was amended in part in 1903 and 1909, and in whole in 1917. Elections are held annually in April; estimated population as given in the bulletin of United States Census Bureau, 12,960, July 1, 1917; county seat of Harrison county; Industrial Home for Girls' located at Salem.

Mayor—G. H. Gordon, Republican.
City Clerk—W. H. Cole, Republican.
City Attorney—L. C. Crile, Republican.
Treasurer—L. H. Rogers, Republican.
City Engineer—Richard Scott, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. C. O. Post, Republican.
Chief of Police—N. M. Whyte, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—S. R. Hoffman, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—S. G. Highland, Republican.

CLAY---CLAY COUNTY

Chartered in 1895 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 650; county seat of Clay county.

Mayor and Sup't. of Water Plant—H. W. Wilson, Democrat.
Clerk—J. W. Minor, Republican.
Attorney—B. C. Eakle, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. L. Stephenson, Democrat.
Sergeant—Thos. Scott, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. C. C. Carr, Democrat.

CLENDENIN---KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually; estimated population 2,500.

Mayor—L. V. Koontz.
Recorder—R. C. Anderson.
City Attorney—Park Shaffer.
Sergeant—F. W. Campbell.

DANVILLE---BOONE COUNTY

Chartered in 1911, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400.

DANVILLE—BOONE COUNTY—CONT.

Mayor—L. D. Miller, Democrat.
Clerk—C. C. Hopkins, Democrat.
Attorney—L. Fulton, Democrat.
Treasurer—H. R. Izard, Democrat.
Sergeant—W. G. Ball, Republican.
Engineer—A. D. Lawson, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. H. Lon Carter, Democrat.

DAVIS---TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered in 1889 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Tuesday of January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor and Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. E. Weimer, Independent.
Recorder—Geo. T. Mills, Democrat.
City Attorney—R. D. Heironimus, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—J. B. Shreve, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. A. Campbell, Republican.

ELKINS—RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1901; amended in 1911, 1915 and 1917; elections biennially in March; estimated population 7,000; county seat of Randolph county.

Mayor—C. O. Strieby, Democrat.
City Clerk—Geo. Henry, Democrat.
City Attorney—S. T. Spears, Democrat.
Treasurer—R. B. Caplinger, Democrat.
City Engineer—N. G. Scott, Republican.
Health Officer—H. W. Daniels, Republican.
Chief of Police—George A. Harris, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Max Brightbill, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—D. M. Tyler, Democrat.

FAIRMONT---MARION COUNTY

Chartered as "The Borough of Fairmont" by the general assembly of Virginia, in 1843. The legislature of West Virginia in 1899 amended all former charters granted by it to the "Town of Fairmont" and passed an act incorporating "The City of Fairmont," and changing the corporate limits so as to include Palatine and West Fairmont; this last act was amended in 1901, 1913 and 1915, over the latter of which acts litigation is now pending; commission form of government. Under the act of 1913 elections are held every four years, in December; next election December 11, 1917; estimated population 16,111, July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; county seat of Marion county; location of Fairmont State Normal School and Fairmont Hospital No. 3, formerly Miners' Hospital No. 3.

Mayor—Anthony Bowen, Democrat.
City Clerk and City Attorney—Albert J. Kern, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. R. Miller, Democrat.
Health Officer—C. M. Ramage, Democrat.
City Engineer—S. B. Miller, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Fred S. Harr, Progressive.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Okey J. Watkins, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—John McVicker Progressive.

FAYETTEVILLE- -FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1872 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000; county seat of Fayette county.

Mayor—J. C. Hamilton, Republican.
Recorder—P. B. Davis, Republican.

FLATWOODS---BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

Mayor—B. D. Mahone, Republican.
Clerk—H. Enoch, Republican.
Treasurer and Sergeant—G. C. Hickman, Republican.
Health Officer—W. Cone, Republican.

FOLLANSBEE---BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code; old charter nullified and new charter granted by special act of the legislature in 1915; elections biennially; next election in April, 1919; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—H. S. Cox, Republican.
City Clerk—Wm. H. Lake, Republican.
City Attorney—R. L. Ramsey, Democrat.
Treasurer—D. R. Lewis, Republican.
Chief of Police—A. Barnes, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—A. B. Burchard, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. S. Crawford, Democrat.

FRIENDLY---TYLER COUNTY

Chartered in 1898 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 200.

Mayor—P. H. Anderson, Republican.
Clerk—A. W. Johns, Democrat.
Attorneys—Underwood & Moore, Republicans
Sergeant—J. C. Thorn, Democrat.

GASSAWAY---BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,250.

Mayor and City Attorney—H. H. Wilson, Democrat.

GASSAWAY—BRAXTON COUNTY—CONT.

Clerk—O. P. Frame, Democrat.
Treasurer and Sergeant—W. B. Samples, Republican.
Engineer—J. A. Patterson, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—H. C. Isenhart, Democrat.
Health Officer—L. A. Jarrett, Democrat.

GLENVILLE GILMER COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in November; estimated population 380; county seat of Gilmer county; location of Glenville State Normal School.
Mayor—J. D. Jones, Republican.
Clerk and Treas.—J. E. Ewing, Republican.
Engineer—Fred Lewis, Democrat.

GRAFTON---TAYLOR COUNTY

Chartered in 1856 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1899 the legislature of West Virginia amended, re-enacted and reduced into one the several of its acts incorporating the town of Grafton. The act of 1899 was amended in 1913 and a commission form of government provided for; estimated population, 8,000; county seat of Taylor county; Industrial School for Boys located at Pruntytown.
Mayor—B. S. Dilworth, Republican.
City Clerk and Treasurer—W. C. Hanway, Republican.
City Attorney—G. W. Ford, Republican.
City Engineer—F. Barber, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. A. S. Warder, Democrat.
Chief of Police—C. L. Silman, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—B. Gerkins, Democrat.
Sup't. Water and Electric Plants—F. B. Cather, Republican.

GRANTSVILLE---CALHOUN COUNTY

Chartered in 1896 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 325; county seat of Calhoun county.
Mayor—S. F. Fleming, Republican.
Clerk—Oral C. Hathaway, Republican.
Treasurer—Howard Waldo, Democrat.
Sergeant—Guy Bailey, Democrat.
Engineer—S. K. Smith, Republican.
Health Officer—J. A. Morford, Democrat.

HAMLIN-- LINCOLN COUNTY

Chartered in 1907 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 700; county seat of Lincoln county.
Mayor—Jacob D. Smith, Republican.
Clerk—C. E. Burns, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—M. F. Pennington, Republican.

HARDING---RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.
Mayor—J. L. Foy, Republican.
Clerk and Treasurer—Preston Erdley.
Solicitor—O. O. Hayes, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Ballard, Republican.
Sergeant—John Devitt, Democrat.

HARRISVILLE --RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822, the town then being in Wood county; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually, in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Ritchie county.
Mayor—H. L. Miller, Republican.
Recorder—Bert Adams, Democrat.
Sergeant—G. L. McKinley, Republican.

HARTFORD---MASON COUNTY

Chartered in 1868 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; estimated population 600.
Mayor—J. M. Hensley, Republican.
Clerk—J. H. Smith, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. F. Ginther, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. L. Cartmill, Republican.
Health Officer—C. W. Petty, Democrat.

HILLSBORO---POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1886 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually, in January.
Mayor—J. K. Marshall, Democrat.
Clerk—J. H. Clark, Democrat.
Sergeant—T. E. Smith, Republican.

HINTON---SUMMERS COUNTY

Chartered in 1897 by special act of the legislature; amended in 1901; amended in 1915 and commission form of government provided for; elections biennially on the second Tuesday of December; estimated population 6,000, including the town of Avis; county seat of Summers county.
Mayor—W. J. Martin, Republican.
Police Judge—G. S. Abbott, Democrat.
City Clerk—Lee Barnette, Republican.
City Attorney—E. C. Eagle, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—W. W. Wickline, Democrat.
City Engineer—J. B. Lavender, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Hubbord, Democrat.
Chief of Police—John T. McGee, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Harrison Lawrence, Democrat.

HUNDRED---WETZEL COUNTY

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 850.

Mayor—E. N. Miller, Democrat.
Clerk and Attorney—F. M. Arnett, Republican.
Sergeant—Presley Miner, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—S. J. Cole, Democrat
Health Officer—Dr. F. L. Matson, Republican.

HUNTINGTON---CABELL COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1871; new charter granted in 1900, which was amended in 1913 and 1915; elections triennially in May; next election in 1918; estimated population 47,686 as given by the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; commission form of government; county seat of Cabell county; location of Marshall College and Huntington State Hospital.

Mayor—E. Sehon, Democrat.
City Clerk—K. L. Hamilton, Democrat.
City Auditor—C. F. Templeton, Republican.
City Attorney—F. M. Livezey, Republican.
Treasurer—J. R. Damron, Democrat.
City Engineer—A. B. Maupin, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. E. W. Grover, Republican.
Chief of Police—Samuel Davis, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—T. B. Davis, Democrat.
Commissioner of Health—W. M. Prindle, Republican.
Commissioner of Finance—L. A. Pollack, Republican.
Commissioner of Streets—O. H. Wells, Democrat.

HURRICANE---PUTNAM COUNTY

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 550.

Mayor—N. R. Allen, Republican.
Clerk and Treasurer—F. B. Oxley, Democrat.
Chief of Police—I. M. Erwin, Democrat.

HUTTONSVILLE---RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 230.

Mayor—Howard Mace, Democrat.
Clerk—Taylor Zinn, Democrat.
Attorney—R. Allen, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. W. Channell, Democrat.
Sergeant—Ira Robinson, Democrat.
Health Officer—Perry Bosworth, Socialist.

KENOVA---WAYNE COUNTY

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,800.

Mayor—A. G. Holt, Republican.
Recorder—D. J. Durney, Democrat.
Attorney—Joseph S. Miller, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—John M. Thompson, Republican.
Engineer—E. C. Sanburn.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—John M. Thacker, Republican.
Health Officer—J. W. Rife, Democrat.

KERMIT---MINGO COUNTY

Chartered in 1909 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

Mayor—C. C. Preece, Republican.
Clerk—W. B. Hale, Republican.
Treasurer—R. L. Pinson, Republican.
Chief of Police—James Mallett, Republican.

KEYSER---MINERAL COUNTY

"The City of Keyser" was incorporated under a special act of the legislature of 1913, which repealed all former charters, and amendments thereof, granted to the "Town of Keyser"; elections annually in June; estimated population 7,300; county seat of Mineral county; location of Preparatory Branch of the University.

Mayor—W. C. Pifer, Democrat.
City Clerk—L. R. Warner, Democrat.
City Attorney—C. N. Finnell, Republican.
Treasurer—T. D. Leps, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. M. R. Bell, Democrat.
Chief of Police—F. G. Davis—Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. W. Long, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—J. S. Ward, Democrat.

KEYSTONE---McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1909; elections biennially in February; next election in 1918; estimated population 3,740.

Mayor—W. E. Stuart, Republican.
Acting Recorder—Sol Hyman, Republican.
Chief of Police—Fred Bernard, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. H. Bean, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Mike Marinak, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—A. J. Stewart, Republican.

KIMBALL---McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,800.

Mayor—R. J. Dungan, Republican.
City Attorney—Samuel Solins, Republican.
Recorder—H. A. Lucas, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—Saul Spector, Republican.
Chief of Police—H. G. Hamner, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. F. Harris, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. R. C. Harrison, Republican.

KINGWOOD---PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1853; elections annually on the first Tuesday in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Preston county.

Mayor—H. Foster Hartman, Republican.
Clerk—Chas. H. Manown, Democrat.
Attorney—A. G. Hughes, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—George A. Menear, Republican.
Health Officer—S. W. Varner, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Charles Spindler, Republican.
Sup't. of Electric Plant—H. F. Buckley, Republican.

LESTER---RALEIGH COUNTY

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven ot the code; elections annually in January; esfimated population 650.

Mayor—E. P. Canaday, Republican.
Recorder—Epson Cooke, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—W. S. Henderson, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. S. J. Daniel, Republican.

LEWISBURG---GREENBRIER COUNTY

Chartered in 1782 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1870; elections annually in January; estimated population 820; county seat of Greenbrier county.

Mayor—W. Rush Burdette, Democrat.
Clerk—John E. McClung, Democrat.
Attorney—Samuel M. Austin, Democrat.
Treasurer—S. V. Burgess, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. S. H. Austin, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. E. Darnell, Democrat
Sup't. of Water Plant—A. H. Crookshanks. Democrat.

LOGAN---LOGAN COUNTY

Incorporated under a special act of the general assembly of Virginia in 1829 as "Lawnsville". Charter granted to "The City of Logan" by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia passed at the extraordinary session of 1908, which repealed all former charters granted to the town of Logan; charter of 1908 amended in part in 1909; elections biennially on the first Thursday in April; estimated population 3,500; county seat of Logan county.

Mayor—Charles Avis, Democrat.
City Clerk—C. C. Chambers, Democrat.
City Attorney—E. H. Greene, Democrat.
Treasurer—George E. Bryan, Democrat.
City Engineer—J. B. McCorkle, Democrat.
Health Ocffier—Dr. J. E. McDonald, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. M. Henderson, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Charles Gunther, Republican.

LUMBERPORT---HARRISON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1838; new charter granted by the circuit court in 1901, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually, in January; estimated population 1,500.

Mayor—Dr. L. C. Oyster, Republican.
City Clerk—A. B. Sharps, Republican.
Solicitor—E. Lewis, Democrat.
Treasurer—V. L. Hornor, Democrat.
Engineer—Carl Hornor, Democrat, (Clarksburg.)

MADISON---BOONE COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1906; elections annually in January; estimated population 450; county seat of Boone county.

Mayor—Harry Shaffer, Republican.
Clerk—F. T. Miller, Democrat.
Attorney—M. A. Byrnside, Republican.
Treas. and Sergeant—A. H. Sutphin, Democrat.

MANNINGTON---MARION COUNTY

Chartered in 1871 by a special act of the legislature; charter amended in 1915; city of second-class; mayor and six councilmen; elections annually in March; non-partisan; estimated population 5,000.

Mayor—James D. Charlton.
Acting City Clerk—Miss Anna Kern.
City Solicitor—L. S. Schwenck.
Treasurer—The Mayor, *ex-officio*.
City Engineer—C. C. Coffman.
Chief of Police and Health Officer—L. H. Wilcox.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—H. C. Anderson.
Sup't. Water Plant—Cal D. Yost.

MARLINTON---POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,800; county seat of Pocahontas county.

Mayor—F. M. Sydnor, Democrat.
Clerk—W. L. Dearing, Republican.
Sergeant—John Waugh, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. M. Yeager, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—John Sydenstricker, Republican.

MARTINSBURG---BERKELEY COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1778. New charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1868, which was partly amended in 1872, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1897, 1909, 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; partly amended and two sections added in 1917; elections biennially; next election the second Monday in May, 1918; estimated population July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau, 12,984; county seat of Berkeley county.

Mayor—P. W. Leiter, Democrat.
City Clerk—John H. Zirkle, Republican.
City Attorney—R. H. Boyd, Democrat.
Treasurer—W. S. Bert, Republican.
Sergeant—Charles H. Davinson, Republican.
City Engineer—H. H. Hess, Democrat.
Health Officer—C. E. Clay, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—M. Quinn, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—Geo. H. Shaffer, Republican.

MASON---MASON COUNTY

Chartered as "Mason City" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually in January; estimated population 850.

Mayor—H. Catlon Turner, Republican.
Clerk—F. R. Carsey, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—Edward Winter, Democrat.

MASONTOWN---PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—F. O. Shaffer, Republican.
Recorder—H. R. Loar, Republican.
Treasurer—O. P. Graham, Republican.
Sergeant—John Bean, Republican.

MATEWAN---MINGO COUNTY

Chartered in 1897 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—A. B. Hatfield, Republican.
Recorder—N. L. Chancey, Republican.
Attorney—John L. Stafford, Republican.
Sergeant and Treas.—J. M. Boggs, Republican.
Engineer—W. M. Linkous, Republican.
Health Officer—H. M. Coleman, Republican.

McMECHEN---MARSHALL COUNTY

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in part by the legislature in 1915; elections annually in March; non-partisan form of government; estimated population 3,500.

Mayor—E. Keller.
City Clerk—H. M. McElroy.
City Attorney—J. C. Simpson.
Sergeant and Treasurer—C. H. Logsdon.
City Engineer—C. C. Smith.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Clarence Freeman.
Health Officer—Dr. J. C. McCullough.
Chief of Police—C. H. Logsdon.

MIDDLEBOURNE---TYLER COUNTY

Chartered in 1813 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Ohio; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Tyler county.

Mayor—T. J. Sellers, Prohibitionist.
Clerk—J. F. Shore, Republican.
Attorney—O. C. Carter, Republican.
Treasurer and Sergeant—G. V. Nichols, Republican.
Engineer—P. P. Berkley, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. M. M. Reppard, Prohibition.

MONONGAH---MARION COUNTY

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,265.

Mayor—T. G. Price, Democrat.
City Clerk—Lee N. Satterfield, Republican.
Treasurer, Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Dep't.—Wm. Findley, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. A. Riedy, Democrat.

MONTGOMERY---FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000; location of Branch of the University.

Mayor—B. S. Hastings, Republican.
City Clerk—T. J. Edwards, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—Thomas Shrewsbury, Republican.
City Engineer—W. H. Jackson, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't. and Health Officer—L. C. Montgomery, Democrat.
Sup't. Water Plant—J. F. Burgess, Republican.
Sup't. Electric Plant—G. Miller, Republican.

MOOREFIELD---HARDY COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1777; charter amended in part in 1809, 1810, 1853 and 1854; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually in March; estimated population 700; county seat of Hardy county.

Mayor—M. S. Henkel, Democrat.
Recorder—Geo. W. Fetzer, Democrat.
Treasurer—R. C. Wilson, Democrat.

MOOREFIELD—HARDY COUNTY—CONT.

Sergeant—W. E. Rinker, Democrat.
Engineer—J. Wm. Kuykendall, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water and Electric Plants—M. S. Henkel, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. George S. Gochenour, Democrat.

MORGANTOWN---MONONGALIA COUNTY

Original charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1785; last amended by that body in 1860. The West Virginia legislature in 1901 passed an act granting a charter to the municipal corporation of "The City of Morgantown" annulling the charters of the towns of Morgantown, South Morgantown, Greenmont and Seneca, and consolidating the four municipalities. This charter was amended in 1917. Elections annually, in April; estimated population 14,444, July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; county seat of Monongalia county; location of the State University.

Mayor—Chas. T. Hickman, Republican.
City Clerk—E. W. Griffith, Republican.
City Attorney—Chas. T. Herd, Republican.
Treasurer—D. R. Richards, Republican.
City Engineer—Fred A. Davis, Republican.
Chief of Police—Carl R. Beebe, Republican.
Chief Fire Dep't.—J. H. Kennedy, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. C. Kelley, Republican.
Sup't. of Streets—John R. Hare, Republican.

MOUNDSVILLE---MARSHALL COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1866, which was amended in 1868, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1907 and 1911; elections biennially in March; next election in 1919; estimated population 11,513; county seat of Marshall county; location of the State Penitentiary.

Mayor—Evan G. Roberts, Republican.
City Clerk—O. B. Bonar, Republican.
Solicitor—Everett F. Moore, Republican.
Treasurer—Marshall County Bank.
City Engineer—Alexander Purdy, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. D. B. Ealy, Republican.
Chief of Police—John W. Tagg, Republican.
Chief Fire Dep't.—Russell Lowe, Republican.

MOUNT HOPE---FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—J. E. Garrett, Republican.
City Clerk—J. F. Grimmett, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. B. Bradley, Republican.
Sergeant—George Spangler, Republican.
Health Officer—E. E. Jones, Republican.

MULLENS---WYOMING COUNTY

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

Mayor—B. D. Dunman, Democrat.
Recorder—S. D. Frantz, Democrat.
Attorney—Grover C. Worrell, Democrat.
Sergeant—J. R. Foster, Republican.
Health Officer—F. S. Robertson, Democrat.

NEWELL---HANCOCK COUNTY

Unincorporated; under jurisdiction of the county court; estimated population 2,000.

NEW CUMBERLAND---HANCOCK COUNTY

Chartered in 1891 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in March; estimated population, 2,300; county seat of Hancock county.

Mayor—S. G. Young, Republican.
City Clerk—J. W. Chambers, Republican.
City Attorney—E. A. Hart, Republican.
Sergeant and Treasurer—J. B. Campbell, Republican.
City Engineer—C. E. Grafton, Republican.
Chief of Police—W. J. Fickes, Prohibitionist.

NEW MARTINSVILLE---WETZEL COUNTY

Chartered in 1838 by the general assembly of Virginia as "Martinsville". In 1901 the legislature of West Virginia, by special act granted a new charter, and amended, reenacted and reduced into one all its several former acts incorporating the "Town of New Martinsville"; elections annually, in January; estimated population 2,500; county seat of Wetzel county.

Mayor—T. D. Lentz, Democrat.
Recorder—J. K. Denny, Republican.
Chief of Police—J. N. Wyatt, Democrat.
Chief Fire Dep't.—Joe Medley, Republican.
Sup't. Water Plant—A. Fawcett, Republican.
Health Officer—E. E. Fankhauser, Democrat.
Street Commissioner—Isaac Goddard, Republican.

NORTHFORK---McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—Lester G. Taney, Democrat.
Clerk—W. L. Morton, Democrat.
Attorney—Lawson Wornell, Democrat.
Treasurer—C. M. McPhearson, Democrat.
Sergeant—S. C. Stewart, Republican.
Engineer—G. H. Wilcox, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. E. Williams, Democrat.
Health Officer—W. E. Cooke, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water and Light Plants—C. S. Angel, Democrat.

OAK HILL---FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1903 under section forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—W. O. Thompson, Republican.
Clerk—W. H. Hill, Democrat.
Attorney—Magee McClung, Democrat.
Treasurer—W. R. Hayes, Democrat.
Sergeant—William Bellow, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. E. S. Hamilton, Republican.

PARKERSBURG---WOOD COUNTY

Chartered in 1820 by the general assembly of Virginia as "The Town of Parkersburg"; charter amended in 1826, 1851 and 1860; amended by the legislature of West Virginia in 1863, by a special act extending limits and designating the corporation as a "City"; amended in part in 1868, 1870, 1887 and 1893; new charter granted by special act in 1903; amended in part in 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; in part in 1917. Commission form of government; non-political; members of council assigned as heads of departments; elections triennially on the second Tuesday in April; next election in 1920; estimated population as given in bulletin of the United States Census Bureau, 21,059, July 1, 1917; county seat of Wood county.

Mayor, Sup't. of Public Affairs and Police Judge—J. Loyal Gilbert.
City Clerk—Charles Musgrave.
City Solicitors—McCluer & McCluer.
City Engineer—W. M. Hall.
Sup't. Public Safety—C. W. Boso.
Su 't. Department of Accounts and Finance—W. H. Cecil.
Sup't. Water Works—J. M. Devore.
Sup't. Streets and Alleys—F. P. Simpson.
Chief of Police—W. A. Smith.
Health Officer—Dr. W. B. Richardson.

PARSONS---TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered in 1907 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,855; county seat of Tucker county.

Mayor—J. G. Parsons, Democrat.
Clerk—W. V. McNewlear, Democrat.
Attorney—A. Jay Valentine, Republican.
Treasurer—M. C. Feather, Republican.
Sergeant—T. L. Shaffer, Democrat.
Engineer—C. M. Pitman, Democrat.
Health Officer—S. D. Few, Democrat
Sup't. of Water Plant—B. H. Pane, Prohibitionist.

PAW PAW---MORGAN COUNTY

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

Mayor—Lewis Largent, Republican.
Recorder—Thomas Hanrahan, Democrat.
Treasurer and Sergeant—R. B. Hensley, Republican.

PENNSBORO---RITCHIE COUNTY

Originally chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted in 1915 by special act of the legislature to "The City of Pennsboro"; commission form of government; elections biennially; next election on the second Tuesday of May, 1919; estimated population 2,250.

Mayor—I. L. Fordyce, Democrat.
City Clerk—G. P. Fought, Democrat
City Attorney—Homer Adams, Democrat.
Treasurer—M. H. Davis, Republican.
Chief of Police—W. E. Hill, Republican.
City Engineer—W. H. Lantz, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. L. P. Jones, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—W. W. Joseph, Republican.

PHILIPPI---BARBOUR COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1844; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1901, which was amended in 1915; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,800; county seat of Barbour county.

Mayor—Will A. Mason, Republican.
Clerk and Treas.—E. B. Shaffer, Democrat.
Attorneys—Talbott & Compton, Republicans.
Engineer—Alba Wolverton, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Jacob Coontz, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. F. B. Murphy, Democrat.
Sup't. Electric Plant—E. F. Ervin, Republican.

PINEVILLE---WYOMING COUNTY

Chartered in 1917 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400; county seat of Wyoming county.

Mayor—A. B. Shannon, Republican.
Clerk—E. W. Worrell, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—Silas Jackson, Republican.
Health Officer—M. P. Howard, Democrat.

POINT PLEASANT---MASON COUNTY

Charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. After the formation of West Virginia this charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1891 a new charter was granted by special act of the legislature. In 1915 the legislature passed another special act incorporating "The City of Point Pleasant" annulling the charters granted to the towns of Point Pleasant and North Point Pleasant, and con-

POINT PLEASANT—MASON COUNTY—CONT.

solidating the two municipalities; elections biennially on the third Saturday in May; next election in 1919; estimated population 5,000; county seat of Mason county.

Mayor—L. Shiflet, Republican.
City Clerk—W. E. Whaley, Democrat.
Solicitor—F. G. Musgrave, Republican.
Treasurer—O. A. Roush, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Grover Hite, Republican.
Health Officer—C. B. Smith, Democrat.
Street Commissioner—Newton Foglesong, Democrat.

PRATT---KANAWHA COUNTY

Chartered in 1905, under chapter forty-seven, of the code; elections annually in January estimated population 300

Mayor—O. A. Veazey, Independent.
Clerk—C. B. Coleman, Republican.
Sergeant and Treas.—J. E. Shields, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. H. Hansford, Democrat.

PRINCETON---MERCER COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1837. In 1909 the legislature of West Virginia passed an act to amend the charter of the "Town of Princeton", to incorporate the same as "The City of Princeton", and repealing all other acts relating to the old municipality. This charter was amended in 1913, 1915 and 1917; elections held biennially; next election in June, 1919; estimated population 8,000; county seat of Mercer county.

Mayor—Davis Thorn, Republican.
City Clerk—A. C. Johnson, Democrat.
City Attorney—A. M. Sutton, Republican.
Treasurer and Chief of Police—W. A. Miller, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—C. H. Crumpecker, Democrat.

PULLMAN-- RITCHIE COUNTY

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

Mayor—J. W. Prunty, Democrat.
Recorder—S. T. McKinley, Republican
Treasurer—H. Waller, Republican.
Sergeant—J. R. Belt, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Fling, Democrat.

RAINELLE --GREENBRIER COUNTY

Chartered in 1913 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

Mayor—J. F. Weber, Republican.
Recorder—A. D. Pickering, Republican.
Sergeant—L. T. Samons, Democrat.

RANSON---JEFFERSON COUNTY

Charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1910; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

Mayor—Frank B. Robinson, Republican.
Clerk—W. E. Moreland, Democrat.
Attorney—F. L. Bushong, Democrat.
Treasurer—Gerard D. Moore, Democrat.
Sergeant—George A. Rouzee, Democrat.
Health Officer—Charles H. Smith, Republican.

REEDY---ROANE COUNTY

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400.

Mayor—Clark Wright, Republican.
Clerk—E. R. Lester, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—N. M. Moore, Republican.
Health Officer—U. L. Dearman.

RICHWOOD---NICHOLAS COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1901; elections annually in January; estimated population 6,000.

Mayor—H. E. Dillinger, Democrat.
City Clerk—Jno. L. Dunbar, Democrat
City Attorney—F. N. Alderson, Democrat.
Treasurer—D. H. Frye, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. W. Catlette, Democrat.
Chief Fire Dep't.—J. H. Watson, Republican

RIPLEY---JACKSON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832. New charter granted by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, in 1867; elections annually, in March; estimated population 800; county seat Jackson county.

Mayor—T. H. Rymer, Republican.
Recorder—T. Clayton Parsons, Democrat.
Attorney—T. J. Sayre, Democrat.
Treasurer—Harry S. Armstrong, Democrat.
Sergeant—W. M. Karr, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. Virgil L. Casto, Republican.
Sup't. Water Plant—W. M. Karr, Democrat.

ROMNEY---HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in November, 1762. After the formation of West Virginia the charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Hampshire county; location of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

Mayor—T. F. Martin, Democrat.
Clerk—W. F. Wirgman, Progressive.
Attorney—J. S. Kuykendall, Democrat.
Sergeant—Charles McIlwee, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. J. W. Shull, Democrat.

RONCEVERTE---GREENBRIER COUNTY

Chartered in 1882 as "The Town of Ronceverte" under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1909 "The City of Ronceverte" was granted a charter by special act of the legislature; elections annually in June, but officers alternate and are chosen for two years; population 2,500.

Mayor—W. T. Smith, Democrat.
City Clerk—James A. Whiting, Republican.
City Attorney—T. N. Read, Democrat, (Hinton.)
Treasurer—Ronceverte National Bank.
Chief of Police and Sup't. Water Plant—E. T. Deitz, Republican.
Fire Department—Volunteer.

ROSEDALE---BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 250.

Mayor—J. H. Shock, Democrat.
Clerk—D. D. Gums, Democrat.
Sergeant—E. F. Rollyson, Republican.

ROWELSBURG---PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1858; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,115.

Mayor—A. A. Pickering, Republican.
Clerk and Treas.—George Hayes, Republican.
Attorney—J. V. Gibson, Democrat.
Sergeant—S. E. Rightmeyer, Republican.
Engineer—J. K. Monroe, Democrat.
Chief Fire Dep't.—N. C. Dawson, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—J. H. L. Pugh, Republican.
Sup't. of Electric Plant—W. W. Smith, Republican.
Health Officer—M. H. Proudfoot, Republican.

SAINT ALBANS---KANAWHA COUNTY

In 1917 the legislature by special act created the municipal corporation of the "City of Saint Albans" and granted a charter thereto, annulling all former charters that had been granted to the town of Saint Albans. Commission form of government; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,100.

City Manager—C. J. Pearson, Republican.
Mayor—S. J. White, Democrat.
City Clerk—L. A. Edwards, Republican.
Treasurer—Bank of Saint Albans.
City Attorney—D. N. Mohler.
Police Judge—G. D. Bryan, Republican.
Chief of Police—T. J. Carter.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—D. O. Grogan.
Health Officer—Dr. C. P. Shirkey, Republican.

SCARBRO---FAYETTE COUNTY

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January, estimated population 3,000.

Mayor and Health Officer—Dr. S. W. Price, Democrat.
City Clerk—H. J. Smith, Republican.
City Attorney—C. W. Dillon, Republican.
Sergeant and Treas.—J. A. Wren, Democrat.
City Engineer—P. C. Thomas, Republican.

SHEPHERDSTOWN---JEFFERSON COUNTY

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1762, as "Mecklenburg"; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1867; amended in part in 1882; elections annually in March; estimated population 2,000; location of Shepherd College State Normal School.

Mayor—J. L. Waldeck, Republican.
City Clerk—J. L. Rightstine, Democrat.
City Attorney—George M. Beltzhoover, Democrat.
Treasurer—C. N. Whiting, Republican.
Sergeant—J. F. Waldeck, Republican.
Chief of Police—R. Shipley, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—J. Robinson, Democrat.
Health Officer—George Banks, Democrat.

SHINNSTON---HARRISON COUNTY

Chartered in 1852 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act creating the municipal corporation of "The City of Shinnston" and repealing all former acts relating to the town of Shinnston; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,200.

Mayor—S. B. Davis.
City Clerk—Blaine Ewing.
City Attorney—H. M. Martin.
Chief of Police—T. B. Smell.
Health Officer—Dr. D. L. Coffindaffer.

SPENCER---ROANE COUNTY

Formerly "New California"; chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1858; charter amended by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1867; new charter granted in 1917; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Roane county; location of Spencer State Hospital.

Mayor—J. H. Morford, Democrat.
Recorder—J. B. Casto, Democrat.
Treasurer—L. E. Smith, Republican.
City Attorney—George F. Cunningham, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Homer Argabrite, Republican.

STAR CITY---MONONGALIA COUNTY

Chartered in 1907 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Thursday of January; estimated population 400.

Mayor—J. W. Kennedy, Democrat.

STAR CITY—MONONGALIA COUNTY—CONT.

Clerk—C. F. Brewer, Democrat.
Attorney—Chas. Baker, Republican.
Treasurer—D. S. Brewer, Democrat.
Sergeant—Clarence Lemaster, Democrat.

ST. MARYS---PLEASANTS COUNTY

Chartered in 1851 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town being then located in Wood county; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1901, which was amended in part in 1905; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,750; county seat of Pleasants county.

Mayor—S. D. Snyder, Republican.
Recorder—R. L. Griffin, Republican.
Attorney—Ross Wells.
Sergeant—V. E. Gwinn, Republican.
Chief of Police and Sup't. of Water Plant—Frank Snodgrass, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—A. L. Core, Republican.

SUTTON---BRAXTON COUNTY

Chartered as "Suttonsville", Nicholas county in 1826, by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia in 1889; elections annually in February; estimated population 1,500; county seat of Braxton county.

Mayor—J. E. Baughman, Democrat.
Clerk—C. M. Byrne, Democrat.
Attorney—Alex Dulin, Republican.
Treas. and Sergeant—T. H. Hyer, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. H. McCauley, Republican.

TERRA ALTA---PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered originally as "Cranberry" under the provisions of the code; charter amended by a decree of the circuit court in 1890; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,800; altitude 2,557 feet; State Tuberculosis Sanitarium located two miles east of the town.

Mayor—A. R. Fike, Republican.
Clerk—Pat Fraley, Republican.
Treasurer—L. F. Everhart. Republican
Health Officer—Dr. S. M. Scott, Sr., Democrat.
Chief of Police—L. M. Benson, Democrat
Chief of Fire Dep't.—C. T. Kelly, Republican,

THOMAS --TUCKER COUNTY

Chartered in 1892, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,400.

Mayor—C. N. McIntire, Republican.
Recorder—J. F. Sharp, Democrat.
City Attorney—D. E. Cuppett, Republican.
Treas. and Sergeant—C. R. Thayer, Republican.
Chief Fire Dep't.—J. W. Graw, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—J. R. Yeager, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. H. R. Werner, Republican.

THORNWOOD---POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 250.

Mayor—J. H. Phelan, Democrat.
Clerk—Kent Kramer, Democrat.
Attorney—P. T. Ward, Republican.
Treasurer—W. A. Sleek, Republican.
Sergeant—William Gibson, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Page, Republican.

TROY---GILMER COUNTY

Chartered in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 110.

Mayor—C. H. Landers, Republican.
Recorder—F. W. Reed, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treas.—I. C. Means, Republican.
Health Officer—E. R. Cooper, Democrat.

TUNNELTON---PRESTON COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1897; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

Mayor—Guy M. Bonafield, Democrat.
Recorder—I. R. Mattingly, Republican.
Attorney—F. E. Parrack, Republican.
Treasurer—August Eld, Republican.
Sergeant—J. F. Boyce, Democrat.
Health Officer—B. S. Rankin, Republican.

WAYNE---WAYNE COUNTY

Chartered in 1882 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in part in 1911; elections annually in January; estimated population 500; county seat of Wayne county.

Mayor—C. E. Romans, Democrat.
Clerk—Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat.
Attorney—J. M. Rigg, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treasurer—J. S. Ross, Democrat.

WEBSTER SPRINGS---WEBSTER COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1898; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500; county seat of Webster county.

Mayor—E. L. Cutlip, Democrat.
Clerk—J. W. White, Republican.
Sergeant—J. L. Dodrill, Republican.
Health Officers—Dr. J. B. Dodrill, Republican and W. T. Talbott, Democrat.

WELCH---McDOWELL COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1893; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,500; county seat of McDowell county; location of Welch Hospital No. 1, formerly Miners Hospital No. 1.

Mayor—B. F. Williams, Republican.
Recorder—L. D. Wilmore, Republican.
City Attorney—G. W. Howard, Democrat.
Sergeant—B. E. Downs, Republican.
City Engineer—L. A. Osborne, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. C. Hall, Republican.
Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. C. Mitchell, Republican.

WELLSBURG---BROOKE COUNTY

Chartered by the Virginia assembly in 1816; charter amended in whole by the legislature of West Virginia in 1887; amended in part in 1895, 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1915 and 1917; elections annually in April; estimated population 6,000; county seat of Brooke county.

Mayor—G. W. Rine, Democrat.
City Clerk—J. A. Thompson, Republican.
City Attorney—C. K. Jacob, Republican.
Treasurer—A. B. Noland, Republican.
Chief of Police—Fred Dunlap, Democrat.
City Engineer—M. E. Boyd, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—E. F. Fenwick, Republican.
Sup't. of Water Plant—Andrew Nelson, Republican.

WESTON---LEWIS COUNTY

Originally chartered in 1847 by a decree of the circuit court under the code of Virginia; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1909; elections every four years, next election in 1918; estimated population, corporation proper, 3,200; including immediate suburbs 8,000; location of Weston State Hospital.

Mayor—George H. Kitson, Republican.
City Clerk—E. G. Smith, Democrat.
City Attorney—E. A. Brannon, Democrat.
Treasurer and Chief of Police—George H. Skinner, Democrat.
Sergeant—David Brown, Republican.
Street Commissioner—S. P. D. Tierney, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. G. M. Hamilton, Democrat.
Fire Department—Volunteer.

WEST UNION---DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Chartered in 1881 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,000; county seat of Doddridge county.

Mayor—George C. Howard, Republican.
City Clerk—H. C. Stuck, Republican.
City Attorney—A. F. McCue, Republican.
Treasurer—S. P. Smith, Democrat.
Sergeant—Thomas Hickman, Democrat.
Health Officer—F. M. Davis, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—J. E. McConnell, Republican.

WHEELING---OHIO COUNTY

Chartered as "Zanesburg" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1795; Middle Wheeling and South Wheeling incorporated in 1827; charter granted to "The City of Wheeling" in 1836. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending its acts of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1913, and all acts passed prior to 1907, and granted a new charter known as the "Greater Wheeling Charter" which was partly amended in 1917. Commission form of government; municipal primary; general municipal elections held biennially on the fourth Thursday of May; next election in 1919; population 43,657, July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; county seat of Ohio county; West Liberty State Normal School located at West Liberty.

City Manager—G. O. Nagle.
Mayor—C. M. Vester.
Police Judge—Marsh Watkins.
City Clerk—W. H. Smith.
City Solicitor—M. J. Cullinan.
Treasurer—W. D. Robertson.
Chief of Police—J. C. Sill.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Edward Rose.
City Health Officer—Dr. M. B. Williams.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS---GREENBRIER CO.

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500.

Mayor—W. B. Hines, Republican.
Clerk and Sup't. of Water Plant—B. F. Dixon, Republican.
Attorney—J. S. McWhorter, Democrat.
Sergeant and Treas.—J. E. Fonen, Republican.
Chief Fire Dep't.—G. B. Clark, Republican.
Health Officer—G. L. Wyatt, Democrat.

WHITMER---RANDOLPH COUNTY

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 600.

Mayor—Andrew Hedrick, Democrat.
Clerk and Treasurer—Fred Allen, Democrat.
Sergeant—G. E. Bond, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. T. B. Crittenden, Democrat.

WILLIAMSON---MINGO COUNTY

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; charter amended in 1915, and provision

WILLIAMSON—MINGO COUNNY——CONT.

made for a commission form of government; elections biennially in June; next election in 1919; estimated population, 6,000; county seat of Mingo county.

Mayor—W. O. Porter, Democrat.
City Clerk—A. L. Hill, Democrat.
City Attorney—J. B. Straton, Democrat.
Treasurer—First National Bank.
City Engineer—H. N. Mannakee, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. Tunis Nunnemaker, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. B. Maynard, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dep't.—Dr. W. S. Rosenheim, Democrat.
Sup't. of Water Plant—Wheeler Preece, Republican.
City Collector—M. G. Waskey, Democrat.

WILLIAMSTOWN WOOD COUNTY

Chartered originally by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822 as "Williamsville"; the town operated for a time under two other charters, each of which was finally dropped; new charter granted in 1901 by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,000; citizens ticket chosen at last election.

Mayor—H. M. Bush.
City Clerk—G. M. Cain.
City Attorney—H. W. Russell.
Sergeant and Treasurer—S. B. Morgan.
Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Dep't.—W. C. Bush.
Health Officer—Dr. W. D. Cline.

PART II

MAGNA CHARTA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1861.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1872.

CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

FORMER LEGISLATURES.

MAGNA CHARTA.

The Great Charter of English Liberty Granted by King John at Runnymede, June 15, 1215.

John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, count of Anjou: to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, prevosts, serving men, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know that we, by the will of God and for the safety of our soul, and of the souls of all our predecessors, and our heirs, to the honor of God and for the exalting of the holy church, and the bettering of our realm; by the counsel of our venerable fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and cardinal of the holy Roman church; of Henry, archbishop of Dublin; of the bishops William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugo of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry and Benedict of Rochester; of master Pandulf, sub-deacon of the household of the lord pope; of brother Aymeric, master of the knights of the Temple in England; and of the noble men, William Marshall, earl of Pembroke; William, earl of Salisbury; William, earl of Warren; William, earl of Arundel; Alan de Galway, constable of Scotland; Warin, son of Gerold; Peter, son of Herbert; Hubert de Burgh, seneschal of Poictiers Hugo de Neville, Matthew, son of Herbert; Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip d'Aubigni, Robert de Roppelay, John Marshall, John, son of Hugo, and others of our faithful subjects:

1. First of all have granted to God, and, for us and for our heirs forever, have confirmed, by this our present charter, that the English church shall be free and shall have its rights intact and its liberties uninfringed upon. And thus we will that it be observed. As is apparent from the fact that we, spontaneously and of our own free will, before discord broke out between ourselves and our barons, did grant and by our charter confirm—and did cause the lord pope Innocent III to confirm—freedom of elections, which is considered most important and most necessary to the church of England. Which charter both we ourselves shall observe, and we will that it be observed with good faith by our heirs forever. We have also granted to all free men of our realm, on the part of ourselves and our heirs forever, all the subjoined liberties, to have and to hold, to them and to their heirs, from us and from our heirs:

2. If any one of our earls or barons, or of others holding from us in chief through military service, shall die; and if, at the time of his death, his heir be of full age and owe a relief; he shall have his inheritance by paying the old relief;—the heir, namely, or the heirs of an earl, by paying one hundred pounds for the whole barony of an earl; the heir or heirs of a baron, by paying one hundred pounds for the whole barony; the heir or heirs of a knight, by paying one hundred shillings at most for a whole knight's fee; and he who shall owe less shall give less, according to the ancient custom of fees.

3. But if the heir of any of the above persons shall be under age and in wardship,—when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.

4. The administrator of the land of such heir who shall be under age shall take none but reasonable issues from the land of the heir, and reasonable customs and services; and this without destruction and waste of men and goods. And if we shall have committed the custody of any such land to the sheriff or to any other man who ought to be responsible to us for the issues of it, and he cause destruction or waste to what is in his charge: we will fine him, and the land shall be handed over to two lawful and discreet men of that fee who shall answer to us, or to him to whom we shall have referred them, regarding those

issues. And if we shall have given or sold to any one the custody of any such land; and he shall have caused destruction or waste to it, he shall lose that custody, and it shall be given to two lawful and discreet men of that fee, who likewise shall answer to us, as has been explained.

5. The administrator, moreover, so long as he may have the custody of the land, shall keep in order, from the issues of that land, the houses, parks, warrens, lakes, mills, and other things pertaining to it. And he shall restore to the heir when he comes to full age, his whole land stocked with plows and wainnages, according as the time of the wainnage requires and the issues of the land will reasonably permit.

6. Heirs may marry without disparagement; so nevertheless, that, before the marriage is contracted, it shall be announced to the relations by blood by the heir himself.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall straightway, and without difficulty, have her marriage portion and her inheritance, nor shall she give any thing in return for her dowry, her marriage portion, or the inheritance which belonged to her, and which she and her husband held on the day of the death of that husband. And she may remain in the house of her husband, after his death, for forty days; within which her dowry shall be paid over to her.

8. No widow shall be forced to marry when she prefers to live without a husband; so, however, that she gives security not to marry without our consent if she hold from us, or the consent of the lord from whom she holds, if she hold from another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any revenue for any debt, so long as the chattels of the debtor suffice to pay the debt; nor shall the sponsors of that debtor be distrained so long as that chief debtor has enough to pay the debt. But if the chief debtor fail in paying the debt, not having the wherewithal to pay it, the sponsors shall answer for the debt. And, if they shall wish, they may have the lands and revenues of the debtor until satisfaction shall have been given them for the debt previously paid for him; unless the chief debtor shall show that he is quit in that respect towards those same sponsors.

10. If any one shall have taken any sum, great or small, as a loan from the Jews, and shall die before that debt is paid,—that debt shall not bear interest so long as the heir, from whoever he may hold, shall be under age. And if the debt fall into our hands, we shall take nothing save the chattel contained in the deed.

11. And if any one dies owing a debt to the Jews, his wife shall have her dowry, and shall restore nothing of that debt. But if there shall remain children of that dead man, and they shall be under age, the necessaries shall be provided for them according to the nature of the dead man's holding; and, from the residue, the debt shall be paid, saving the service due to the lords. In like manner shall be done concerning debts that are due to others besides the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our realm unless by the common counsel of our realm; except for redeeming our body, and knighting our eldest son, and marrying once of our eldest danughter. And for these purposes there shall only be given a reasonable aid. In like manner shall be done concerning the aids of the city of London.

13. And the city of London shall have all its old liberties and free customs as well by land as by water. Moreover we will and grant that all other cities and burroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And, in order to have the common counsel of the realm in the matter of assessing an aid otherwise in the aforesaid cases, or of assessing a scutage,—we shall cause, under seal through our letters, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons to be summoned for a fixed day—for a term, namely, at least forty days distant,—and for a fixed place. And, moreover, we shall cause to be summoned in general, through our sheriffs and bailiffs, all those who hold of us in chief. And in all those letters of summons, we shall express the cause of the summons. And when a summons has thus been made, the business shall be proceeded with on the day appointed according to the counsel of those present, even though not all shall come who were summoned.

15. We will not allow any one henceforth to take an aid from his freemen save for the redemption of his body, and the knighting of his eldest son, the marrying, once, of his eldest daughter; and, for these purposes, there shall only be given a reasonable aid.

16. No one shall be forced to do more service for a knight's fee, or for another free holding, than is due from it.

17. Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be held in a certain fixed place.

18. Assizes of novel disseisin, of mort d'ancestor, and of darrein presentment shall not be held save in their own counties, and in this way: we, or our chief justice, if we shall be absent from the kingdom, shall send two justices through each county four times a year; they, with four knights from each county, chosen by the county, shall hold the aforesaid assizes in the county, and on the day and at the place of the county court.

19. And if on the day of the county court the aforesaid assizes can not be held, a sufficient number of knights and free tenants, from those who were present at the county court on that day, shall remain, so that through them the judgments may be suitably given, according as the matter may have been great or small.

20. A freeman shall only be amerced for his lay tenement except according to the measure of that offence. And for a great offence he shall be amerced according to the magnitude of the offence, saving his contenement; and a merchant, in the same way, saving his merchandize. And a villein, in the same way, if he fall under our mercy, shall be amerced, saving his wainnage. And none of the aforesaid fines shall be imposed save upon oath of upright men from the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall not be amerced save through their peers, and only according to the measure of the offence.

22. No clerk shall be amerced for his lay tenement except according to the manner of the other persons aforesaid; and not according to the amount of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. Neither a town or a man shall be forced to make bridges over the rivers, with the exception of those who from of old and of right ought to do it.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroners, or other bailiffs of ours shall hold the pleas of our crown.

25. All counties, hundreds, wapentakes, and trithings—our demesne manors being excepted—shall continue according to the old farms, without any increase at all.

26. If any one holding from us a lay fee shall die, and our sheriff or bailiff can show our letters patent containing our summons for the debt which the dead man owed to us,—our sheriff or bailiff may be allowed to attach and enroll the chattels of the dead man to the value of that debt, through view of lawful men; in such way, however, that nothing shall be removed thence until the debt is paid which was plainly owed to us. And the residue shall be left to the executors that they may carry out the will of the dead man. And if nothing is owed to us by him, all the chattels shall go to the use prescribed by the deceased, saving their reasonable portions to his wife and children.

27. If any freeman shall have died intestate his chattels shall be distributed through the hands of his near relatives and friends, by view of the church; saving to any one the debts which the dead man owed him.

28. No constable or other bailiff of ours shall take the corn or other chattels of any one except he straightway give money for them, or can be allowed a respite in that regard by the will of the seller.

29. No constable shall force any knight to pay money for castleward if he be willing to perform that ward in person, or—he for a reasonable cause not being able to perform it himself—through another proper man. And if we shall have led or sent him on a military expedition, he shall be quit of ward according to the amount of time during which, through us, he shall have been in military service.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, nor any one else, shall take the horses or carts of any freeman for transport, unless by the will of that freeman.

31. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall take another's wood for castles or for other private uses, unless by the will of him to whom the wood belongs.

32,. We shall not hold the lands of those convicted of felony longer than a year and a day; and then the lands shall be restored to the lords of the fiefs.

33. Henceforth all the weirs in the Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, save on the sea coast, shall be done away with entirely.

34. Henceforth the writ which is called Præcipe shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court.

35. There shall be but one measure of wine throughout our whole realm, and one measure of ale and one measure of corn—namely, the London quart;—and one width of dyed and russet and bauberk cloths—namely, two ells below the selvage. And with weights, moreover, it shall be as with measures.

36. Henceforth nothing shall be given or taken for a writ of inquest in a matter concerning life or limb; but it shall be conceded gratis, and shall not be denied.

37. If any one hold of us in fee-farm, or in socage, or in burkage, and hold land of another by military service, we shall not, by reason of that fee-farm, or socage, or burkage, have the wardship of his heir or of his land which is held in fee from another. Nor shall we have the wardship of that fee-farm, or socage, or burkage unless that fee-farm owe military service. We shall not, by reason of some petit serjeanty which someone holds of us through the service of giving us knives or arrows or the like, have the wardship of his heir or of the land which he holds of another by military service.

38. No bailiff, on his own simple assertion, shall henceforth put any one to his law, without producing faithful witnesses in evidence.

39. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dis-seized, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any way harmed—nor will we go upon or send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

40. To none will we sell, to none deny or delay, right or justice.

41. All merchants may safely and securely go out of England, and come into England, and delay and pass through England, as well by land as by water, for the purpose of buying and selling, free from all evil taxes, subject to the ancient and right customs—save in time of war, and if they are of the land at war against us. And if such be found in our land at the beginning of the war, they shall be held, without harm to their bodies and goods, until it shall be known to us or our chief justice how the merchants of our land are to be treated who shall, at that time, be found in the land at war against us. And if ours shall be safe there, the others shall be safe in our land.

42. Henceforth any person, saving fealty to us, may go out of our realm and return to it, safely and securely by land and by water, except perhaps for a brief period in time of war, for the common good of the realm. But prisoners and outlaws are excepted according to the law of the realm; also people of a land at war against us, and the merchants, with regard to whom shall be done as we have said.

43. If any one hold from any escheat—as from the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Boloin, Lancaster, or the other escheats which are in our hands and are baronies—and shall die, his heir shall not give another relief, nor shall he perform for us other service than he would perform for a baron if that barony were in the hand of a baron; and we shall hold it in the same way in which the baron has held it.

44. Persons dwelling without the forest shall not henceforth come before the forest justices, through common summonses, unless they are impleaded or are the sponsors of some person or persons attached for matters concerning the forest.

45. We will not make men justices, sheriffs, or bailiffs, unless they are such as know the law of the realm, and are minded to observe it rightly.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys for which they have charters of the kings of England, or ancient right of tenure, shall have, as they ought to have, their custody when vacant.

47. All forests constituted as such in our time shall straightway be annulled; and the same shall be done for river banks made into places of defence by us in our time.

48. All evil customs concerning forests and warrens, and concerning foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their servants, river banks and their guardians, shall straightway be inquired into in each county, through twelve sworn knights from

that county, and shall be eradicated by them, entirely, so that they shall never be renewed, within forty days after the inquest has been made; in such manner that we shall first know about them, or our justice if we be not in England.

49. We shall straightway return all hostages and charters which were delivered to us by Englishmen as a surety for peace or faithful service.

50. We shall entirely remove from their bailiwicks the relatives of Gerard de Athyes, so that they shall henceforth have no bailiwick in England: Engelard de Cygnes, Andrew Peter and Gyon de Chanceles, Gyon de Cygnes, Goeffrey de Martin and his brothers, Philip Mark and his brothers, and Geoffrey his nephew, and the whole following of them.

51. And straightway after peace is restored we shall remove from the realm all the foreign soldiers, cross-bowmen, servants, hirelings, who may have come with horses and arms to the harm of the realm.

52. If any one shall have been disseized by us, or removed, without a legal sentence of his peers, from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right, we shall straightway restore them to him. And if a dispute shall arise concerning this matter it shall be settled according to the judgment of the twenty-five barons who are mentioned below as sureties for the peace. But with regard to all those things of which any one was, by king Henry our father or king Richard our brother, disseized or dispossessed without legal judgment of his peers, which we have in our hand or which others hold, and for which we ought to give a guarantee: We shall have respite until the common term for crusaders. Except with regard to those concerning which a plea was moved, or an inquest made by our order, before we took the cross. But when we return from our pilgrimage, or if, by chance, we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway then show full justice regarding them.

53. We shall have the same respite, moreover, and in the same manner, in the matter of showing justice with regard to forests to be annulled and forests to remain, which Henry our father or Richard our brother constituted; and in the matter of wardships of lands which belong to the fee of another—wardships of which kind we have hitherto enjoyed by reason of the fee which some one held from us in military service;—and in the matter of abbeys founded in the fee of another than ourselves—in which the lord of the fee may say that he has jurisdiction. And when we return, or if we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway exhibit full justice to those complaining with regard to these matters.

54. No one shall be taken or imprisoned on account of the appeal of a woman concerning the death of another than her husband.

55. All fines imposed by us unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, and all amerciaments made unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, shall be altogether remitted, or it shall be done with regard to them according to the judgment of the twenty-five barons mentioned below as sureties for the peace, or according to the judgment of the majority of them together with the aforesaid Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and with others whom he may wish to associate with himself for this purpose. And if he cannot be present, the affair shall nevertheless proceed without him; in such way that, if one or more of the said twenty-five barons shall be concerned in a similar complaint, they shall be removed as to this particular decision, and, in their place, for this purpose alone, others shall be substituted who shall be chosen and sworn by the remainder of those twenty-five.

56. If we have disseized or dispossed Welshmen of their lands or liberties or other things without legal judgment of their peers, in England or in Wales,—they shall straightway be restored to them. And if a dispute shall arise concerning this, then action shall be taken upon it in the March through judgment of their peers—concerning English holdings according to the law of England concerning Welsh holdings according to the law of Wales, concerning the holdings in the March according to the law of the March. The Welsh shall do likewise with regard to us and our subjects.

57. But with regard to all those things of which any of the Welsh was, by king Henry our father or king Richard our brother, disseized or dispossessed without legal judgment of his peers, which we have in our hand or which others hold, and for which we ought to give a guarantee: we shall have respite until the common term for crusaders. Except with regard to those concerning which

a plea was moved, or an inquest made by our order, before we took the cross. But when we return from our pilgrimage, or if, by chance, we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway then show full justice regarding them, according to the law of Wales and the aforesaid districts.

58. We shall straightway return to the son of Llewelin and all the Welsh hostages, and the charters delivered to us as security for the peace.

59. We shall act towards Alexander king of the Scots regarding the restoration of his sisters, and his hostages, and his liberties and his lawful right, as we shall act towards our other barons of England; unless it ought to be otherwise according to the charters which we hold from William, his father, the former king of the Scots. And this shall be done through judgment of his peers in our court.

60. Moreover all the subjects of our realm, clergy as well as laity, shall, as far as pertains to them, observe with regard to their vassels, all these aforesaid customs and liberties which we have decreed shall, as far as pertains to us, be observed in our realm with regard to our own.

61. Inasmuch as, for the sake of God, and for the bettering of our realm, and for the more ready healing of the discord which has arisen between us and our barons, we have made all these aforesaid concessions,—wishing them to enjoy forever the entire and firm stability, we make and grant to them the following security: that the barons, namely, may elect at their pleasure twenty-five barons from the realm who ought, with all their strength, to observe, maintain and cause to be observed, the peace and privileges which we have granted to them and confirmed by this our present charter. In such wise, namely, that if we, or our justice, or our bailiffs, or any one of our servants shall have transgressed against any one in any respect, or shall have broken some one of the articles of peace or security, and our transgression shall have been shown to four barons of the aforesaid twenty-five; those four barons shall come to us, or, if we are abroad, to our justice, showing to us our error; and they shall ask us to cause that error to be amended without delay. And if we do not amend that error, or, we being abroad, if our justice do not amend it within a term of forty days from the time when it was shown to us, or, we being abroad, to our justice: the aforesaid four barons shall refer the matter to the remainder of the twenty-five barons, and those twenty-five barons, with the whole land in common, shall distrain and oppress us in every way in their power,—namely, by taking our castles, lands and possessions and in every other way that they can, until amends shall have been made according to their judgment. Saving the persons of ourselves, our queen and our children. And when amends shall have been made they shall be in accord with us as they had been previously. And whoever of the land wishes to do so, shall swear that in carrying out all of the aforesaid measures he will obey the mandates of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, and that, with them, he will oppress us to the extent of his power. And, to anyone who wishes to do so, we publicly and freely give permission to swear; and we will never prevent any one from swearing. Moreover, all those in the land who shall be unwilling themselves and of their own accord to swear to the twenty-five barons as to distraining and oppressing us with them: such ones we shall make to swear by our mandate, as has been said. And if any one of the twenty-five barons shall die, or leave the country, or in any other way be prevented from carrying out the aforesaid measures,—the remainder of the aforesaid twenty-five barons shall choose another in his place, according to their judgment, who shall be sworn in the same way as the others. Moreover, in all things entrusted to those twenty-five barons to be carried out, if those twenty-five shall be present and chance to disagree among themselves with regard to some matter, or if some of them, having been summoned shall be unwilling or unable to be present: that which the majority of those present shall decide or decree shall be considered binding and valid, just as if all the twenty-five had consented to it. And the aforesaid twenty-five shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the foregoing and will cause them to be observed to the extent of their power. And we shall obtain nothing from any one, either through ourselves or through another, by which any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or diminished. And if any such thing shall have been obtained, it shall be vain and invalid, and we shall never make use of it, either through ourselves or through another.

62. And we have fully remitted to all, and pardoned, all the ill-will, anger and rancour which have arisen between us and our subjects, clergy and laity, from the time of the struggle. Moreover we have fully remitted to all, clergy and laity, and—as far as pertains to us—have pardoned fully all the transgressions committed, on the occasion of that same struggle, from Easter to the sixteenth year of our reign, until the re-establishment of peace. In witness of which, moreover, we have caused to be drawn up for them letters patent of lord Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, lord Henry, archbishop of Dublin, and the aforesaid bishops and master Pandulf, regarding that surety and the aforesaid concessions.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly decree that the English church shall be free, and that the subjects of our realm shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, duly and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, for themselves and their heirs, from us and our heirs in all matters and in all places, forever, as has been said. Moreover it has been sworn, on our part as well as on the part of the barons, that all these above mentioned provisions shall be observed with good faith and without evil intent. The witnesses being the above mentioned and many others. Given through our hand, in the plain called Runnymede between Windsor and Stanes, on the fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

(Adopted by the Continental Congress July 2, and authenticated and proclaimed July 4, 1776.)

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obtsructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province; establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty, and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which renounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representtives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Saml. Adams, John Adams. Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York.—Wm. Floyd, Phil Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Frans. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.—Geo. Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jun., Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

And Perpetual Union Between the States.

(Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777, and submitted for ratification to the several states. Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.

SUMMARY.

PREAMLE.

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ART. 5. Congress—how organized and maintained—each state to have one vote—privileges of delegates.

ART. 6. No state may send embassies or make treaties—persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states—nor shall titles of nobility be granted—no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress—no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties—restriction upon naval armaments and military forces—militia—arms and munitions—war powers limited and defined.

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ART. 9. Powers of congress—declaring peace and war—holding treaties—captures and prizes—letters of marque and reprisal—courts for trial of piracies and felonies on high seas—appeals in cases of captures—differences between states—mode of choosing commissioners or judges—private right of soil claimed under two or more states—coining money—weights and measures—Indian affairs—post routes—army—navy—committee of the state—other committees—civil officers—president—public expenses—borrowing money—bill of credit—land and naval forces—quotas based upon a census—states to raise and equip men at expense of the United States—enumeration of measures requiring the assent of a majority of the states—adjournments of congress—journals—copies of proceedings to be furnished to states if desired.

ART. 10. Powers of the committee of the states.

ART. 11. Canada allowed to join the Union—other colonies to require the assent of nine states.

ART. 12. United States pledged for payment of bills of credit and borrowed moneys.

ART. 13. States bound by decisions of congress—union to be perpetual—changes in Articles to be agreed to by every state—ratification and pledge.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING:

Whereas the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled, did on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA:—

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state to any other satte of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also that no imposition, duties or restrictions, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any state shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States,

or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade, nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state, but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States, in congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships, or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon, shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. The United States, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; pro-

vided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislature or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition, to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agent, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining of the matter in question; but, if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen, and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the person whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient; or, being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed in the manner before prescribed shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned; provided that every commissioner before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states, fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such

other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided, that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled, but if the United States, in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army, or navy, unless nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States, in congress assembled by the consent of nine states shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a

charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislature we respectfully represent in Congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify, the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in congress.

Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.—Jas. Duane, Fra. Lewis, Wm. Duer, Gouv. Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey.—Jno. Witherspoon, Nahl. Scudder. (November 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.—Thomas M'Kean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.—John Hanson (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, John Bannister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.—John Penn (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Matthews, Rich. Huston, Thomas Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.—Jno. Walton (July 24, 1778), Edwd. Telfair, Edwd Langworthy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

[This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. 5. Wheat., 420 and is identical, as to spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, with the original document on file at Washington.]

PREAMBLE.

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative Powers Vested in Congress.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

*In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate as the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectively provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island), promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The President of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the convention chosen in each State, to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788. The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1789, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 19, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

Composition of the House of Representatives.

Section. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes—Census.

3. *[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Filling of Vacancies in Representation.

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Selection of Officers—Power of Impeachment.

5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Of the Senate.

Section. 3. 1. †[The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

Classification of Senators—Filling of Vacancies.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; †[and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Vice President to be President of Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

Selection of Senate Officers—President pro tempore.

5. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate to Try Impeachments.

6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment.

7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Control of Congressional Elections.

Section. 4. 1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Time for Assembling of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Each House to be the Judge of the Election and Qualifications of Its Members—Regulations as to Quorum.

Section. 5. 1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House to Determine Its Own Rules.

2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Journals and Yeas and Nays.

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Adjournment.

4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Compensation and Privileges of Members of Congress.

Section. 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

†The first paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, and that part of the second paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, included in brackets have been superseded by the seventeenth amendment. (Article XVII.)

Incompatible Officers—Exclusions.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Revenue Bills to Originate in House.

Section. 7. 1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concure with Amendments as on other Bills.

Manner of Passing Bills—Veto Power of President.

2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Concurrent Orders, Resolutions, &c., to be Passed on by President.

3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

***General Powers of Congress—Taxation.**

Section 8. 1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Borrowing of Money.

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

Regulation of Commerce.

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

Naturalization and Bankruptcy.

4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Money, Weights and Measures.

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

Counterfeiting.

6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

Post Offices.

7. To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

Patents and Copyrights.

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

Inferior Courts.

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

Piracies, Felonies, &c.

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies commited on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

War—Marque and Reprisal.

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

Armies.

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

Navy.

13. To provide and maintain a Navy;

Land and Naval Forces.

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

Calling Out Militia.

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

Organizing, Arming and Disciplining Militia.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

Exclusive Legislation Over District of Columbia, &c.

17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To Enact Laws Necessary to Enforce Constitution.

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Migration or Importation of Certain Persons not to be Prohibited Before 1808.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress

*By Article XVI of the amendments to the Constitution, Congress is given the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Writ of Habeas Corpus not to be Suspended—Exception.

2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.

Bills of Attainder and Ex Post Facto Laws Prohibited.

3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Capitation and Other Direct Taxes.

4. No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Exports not to be Taxed.

5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference to be Given to Ports of any State—Interstate Shipping.

6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

Money, How Drawn from Treasury—Financial Statements to be Published.

7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of Nobility not to be Granted—Acceptance by Govermennt of Officers Favors from Foreign Powers.

8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any Kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Limitations of the Powers of the Several States.

Section 10. 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

State Imposts and Duties.

2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

Further Restrictions on Powers of States.

3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Of the President—The Executive Power.

Section. 1. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Appointment and Qualifications of Presidential Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Original Method of Electing the President and Vice President.

3. *[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

Congress may Determine Time of Choosing Electors and Day for Casting Their Votes.

4. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day, on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

***Qualifications for the Office of President.**

5. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

Filling Vacancy in Office of President.

6. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Compensation of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compencation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath to be Taken by the President.

8. Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.
*For qualifications of the Vice President, see Article XII of the Amendments.

The President to be Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy and Head of Executive Departments—May Grant Reprieves and Pardons.

Section. 2. 1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

President May, with Concurrence of Senate, Make Treaties, Appoint Ambassadors, &c.,—Appointment of Inferior Officers, Authority of Congress Over.

2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

President May Fill Vacancies in Office During Recess of Senate.

3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

President to Give Advice to Congress—May Convene or Adjourn it on Certain Occasions—To Receive Ambassadors, &c.—Have Laws Executed and Commission all Officers.

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

All Civil Officers Removable by Impeachment.

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial Power—How Vested—Term of Office and Compensation of Judges.

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

***Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.**

Section. 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority,—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States:—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

*This section is abridged by Article XI of the Amendments.

Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases, before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Trial of all Crimes, Except Impeachment, to be by Jury.

3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Treason Defined—Conviction of.

Section. 3. 1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Congress to Declare Punishment for Treason—Proviso.

2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Each State to Give Full Faith and Credit to the Public Acts and Records of Other States.

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Privileges of Citizens.

Section. 2. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Extradition Between the Several States.

2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

***Persons Held to Labor or Service in One State, Fleeing to Another, to be Returned.**

3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

New States.

Section. 3. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Regulations Concerning Territory.

2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican Form of Government and Protection Guaranteed the Several States.

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

Ways in Which the Constitution can be Amended.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts Contracted Under the Confederation Secured.

1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States to be Supreme.

2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any Sate to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Who Shall Take Constitutional Oath—No Religious Test as to Official Qualification.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the Several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Constitution to be Con idered Adopted When Ratified by Nine States.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G°: WASHINGTON—
Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

Attest
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM RUFUS KING

*See Thirteenth Amendment.

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN .

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL : LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY.
WM PATTERSON
JONA : DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN
THOMAS MIFFLIN
ROBT. MORRIS
GEO. CLYMER
THOS- FITZSIMONS
JARED INGERSOLL
JAMES WILSON
GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.

GEO. READ
GUNNING BEDFORD Jun
JOHN DICKINSON
RICHARD BASSETT
JACO : BROOM

Maryland.

JAMES MCHENRY
DAN OF ST THOS. JENIFER
DANL. CARROLL

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON, Jr.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT
HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE.
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW
ABR. BALDWIN

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

[ARTICLE I.]*

Freedom of Religion, of Speech, of the Press, and Right of Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

[ARTICLE II.]

Right of People to Bear Arms not to be Infringed.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

[ARTICLE III.]

Quartering of Troops.

No Soldier, shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

[ARTICLE IV.]

Persons and Houses to be Secure from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

[ARTICLE V.]

Trials for Crime—Just Compensation for Private Property Taken for Public Use.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

[ARTICLE VI.]

Civil Rights in Trials for Crimes Enumerated.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with

*The first ten articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States (with two others which were not ratified by the requisie number of States) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by the Legislatures of the following States: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The acts of the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the Governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

[ARTICLE VII.]

Civil Rights in Civil Suits.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

Excessive Bail Fines and Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

[ARTICLE IX.]

Reserved Rights of People.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

[ARTICLE X.]

Powers not Delegated, Reserved to States and People Respectively.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI.]*†

Judicial Power of United States not to Extend to Suits Against a State.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[ARTICLE XII.]‡

Present Mode of Electing President and Vice President by Electors.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, § and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person, voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list

*The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of Congress on the 5th of September, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

†See Article III, Sec. 2.

‡The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress, and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

§On the second Monday in January by act of Congress, approved February 3, 1887.

||On the second Wednesday in February, by act of Congress, approved February 3, 1887.

of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[ARTICLE XIII.]*

Slavery Prohibited.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[ARTICLE XIV.]†

Citizenship Defined—Privileges of Citizens.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

*The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 8, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Missouri, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, March 1, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 29, 1865; Connecticut, May 5, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 9, 1865. The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment: Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 20, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865; New Jersey, January 23, 1866; Iowa, January 24, 1866; Texas, February 18, 1870.

†The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United Sates, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July,

Apportionment of Representatives.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Disqualification for Office—Removal of Disability.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Public Debt not to be Questioned—Payment of Debts and Claims Incurred in Aid of Rebellion Forbidden.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[ARTICLE XV.]*

Right of Certain Citizens to Vote Established.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the Legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia, rejected it November 13, 1866; and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia, again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866, and ratified it February 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified it October 8, 1869. The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867, and was not afterwards ratified by either State.

*The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State,

Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[ARTICLE XVI.]*

Taxes on Incomes—Congress Given Power to Lay and Collect.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[ARTICLE XVII.]†

Election of United States Senators—Filling of Vacancies—Qualifications of Electors.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

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dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States, viz: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 8, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869, (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resoluiton January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it); Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Alabama, November 24, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio rejected it May 4, 1869, and ratified it January 27, 1870; Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870. The State of New Jersey rejected the amendment and afterwards ratified it on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

*The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by the Sixty-first Congress, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming.

†The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

LAW AS TO PRESIDENTAL SUCCESSION.

The presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the 49th Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state, then the secretary of the treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy and secretary of the interior. The acting president must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate, and are eligible under the constitution to the presidency.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF VIRGINIA

A Chronological Arrangement of Historical Documents Relating to the Secession of Virginia, the Establishment of the Restored Government, and the Formation of a New State

THE VIRGINIA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Adopted by the Virginia Convention, at Richmond, April 17, 1861, by a Vote of 88 to 55.

An Ordinance to Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to Resume all the rights and powers Granted under said Constitution.

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern Slaveholding States.

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain, That the ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and all acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

And they do further declare, That said Constitution of the United States of America, is no longer binding on any of the citizens of this State.

This Ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day, when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon, on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereinafter to be enacted.

PROVISIONS OF SCHEDULE ACCOMPANYING THE ORDINANCE.

The schedule accompanying the Ordinance of Secession provided that the vote of the people upon the adoption of said Ordinance should be taken on the fourth Thursday in May following; that the poll-books used should be headed "The Ordinance of Secession" with two columns, one headed "For Ratification" and the other "For Rejection;" that all qualified voters who might be absent from their county, or corporations in the military service of their State, might vote for the ratification or rejection of the said Ordinance at such place within the encampment as their commanding officer might designate; that the Governor should without delay make proclamation of the result, stating therein the aggregate vote for and against ratification; the same to be published in the newspapers of the State. The ninth section of this Schedule read as follows:

"The election for members of Congress for this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, is hereby suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by this Convention."

THE CLARKSBURG PROTEST.

Preamble and Resolutions Adopted by a Mass Convention, April 22, 1861.

Whereas, The Convention now in session in this State, called by the legislature, the members of which had been elected twenty months before said call, at a time when no such action as the assemblage of a convention by legislative enactment was contemplated by the people, or expected by the members they elected in May, 1859, at which time no one anticipated the troubles recently brought upon our common country by the extraordinary action of the State authorities of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, has, contrary to the expectation of a large majority of the people of this State, adopted an ordinance withdrawing Virginia from the Federal Union; and

Whereas, By the law calling said Convention, it is expressly declared that no such ordinance shall have force or effect, or be of binding obligation upon the people of this State, until the same shall be ratified by the voters at the polls; and

Whereas, We have seen with regret that demonstrations of hostility, unauthorized by law, and inconsistent with the duty of law-abiding citizens, still owing allegiance to the Federal Government, have been made by a portion of the people of this State against the said Government; and

Whereas, The Governor of this Commonwealth has, by proclamation, undertaken to decide for the people of Virginia, that which they have reserved to themselves, the right to decide by their votes at the polls, and has called upon the volunteer soldiery of this State to report to him and hold themselves in readiness to make war upon the Federal Government, which Government is Virginia's Government, and must in law and of right continue so to be until the people of Virginia shall, by their votes, and through the ballot-box, that great conservator of a free people's liberties, decide otherwise; and

Whereas, The peculiar situation of Northwestern Virginia, separated as it is by natural barriers from the rest of the State, precludes all hope of timely succor in the hour of danger from other portions of the State, and demands that we should look to and provide for our own safety in the fearful emergency in which we now find ourselves placed by the action of our State authorities, who have disregarded the great fundamental principle upon which our beautiful system of Government is based, to-wit: "That all governmental power is derived from the consent of the governed," and have without consulting the people, placed this State in hostility to the Federal Government by seizing upon its ships and obstructing the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river; by wresting from the Federal officers at Norfolk and Richmond the custom houses; by tearing from the Nation's property the Nation's flag, and putting in its place a bunting the emblem of rebellion,

and by marching upon the National Armory at Harper's Ferry; thus inaugurating a war without consulting those in whose name they profess to act; and

Whereas, The exposed condition of Northwestern Virginia requires that her people should be united in action, and harmonious in purpose—there being a perfect identity of interests in times of war as well as in peace. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the people in each and all of the counties composing Northwestern Virginia to appoint delegates, not less than five in number, of their wisest, best, and discreetest men, to meet in Convention on the 13th day of May next, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency.

Resolved, That Hon. John S. Carlile, Waldo P. Goff, Hon. Charles S. Lewis, John J. Davis, Solomon S. Fleming, Lot Bowen, Dr. William Dunkin, William E. Lyon, Felix Sturm and James Lynch, be and are hereby appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

THE FIRST WHEELING CONVENTION.

Report of the Committee on State and Federal Relations, Adopted May 15, 1861.

1. *Resolved,* That in our deliberate judgment the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the ordinance of secession, by which said Convention, undertook in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by this state, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

2. *Resolved,* That the schedule attached to the ordinance of secession suspending and prohibiting the election for members of Congress from this State, is a manifest usurpation of power to which we ought not to submit.

3. *Resolved,* That the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, between the Commissioner of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said agreement by which the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of this Commonwealth are placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if the Commonwealth were now a member of said Confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of Virginia.

4. *Resolved,* That we earnestly urge and entreat the citizens of the State everywhere, but more especially in the Western section, to be prompt at the polls on the 23rd inst.; and to impress upon every voter the duty of voting in condemnation of the Ordinance of Secession, in the hope that we may not be involved in the ruin to be occasioned by its adoption, and with the view to demonstrate the position of the West on the question of secession.

5. *Resolved,* That we earnestly recommend to the citizens of Western Virginia to vote for members of the Congress of the United States, in their several districts, in the exercise of the right secured to us by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Virginia.

6. *Resolved,* That we also recommend to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, for members of the Senate and the House of Delegates of our State.

7. *Resolved,* That in view of the geographical, social, commercial and industrial interests of Northwestern Virginia, this Convention are constrained in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents to declare that the Virginia Convention in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the Federal Government, have not only acted unwisely and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section, severing all our social ties, and drying up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

8. *Resolved,* That in the event of the Ordinance of Secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others, disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a General Convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the Committee hereinafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand,—each county to appoint a number of Representatives to said Convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegates; and the Senators and Delegates to be elected on the 23rd inst., by the counties referred to, to the next General Assembly of Virginia, and who concur in the views of this Convention, to be entitled to seats in the said Convention as members thereof.

9. *Resolved,* That inasmuch as it is a conceded political axiom, that government is founded on the consent of the governed and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State, is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia, to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views and interests of our constituents.

10. *Resolved,* That the public authorities be assured that the people of the North West will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

11. *Resolved,* That in the language of Washington in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress; "in all our deliberations on this subject we have kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps our national existence." And therefore we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

12. *Resolved,* That John S. Carlile, James S. Wheat, Chester D. Hubbard, Francis H. Pierpont, Campbell Tarr, George R. Latham, Andrew Wilson, S. H. Woodward and James W. Paxton be a Central Committee to attend to all the matters connected with the objects of this Convention; and that they have power to assemble this Convention at any time they may think necessary.

13. *Resolved,* That the Central Committee be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia in conformity with the foregoing resolutions and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

In obedience to the thirteenth resolution of the Convention, which met in Wheeling, on the 13th inst., we earnestly conjure you to enter actively and immediately upon the great work of preparing your neighbors and friends, as well as yourselves, for the firm, stern and decided stand necessary to be taken and adhered to at all hazards, and maintained at any and every cost, if we would preserve to ourselves and transmit to our posterity, that unity of government which constitutes us one people, which we justly regard as the palladium of our liberties and the main pillar in the edifice of our independence. In this way, and this way alone, we can save ourselves from the enumerable evils consequent upon seccession and all the horrors of civil war.

Why should the people of North Western Virginia allow themselves to be dragged into the rebellion inaugurated by ambitious and heartless men, who have banded themselves together to destroy a government formed for you by your patriot fathers, and which has secured to you all the liberties consistent with the nature of man, and has, for near three-fourths of a century, sheltered you in sunshine and in storm, made you the admiration of the civilized world, and conferred upon you a title more honored, respected and revered, than that of King or Potentate—the title of an American citizen? Will you passively surrender it, and submit to

be used by the conspirators engaged in this effort to enslave you, as their instruments by which your enslavement is to be effected?

Freemen who would remain free, must prove themselves worthy to be free and must themselves first strike the blow.

What is secession? A deed not to be accomplished in the broad glare of the noonday sun, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave, by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of government, but whom the leaders in this work of destruction determined to enslave.

What is secession? Bankruptcy, ruin, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and to the passage by the Legislature of the bill calling a Convention, all was peace, and the great business interests of our State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the Ordinance of Secession had been passed, business of every description has been paralyzed, State, corporation and individual credit is prostrate, and bankruptcy and ruin stare us in the face, and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secession, all now see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and sustained by war, ushered into being by war.

Who are to stand the brunt of this contest? Will it be those who have clamored loudest for secession, and who have done the most to bring on the present crisis? These are the first to flee from the very approach of danger. They hurry in every train and by every coach from the anticipated scenes of disturbance. Will the disunion majority of the Richmond Convention come into the ranks and shoulder the musket in the strife which they have inaugurated? They will keep at a respectful distance from danger.—They will fill the lucrative offices and secure the rich appointments which appertain to the new order of things. They will luxuriate on two or three or four hundred dollars per month, with horses, and servants, and rations to match, while the Union-loving people will be called upon, for the honor of Virginia and two shillings per day, to do the fighting and undergo the hardships of war. We are all Virginians, say they, the State must be sustained, and right or wrong, we must all fight for Virginia, etc.

What is it to fight for Virginia. What is it to sustain the State? Is it to urge her upon a course which leads to visible and gaping destruction? Is this the way and the only way in which we can testify our devotion to the Commonwealth? If those feelings which actuated our Revolutionary Fathers be not all dead in us, we shall exhibit our love for Virginia, by repudiating this tyrannical rule which the Richmond Convention has endeavored to impose, and suffer not ourselves to be sold like sheep from the shambles. The people yet hold their destinies in their own hands—it is for them to accept or reject a tyranny, worse many times, than that from which the war of '76 delivered us—not the tyranny of one man, but of many.

But, people of North Western Virginia, why should we thus permit ourselves to by tyrannized over, and made slaves of, by the haughty arrogance and wicked machinations of would-be Eastern Despots? Are we submissionists, craven cowards, who will yield to daring ambition, the rich legacy of Freedom, which we have inherited from our fathers? or are we men who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them? If we are, we will resist the usurpers and drive from our midst the rebellion sought to be forced upon us. We will, in the strength of our cause, resolutely and determinedly stand by our rights and our liberties secured to us by the struggles of our Revolutionary Fathers, and the authors of the Constitution under which we have grown and prospered beyond all precedent in the world's history. We will maintain, protect and defend that Constitution and the Union with all our strength, and with all our powers, ever remembering that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." We utterly repudiate the war sought to be enforced upon us without and against the consent and earnest protestations of the people who have not produced it, but who have, we regret to say, thus far offered no resistance, but have submitted to the filling up of armies and the quartering of troops in their midst; taking for the purpose, our young men who had, in a time of profound peace, and with no expectation of ever being called upon to aid in a rebellion, attached themselves to the volunteer corps of our State. The people stunned by the magnitude of the crime, have, for a time, offered no resistance, but as returning reason enables them to perceive distinctly the objects and purposes

of the vile perpetrators of this deed, their hearts swell within them, and already the cry has gone up from our mountains and our valleys, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Let us urge you then, that our resistance may be effectual, to act in the spirit of the Resolutions here appended, adopted by the Convention, whose Committee we are. Let all our ends be directed to the creation of an organized resistance to the despotism of the tyrants, who have been in session in Richmond, and who are soon to re-assemble, that we may maintain our position in the Union under the flag of our common country, which has for so many years waved gracefully and protectingly over us, and which, when we behold upon its ample folds the stripes and the stars of Freedom, causes our bosoms to glow with patriotic heat, and our hearts to swell with honest love of country. That this flag, the symbol of our might, challenges our admiration, and justly claims our every effort against those who have dared to desecrate and dishonor it, we all admit. Let us then see that we take the proper measures to make effectual those efforts. The Convention to assemble on the 11th proximo, is looked to to organize our action. Its importance, its necessity, will at once strike your minds; take immediate steps therefore to secure for your representatives in Convention, your most determined, resolute, temperate and wisest men. We have already detained you too long; the time for action, prompt, firm and decided, has come. In the hope that our section will be that of a united people, we take leave of you, confidently calculating that you will give your body, soul, strength, mind, and all the energies of your nature to the work of saving your country from becoming the theatre of a bloody war, brought upon you without your consent and against your will. Let us show Mr. Ex-Secretary Cobb, now President of the Montgomery Congress, that we are not willing to recognize the transfer of us made by the Richmond Convention, nor do we intend to allow our borders, as he says they will be, to be made the theatre of this war.

Fellow-citizens, we ask you to read and ponder well the passages from Mr. Cobb's speech. We recite:

"The people of the Gulf States need have no apprehension; they might go on with their planting and their other business as usual, the war would not come to their section, *its theatre would be along the borders of the Ohio River and in Virginia.*"

The Convention between Virginia and the Confederate States, by which the control of all military operations is placed in the hands of President Davis, insures this result.

Fellow-Citizens—"These are the times when we must not stop to count sacrifices and costs, where honor, and character, and self-preservation are put in issue." The patriot and sage, Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered at Washington, in 1851, at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol, spoke as follows:

"Ye men of the Blue Ridge, many thousands of whom are nearer to this capitol than the seat of Government of your own State, what do you think of breaking up this great association into fragments of States and of people? I know that some of you, and I believe that you all, would be almost as much shocked at the announcement of such a catastrophe, as if you were informed that the Blue Ridge itself would soon totter from its base—*and ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the Alleghenies to Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede, what do you 'secede' from, and what do you 'accede' to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and bring you and your commerce to the tide waters of Eastern rivers?—What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia had ceased to be a part and parcel of the United States.*"

Fellow-Citizens of Northwestern Virginia, the issue is with you. Your destiny is in your own hands. If you are worthy descendants of worthy sires you will rally to this defence of your liberties, and the Constitution which has protected and blessed you will still extend over you its protecting aegis. If you hesitate or falter all is lost, and you and your children to the latest posterity are destined to perpetual slavery.

JOHN S. CARLILE,
JAMES S. WHEAT,
CHESTER D. HUBBARD,
FRANCIS H. PIERPONT,
CAMPBELL TARR,
GEORGE R. LATHAM,
ANDREW WILSON,
S. H. WOODWARD,
JAMES W. PAXTON,

Committee.

THE SECOND WHEELING CONVENTION.

A Declaration of Rights by the People of Virginia Represented in that Convention, June 13, 1861.

The true purpose of all government is to promote the welfare and provide for the protection and security of the governed, and when any form or organization of government proves inadequate for, or subversive of this purpose, it is the right, it is the duty of the latter to abolish it. The Bill of Rights of Virginia, framed in 1776, reaffirmed in 1830, and again in 1851, expressly reserves this right to a majority of her people. The act of the General Assembly, calling the Convention which assembled at Richmond in February last, without the previously expressed consent of such majority, was therefore a usurpation; and the Convention thus called has not only abused the powers nominally entrusted to it, but, with the connivance and active aid of the executive, has usurped and exercised other powers, to the manifest injury of the people, which, if permitted, will inevitably subject them to a military despotism.

The Convention, by its pretended ordinances, has required the people of Virginia to separate from and wage war against the government of the United States, and against citizens of neighboring States, with whom they have heretofore maintained friendly, social and business relations;

It has attempted to subvert the Union founded by Washington and his co-patriots, in the purer days of the republic, which has conferred unexampled prosperity upon every class of citizens, and upon every section of the country:

It has attempted to transfer the allegiance of the people to an illegal confederacy of rebellious States, and required their submission to its pretended edicts and decrees:

It has attempted to place the whole military force and military operations of the Commonwealth under the control and direction of such confederacy, for offensive as well as defensive purposes:

It has, in conjunction with the State executive, instituted wherever their usurped power extends, a reign of terror intended to suppress the free expression of the will of the people, making elections a mockery and a fraud:

The same combination, even before the passage of the pretended ordinance of secession, instituted war by the seizure and appropriation of the property of the Federal Government, and by organizing and mobilizing armies, with the avowed purpose of capturing or destroying the Capital of the Union:

They have attempted to bring the allegiance of the people to the United States into direct conflict with their subordinate allegiance to the State, thereby making obedience to their pretended ordinances, treason against the former.

We, therefore, the delegates here assembled in Convention to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the loyal citizens of Virginia may demand, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted, and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare

that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth, and that all acts of said Convention and Executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority and void; and that the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial, are vacated.

AN ORDINANCE FOR REORGANIZING THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Adopted by the Second Wheeling Convention, June 19, 1861.

The People of the State of Virginia, by their Delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. A governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general for the state of Virginia, shall be appointed by this convention, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the state, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified; and the general assembly is required to provide by law for an election of governor and lieutenant-governor by the people as soon as in their judgment such election can be properly held.

2. A council, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by this convention, to consult with and advise the governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration, and to aid in the execution of his official orders. Their term of office shall expire at the same time as that of the governor.

3. The delegates elected to the general assembly on the twenty-third day of May last, and the senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next general assembly, together with such delegates and senators as may be duly elected under the ordinances of this convention, or existing laws, to fill vacancies, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereinafter set forth, shall constitute the legislature of the state, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the general assembly. They shall hold their offices from the passage of this ordinance until the end of the terms for which they were respectively elected. They shall assemble in the city of Wheeling on the first day of July next, and proceed to organize themselves as prescribed by existing laws, in their respective branches. A majority in each branch of the members qualified as aforesaid, shall constitute a quorum to do business. A majority of the members of each branch thus qualified voting affirmatively, shall be competent to pass any act specified in the twenty-seventh section of the fourth article of the constitution of the state.

4. The governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, members of the legislature, and all officers now in the service of the state, or of any county, city, or town thereof, or hereafter to be elected or appointed for such service, including the judges and clerks of the several courts, sheriffs, commissioners of the revenue, justices of the peace, officers of the city and municipal corporations, and officers of militia, and officers and privates of volunteer companies of the state, not mustered into the service of the United States, shall each take the following oath or affirmation before proceeding in the discharge of their several duties:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution and laws of the state of Virginia, or in the ordinances of the convention which assembled at Richmond, on the thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the convention which assembled at Wheeling on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one."

5. If any elective officer, who is required by the preceding section to take such oath or affirmation, fail or refuse so to do, it shall be the duty of the governor, upon satisfactory evidence of the fact, to issue his writ declaring the office to be vacant, and providing for a special election to fill such vacancy at some convenient and early day to be designated in said writ; of which due publication

shall be made for the information of the persons entitled to vote at such election; and such writ may be directed, at the discretion of the governor, to the sheriff or sheriffs of the proper county or counties, or to a special commissioner or commissioners to be named by the governor for the purpose. If the officer who fails or refuses to take such oath or affirmation be appointed by the governor, he shall fill the vacancy without writ, but if such officer be appointed otherwise than by the governor or by election, the writ shall be issued by the governor, directed to the appointing power, requiring it to fill the vacancy.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC REVENUE.

An Ordinance Relating Thereto and Providing for the Election of Certain Officers, Adopted June 21, 1861.

The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in Convention, in Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. The General Assembly, as soon as it shall be organized at Wheeling, pursuant to the Ordinances of this Convention, shall elect by joint vote of the two houses, an Auditor of Public Accounts, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Commonwealth, whose terms of office shall respectively commence as soon as they shall be duly qualified, and shall continue for the unexpired portion of the current term of said offices, and until their successors be respectively elected and qualified.

2. The officers so to be elected shall discharge the duties and exercise the power pertaining to their several offices by existing laws, so far as such law may be consistent with the ordinances of this Convention.

3. Each of said officers, shall give bond, with security, to the satisfaction of the Governor, which bond shall be payable to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. The penalties of the bonds shall be respectively as follows; that of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Twenty Thousand Dollars; that of the Treasurer, Fifty Thousand Dollars; and that of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Five Thousand Dollars. Each of these bonds shall be submitted to the Governor for approval; and if he be of opinion that it is in proper form, and duly executed, and that the security is sufficient, he shall endorse his approval thereon, and cause the same to be deposited in some secure place for safe keeping.

4. The Auditor of Public Accounts, and the Treasurer, shall each keep an office in the City of Wheeling, for the transaction of their official business; and the hours for transacting business at said offices shall be from eight in the morning, until three in the afternoon, between the first day of April and the first day of November, and from nine in the morning, until three in the afternoon, during the remainder of the year.

5. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs, and all other persons who have in their hands, or are liable for, any monies which by existing laws are payable to the Treasury of the State of Virginia forthwith to adjust their several accounts with the Auditor to be elected as aforesaid and pay over to the Treasurer herein provided for, the amounts which shall respectively be found due to the State.

6. If any Sheriff or other person, having in his hands, or being liable for any monies which by existing laws are payable to the Treasury, fail or refuse to adjust his account, or pay over such monies as herein required, the Auditor of Public Accounts shall immediately publish a notice of such default in some Newspaper in the City of Wheeling and if such Sheriff or other person shall not, within thirty days after such publication, have duly adjusted his account and paid over such monies, he shall forfeit and pay to the Commonwealth, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied by distress under warrant of the Governor, which warrant it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue, on satisfactory evidence that such default has occurred, directing the same at his discretion to the Sheriff of any county, or to a special Commissioner or Commissioners for the purpose, and the Sheriff or other person making default as aforesaid, and his or their securities, shall further be liable to judgment, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the amount appearing to be due, with interest thereon from the time of such default till payment, and fifteen per centum upon the principal, as damages to be recovered by motion on ten days' notice in any Court of Record in the State.

7. The several Commissioners of the Revenue and Sheriffs, having first taken the oath or affirmation required by the Ordinances of this Convention, and being otherwise duly qualified, shall proceed, with all convenient despatch, to the discharge of their several duties in relation to the assessment and collection of the public revenue, under the existing laws, so far as the same may not be inconsistent with the Ordinances of this Convention.

8. All monies to be paid into the public Treasury, shall be paid into the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, at the City of Wheeling, or one of its Branches, at Point Pleasant, Clarksburg and Morgantown; or into the North-Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, or one of its Branches at Parkersburg and Wellsburg, but if collected East of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, into the Bank of the Old Dominion in Alexandria, to the credit of The Treasury of Virginia; and the person so paying the same shall take from the proper officer of such Bank or Branch, a certificate of the fact. The Treasurer, on the delivery of such certificate, shall retain and file the same, charging the amount therein specified to the proper bank or branch, and delivering to the person who made the payment at Bank, duplicate receipts for the amount so paid, specifying on what account the money was paid. The person making the payment shall forthwith hand over one of the said receipts to the Auditor of Public Accounts, to be retained and filed by him, and charged to the Treasurers account; upon the other receipt, which is to be retained by the person making the payment, the Auditor shall endorse as follows:—"A duplicate hereof has been filed in the Auditor's office," and affix his signature and the proper date to such endorsement.

9. No receipt of the Treasurer shall be an acquittance or discharge to any person for any sum of money due to the Commonwealth, unless such receipt be endorsed by the Auditor of Public Accounts as aforesaid. And any person bound to pay money into the Public Treasury, who shall pay the same otherwise than according to this Ordinance, shall remain liable for such money, and be subject to every fine, penalty or forfeiture to which he would have been subject if he had not paid the same.

10. If the Governor, at any time when this convention, and the General Assembly, re-organized under the ordinances thereof, shall not be in session, shall be of opinion that the safety of the public funds requires that no more public monies should be paid into any one or more of the depositories, specified in the preceding section, or that the monies which may be in the same, to the credit of the Treasury, should be withdrawn, he may announce the fact by proclamation to be published in some newspaper in the City of Wheeling, and in the City of Alexandria. In the proclamation he may, if it be necessary, designate another depository or depositories, at which monies due to the Commonwealth may thereafter be paid. And after such proclamation is published it shall not be lawful to pay any sum of money on State account into any depository or depositories to which such payment shall be thereby forbidden; and the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer, if required by the Governor, shall cause the monies held by such depository or depositories, to be transferred to some other lawful depository or depositories of the Public Funds. But all such Proclamations and orders of the Governor shall, as soon as possible, be submitted to the Convention or to the General Assembly, for their revision.

11. Any person claiming to receive money from the Public Treasury, shall apply to the Auditor of Public Accounts for a warrant for the same. And the Auditor if he find such money to be due by the State, and that the payment thereof has been authorized by any Ordinance of this Convention, or Act of the General Assembly as re-organized under the ordinances of this Convention, shall issue his warrant therefor upon the Treasurer, specifying on what account the money is to be paid, and to what appropriation the same is chargeable. And the Treasurer, on the presentation of said warrant to him, shall, if satisfied that such warrant has been duly authorized as aforesaid, endorse upon said warrant, his Check, directed to some one of the depositories in which there shall be money to the credit of the Treasury, which check shall be payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the amount therein specified. The Treasurer shall, however, at no time, draw a check on any Bank, Branch, or other depository, unless there be money enough therein, to the credit of the Treasury, to pay such check. And no Bank, Branch or other depository, holding money to the credit of the

Treasury, shall pay any check drawn by the Treasurer, unless the same be endorsed upon a warrant, authorizing the same, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

12. This ordinance shall take effect from its passage. It may be altered or repealed by the General Assembly.

ADDRESS OF THE SECOND CONVENTION.
Of the People of Northwestern Virginia, Published June 25, 1861.

The Delegates now assembled in Convention at Wheeling, deem it proper to address their fellow-citizens throughout the Commonwealth, in explanation and vindication of the course they have unanimously felt it incumbent on them to pursue.

It is only necessary to allude briefly to the circumstances which called this Convention into existence, to justify, in the fullest manner, any resumption of authority by the people in whose name they act. The General Assembly, which met in extra session at Richmond, in January last, without the excuse of impending danger or other grave necessity, and without constitutional authority, convened a Convention, "to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the welfare of the Commonwealth;" thus tamely relinquishing the very power reposed in themselves by the Constitution, and, as the sequel proved, with a corrupt purpose. Elections were held for delegates to the proposed Convention, and it being then clearly understood that an active and influential party favored the secession of the Commonwealth from the United States, the issue presented everywhere was clearly "Secession" or "No Secession." We need not remind you that by a very large majority of the voters of the Commonwealth, secession was rejected and repudiated, by the election of delegates professedly opposed to that iniquity, nor that a still larger majority required that any act of that Convention, altering the fundamental law or affecting the relations of the State, should be submitted to the people, and without the approbation of a majority, expressed at the polls, should have no force or effect.

The proceedings of that Convention up to the seventeenth of April last, were evidently intended by those in the secret to persuade the members favorable to the perpetuity of the Union and the people at large, that it was intended to propose terms on which it could be maintained.—On the day named the mask was thrown aside and the Secession Ordinance was passed. This was done in secret session, and no immediate promulgation of the facts was made to the people; nor until since this Convention assembled, was the injunction of secrecy so far removed that the vote on the passage of the ordinance was made public. It now appears that more than one-third of the whole Convention voted against it, and that nine members were absent. Up to this day the debates which preceded the vote are concealed from the people, who are thus denied a knowledge of the causes which, in the opinion of the majority, rendered secession necessary and justified so gross a disregard of their lately expressed will.

Under the legislative act calling the Convention, from which alone that body derived its authority, and under the vote of the people provided for by that act, the secession ordinance had no legal effect until ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters of the Commonwealth. The leaders of the secession movement, whose conduct proved them to be conspirators against the State of Virginia and the peace and welfare of her people, did not wait until the time fixed for this ratification to begin their overt acts of treason against the Government and people of the United States, as well as the state and people for whom they professed to act. Indeed, two days before the adoption of the ordinance, with the connivance, or, as is alleged, in defiance of a feeble Executive, they levied war against both by sending their emissaries to capture the Harper's Ferry Armory, and to obstruct the entrance of the harbor on which is situated the Gosport Navy Yard. This bold assumption of authority was followed by numerous acts of hostility against the United States; by the levy of troops to aid in the capture of the National Capital and the subversion of the National authority, and, to crown the infamy of the conspirators, with whom the Executive had now coalesced, by an attempt, without even the pretense of authority or acquiescence of the people, to transfer their allegiance from the United States to a league of rebellious States, in arms against the former.

In this state of things, the day arrived when the people were to vote for or against the Secession Ordinance. Threats of personal injury and other intimidations, such as had been uttered upon the floor of the usurping Convention against the remaining friends of the Union there, were used by the adherents of the conspirators in every county of the State. Judges charged the Grand Juries that opposition to disunion would be punished as treason against the Commonwealth; and the armed partisans of the conspirators in various places, arrested, plundered and exiled peaceable citizens, for no other crime than their adherence to the Union their fathers had constructed and under which they had been born and lived in prosperity and peace. We are not apprised by any official announcement of the result of the vote taken under such circumstances; but, whatever the result may be, we denounce it as unfair and unjust, and as affording no evidence of the will of the people on the subject actually presented for their suffrages, and much less of their consent to the self-constituted oligarchy of the South.

In the point of view in which this result, and the transactions which inevitably led to it, should be examined by the people of Virginia, it is unimportant whether secession was of itself desirable or not desirable; because the end cannot justify the means, if the latter are illegal and unholy. In the present case the great principle which underlies all free government; the principle that the will of the people is the supreme law, or as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in our own Bill of Rights, that "all power is vested in and consequently derived from the people," has not only been violated and set at naught, but has been trampled under foot. In the call of the Convention, in the acts of that body, in the circumstances preceding and accompanying the late election, a continued effort has been made, with what success you know, not merely to disregard the will of the people, but to set at defiance, and to establish the counter principle that the few should govern the many. The men justly termed conspirators and usurpers, because they cannot show your warrant for their acts, were, when this Convention met, practically in full possession of every branch of the State government, and still claim the right to exercise their usurped power; and if you submit to their acts of secession and affiliation with usurpers like themselves, you yield to them the right to govern you in perpetuity. Will your Bill of Rights and Constitution afford you any protection against those who have already violated both? Will your connection with a pretended Confederacy, in every State of which the leaders have openly and directly refused to submit their similar acts to the approval or rejection of their people, aid you in the recovery of the fundamental right of which you have been so wantonly robbed?

But is secession right, or is it desirable if it is right? We will not amplify the argument on the first branch of this enquiry. The ratification of the Constitution of the United States by our own Commonwealth, in express terms, reserves the right to abrogate it to those by whom it was made, the People of the United States; thus repudiating in advance the modern doctrine of separate State secession. This is in strict accordance with the views of our elder statesmen, whose patriotism and ability are held in reverence, not only by us and by our fellow-citizens of the Union, but by good men throughout the world. It is the logic of every honest heart, that a contract, a compact, or call it what you will, can only be set aside by the joint act of those by whom it was made.

But why should secession be desirable? Why should Virginia desire to withdraw from that Union of which she has been for so long an honored member—that Union, the accomplishment of which illumines with the brightest rays her own history and the lives of her most distinguished sons? Shall it be said that what she toiled to achieve in 1787, was destroyed by her own act in 1861? Is there on the page of history the story of a nation that has risen more rapidly to prosperity and power, or more steadily advanced in intellectual and moral culture? There is no such nation, nor is there among the thirty-four States, one which has profited more by the association, or one which would suffer more from its dissolution, as is sufficiently indicated by our geographical position.

Impressed with these views, the Northwestern counties of the State, knowing that a large majority of their people remained and would remain faithful to the Union under all circumstances, met in Convention at Wheeling on the 13th day of May last, to consult upon their condition and to take such steps as it might indicate.

It was literally a mass Convention, and from the irregular manner of the appointment of its delegates, was not calculated for the despatch of business. As the result of its deliberations, the Convention which now addresses you was called, the representation in which is proportioned to that of the General Assembly. The number of counties actually represented is thirty-four, and we have reliable assurance that several which are now with us in spirit, will ere long be present by their regularly appointed delegates. Considering that in so many counties every expression of opinion unfavorable to the conspirators is suppressed, the number already represented is larger than could have been anticipated. Several of the delegates present escaped from their counties at the risk of their lives, while others are still detained at home by force or menace against them or their families and property. Such is doubtless the case in other counties from which we have no information.

Two courses of action were presented to those who now address you upon their organization; both of which had been debated in the previous Convention at this place. The first was the immediate separation of the Western or Northwestern counties from the residue of the State . This was the result rather of a previous and growing belief, now amounting to conviction in the minds of all throughout this section of the State, that diversity, almost oppositon of interest; different directions of the channels of trade, and the want of legislation adapted to their conditions, and indispensable to their moral and material prosperity, rendered the separation desirable under any and all circumstances. But aside from the constitutional requirements which made its accomplishment almost impossible while hostilities continued, the consideration that to separate now, would be to separate from many who, under circumstances even more adverse than those by which they had themselves surrounded, had maintained their loyalty to the Federal Government, caused the abandonment of this course at this time. On the other hand, a sense of duty to those who like themselves, were constrained to repudiate the action of the Richmond Convention and the State authorities, demanded that such a course should be taken as would enable all the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth to participate in its advantages, and to enjoy the security it might offer.

Besides submission to palpable usurpation, there was then but one alternative, namely, under the authority of numerous precedents in the history of nations, to asume the conduct of the government, on the ground that those previously intrusted with its administration, by their numerous illegal and unconstitutional acts in plain derogation of the rights of the people, had, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "abdicated government by declarng us out of their protection, and waging war against us;" whereby, in the words of the same instrument, "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people for their exercise." This Convention, therefore, in humble, but, as they firmly believe, proper imitiation of the sages of '76, have, "in the name and on behalf of the good people of Virginia," issued their Declaration, "that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties, and their security in person and property, imperatively demand the reorganization of the government of the Commonwealth."

In pursuance of the Declaraton, we have passed such ordinaces as are immediately necessary to re-organize the government, and put it in operation. We have appointed a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Executive Council, leaving to the General Assembly, which we have directed to be convened at a very early day, to fill, or to provide for filling, all other offices as soon as in their judgment, it can be properly done. The terms of the officers we have appointed, are limited to six months or until the election and qualification of their successors, for which the General Assembly has authority to provide at the earliest possible period. In all this, our fellow citizens will clearly perceive that there has been no disposition to assume any power or authority not demanded by the exigencies of their present unhappy condition, or to retain it longer than a regard for their highest interests may require.

In reply to many remarks which have been made abroad, we deem it proper to say that we have seen no occasion to take any steps in reference to the debt of the State. The idea of the repudiation of any part of it which was legally contracted has not been expressed or entertained by any member of the Convention. The only notice the subject has received, has been in connection with the proposed

separation of the Western counties, and whenever it has been thus named, those desirous of separation, have invariably expressed their willingness to assume their equitable portion of the burden. Any promises of payment or projects of arrangement at this time, when the very existence of the Commonwealth is threatened, would be worse than idle.

Under all these circumstances, with the firm conviction that the course adopted is the only one by which the State can be retained in the Union, and the liberties and rights of the people secured and perpetuated, we most earnestly call upon our loyal fellow-citizens in every county of the Commonwealth, who are not already represented in the General Assembly and in this Convention, to elect members of the Legislature, and appoint Delegates to this body, at the earliest possible moment.—Writs of election will be issued by the Executive whenever it appears that they can be executed, and Representatives from every county will be most cordially received. No suspension or essential change of any part of the Constitution or Laws of the Commonwealth, unless positively demanded by the exigencies of the times, will be made, until the will of the whole people or of their authorized representatives, can be freely expressed and such changes as have been or may hereafter be so demanded, will be submitted for ratification at an early day.

We call upon the loyal citizens of the Commonwealth, to organize and arm for its defense against the conspirators and usurpers at Richmond, and their aiders and abettors. Plans will immediately be devised to give to such organizations the greatest efficiency. The General Government will aid and protect us to the utmost of their power, and will most unquestionably recognize the re-organized government, as the true and legitimate government of the State. They cannot and will not do otherwise.

The re-organized Government appeals to the great body of the people, for countenance and support in this hour of great anxiety and trial. They do so confidently, because, while there have been many defections from the great and holy cause of "Liberty and Union," among those to whom you have been accustomed to look for political information and direction, there have been comparatively few among yourselves. In this matter, which appeals to your dearest rights and interests, you have responded spontaneously to the promptings of your honest hearts. Your own experience has taught you the great benefits of the Union, and you recognize the great principle, that a govrnment so beneficial in its operations, so mild in its requirements, so powerful to protect, and so constituted as to diffuse throughout an immense territory the blessings of prosperity and happiness, "should not be changed for light and transient causes." In every county where the free expression of your views has been permitted, your majorities in favor of the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union, have far exceeded the calculations of the most sanguine among your friends. Persevere then, in your most holy war against the corrupt and perjured oligarchy, who have usurped your government, and would have sold you to the ambitious despots of an unholy affiliation. In such a cause, we may look for the blessings of that Holy One, who has made it a part of His Divine Providence, that those, who in purity of heart and purpose, strive for the preservation of their dearest rights, their homes and their country, although the struggle may be protracted for long and weary years, shall never strive in vain.

By order of the Convention.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, *President.*

GIBSON L. CRANMER, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Appointment and Election of State Officers and United States Senators.

Under the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance adopted for the reorganization of the State government, the Convention on June 20th, 1861, appointed the following officers: Governor—Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county. Lieutenant Governor—Daniel Posley, of Mason county. Attorney General —James S. Wheat, of Ohio county. Members of the Council of State—William Lazier, of Monongalia county; Daniel Lamb and J. W. Paxton, of Ohio county; Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood county, and William A. Harrison, of Harrison county.

On June 22nd, Governor Pierpont issued a call convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session July 1. The assembly met on that day and there were eleven Senators present and forty-nine members of the House of Delegates, representing forty-eight counties. Daniel Posley, Lieutenant Governor, presided over the Senate, and Daniel Frost, of Jackson county, was elected and served as speaker of the House of Delegates. In his message to the General Assembly Governor Pierpont, among other things, said:

"I regret that I cannot congratulate you on the peace and prosperity of the country, in the manner which has been customary with Executives, both State and Federal. For the present, those happy days which as a nation, we have so long enjoyed, and the prosperity which has smiled upon us, as upon no other nation, are departed. We are passing through a period of gloom and darkness in our Country's history, but we must not despair. There is a just God who 'rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm.' Let us look to Him with abiding confidence. You have met, gentlemen, in the midst of Civil War, but I trust you may yet be assembled under happier auspices, when the strife shall be over and peace and prosperity be restored to this once happy country."

Accompanying this message was Governor Pierpoint's correspondence with President Lincoln, together with letters received by the Governor from Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, all showing recognition of the movement to restore civil government to Western Virginia.

In conformity with the ordinance adopted June 21st, the two houses of the legislature met in joint assembly on July 9th, for the purpose of electing the State officers who had not already been appointed by the convention. Lucien A. Hagans, of Preston county, was elected Secretary of State; Samuel Crane, of Randolph county, Auditor; and Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county, Treasurer.

At the same joint session John S. Carlisle, of Harrison county, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of R. M. T. Hunter, and Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James M. Mason.

The second Wheeling Convention met on the 11th day of June, 1861, and remained in session until June 25th, when it adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in August, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, with the advice of his council. Not being otherwise ordered, the Convention met in adjourned session on Tuesday, August 6th, and remained in session until August 20th, when it adjourned sine die.

NULLIFYING THE PROCEEDINGS AT RICHMOND.

An Ordinance Adopted August 9, 1861, Declaring Null and Void Proceedings of the Richmond Convention of 1861

The People of Virginia by their Delegates Assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

All ordinances, acts, orders, resolutions and other proceedings of the convention which assembled at Richmond on the thirteenth day of February last, being without the authority of the people of Virginia constitutionally given, and in derogation of their rights, are hereby declared illegal, inoperative, null, void and without force or effect.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

An Ordinance Providing for Their Election, Adopted August 20, 1861.

The People of Virginia by their Delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:

1. In every Congressional District of the State where from any cause an election for Representative in the Congress of the United States was not held on the fourth Thursday of May last, and in the Eleventh District, where a vacancy now exists, an election shall be held on the fourth Thursday of October next, which shall be conducted, and the result ascertained, declared and certified in the manner directed in the 2d section of the 2d edition of the Code of Virginia.

2. If in consequence of the occupation of any county by any army or forces in hostility with, or rebellion against the government of the United States, such election cannot be, or is not, held in such county, any person entitled to vote

therein may vote in any other county of his district; and if no election shall be held at the time appointed in the 1st section of this ordinance in any Congressional District therein mentioned, the Governor on receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, may by proclamation or writ appoint another day for holdng such election therein.

3. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage.

"THE WHEELING ORDINANCE."

Providing for the Formation of a New State out of a Portion of the Territory of Virginia, Adopted August 20, 1861.

Whereas, it is represented to be the desire of the people inhabiting the counties hereinafter mentioned, to be separated from this commonwealth, and be erected into a separate state, and admitted into the union of states, and become a member of the government of the United States:

1. The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain that a new state, to be called the state of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Tug Fork of Sandy River, on the Kentucky line where the counties of Buchanan and Logan join the same: and running thence with the dividing lines of said counties and the dividing line of the counties of Wyoming and McDowell to the Mercer county line, and with the dividing line of the counties of Mercer and Wyoming to the Raleigh county line; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Mercer, Monroe and Raleigh, Greenbrier and Raleigh, Fayette and Greenbrier, Nicholas and Greenbrier, Webster, Greenbrier and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton, to the south-west corner of Hardy county; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Hardy and Tucker, to the Fairfax Stone; thence with the line dividing the states of Maryland and Virginia, to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the line dividing the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, to the Ohio river; thence down said river and including the same, to the dividing line between Virginia and Kentucky, and with the said line to the beginning; including within the boundaries of the proposed new state the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Roane, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

2. All persons qualified to vote within the boundaries aforesaid, and who shall present themselves at the several places of voting within their respective counties, on the fourth Thursday in October next, shall be allowed to vote on the question of the formation of a new state, as hereinbefore proposed; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners conducting the election at the said several places of voting, at the same time, to cause polls to be taken for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the proposed state.

3. The convention hereinbefore provided for may change the boundaries described in the first section of this ordinance, so as to include within the proposed state the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas, or either of them, and also the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson, or either of them, and also such other counties as lie contiguous to the said boundaries, or to the counties named in this section: if the said counties to be added, or either of them, by a majority of the votes given, shall declare their wish to form part of the proposed state, and shall elect delegates to the said convention, at elections to be held at the time and in the manner herein provided for.

4. Poll books shall be prepared under the direction of the governor for each place of voting in the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, with two separate columns, one to be headed "For the New State," the other "Against the New State." And it shall be the duty of the commissioners who superintended, and the officers who conducted the election in May last, or such other persons as the governor may appoint, to attend at their respective places of holding elections, and superintend and conduct the election herein provided for. And if the said commissioners and officers shall fail to attend at any such place of holding elections, it shall be lawful for any two freeholders present to act as commissioners in superintending

the said election, and to appoint officers to conduct the same. It shall be the duty of the persons superintending and conducting said election, to employ clerks to record the votes, and to endorse on the respective poll books the expenses of the same.

If on the day herein provided for holding said election, there shall be in any of the said counties any military force, or any hostile assemblage of persons, so as to interfere with a full and free expression of the will of the voters, they may assemble at any other place within their county, and hold an election as herein provided for. It shall be the duty of the commissioners superintending, and officers conducting said election, and the clerks employed to record the votes, each before entering upon the duties of his office, to take, in addition to the oath now required by the general election law, the oath of office prescribed by this convention. It shall be the duty of the officers and commissioners aforesaid as soon as may be, and not exceeding three days after said election, to aggregate each of the columns of said poll books, and ascertain the number of votes recorded in each, and make a return thereof to the secretary of the commonwealth, in the city of Wheeling, which return shall be in the following form, or to the following effect:

We, ..., commissioners, and ..... conducting officers, do certify, that we caused an election to be held at ....., in the county of ....., at which we permitted all persons to vote that were entitled to do so under existing laws, and that offered to vote, and that we have carefully added up each column of our poll books, and find the following result:

For a new state, ... votes; Against a new state,..... votes.

Given under our hands, this ..... day of ....., 1861.

Under which certificate there shall be added the following affidavit:

..... County, to-wit:

I, ..., a justice of the peace, (or any officer now authorized by law to administer oaths,) in and for said county, do certify that the above named commissioners and conducting officer severally made oath before me, that the certificate by them above signed is true.

Given under my hand, this ..... day of ....., 1861.

The original poll books shall be carefully kept by the conducting officers for ninety days after the day of the election, and upon demand of the executive shall be delivered to such person as he may authorize to demand and receive them.

5. The commissioners conducting the said election in each of said counties shall ascertain, at the same time they ascertain the vote upon the formation of a new state, who has been elected from their county to the convention, hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify to the secretary of the commonwealth the name or names of the person or persons elected to the said convention.

6. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to ascertain and by proclamation make known the result of the said vote; and if a majority of the votes given within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, shall be in favor of the formation of a new state, he shall so state in his said proclamation, and shall call upon said delegates to meet in the city of Wheeling, on the 26th day of November next, and organize themselves into a convention; and the said convention shall submit, for ratification or rejection, the constitution that may be agreed upon by it, to the qualified voters within the proposed state, to be voted upon by said voters on the fourth Thursday in December next.

7. The county of Ohio shall elect three delegates: the counties of Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston and Wood shall each elect two; and the other counties named in the first section of this ordinance shall each elect one delegate to the said convention. And such other counties as are described in the third section of this ordinance, shall, for every seven thousand of their population according to the census of 1860, be entitled to one delegate, and to an additional delegate for any fraction over thirty-five hundred; but each of said counties shall be entitled to at least one delegate. The said delegates shall receive the same per diem as is now allowed to members of the general assembly; but no person shall receive pay as a member of the general assembly and of the convention at the same time.

8. It shall be the duty of the governor to lay before the general assembly, at its next meeting, for their consent according to the constitution of the United States, the result of the said vote, if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast be in favor of a new state, and also in favor of the constitution proposed to said voters for their adoption.

9. The new state shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all state expenditures within the limits thereof, and a just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the state government, since any part of said debt was contracted; and deducting therefrom the monies paid into the treasury of the commonwealth from the counties included within the said new state during the same period. All private rights and interests in lands within the proposed state, derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in the state of Virginia.

The lands within the proposed state, of non-resident proprietors, shall not in any case be taxed higher than the lands of residents therein. No grants of lands or land warrants, issued by the proposed state, shall interfere with any warrant issued from the land office of Virginia prior to the 17th day of April last, which shall be located on lands within the proposed state now liable thereto.

10. When the general assembly shall give its consent to the formation of such new state, it shall forward to the congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of such constitution, with the request that the said new state may be admitted into the union of states.

11. The government of the state of Virginia as reorganized by this convention at its session in June last, shall retain, within the territory of the proposed state, undiminished and unimpaired, all the powers and authority with which it has been vested, until the proposed state shall be admitted into the union by the congress of the United States: and nothing in this ordinance contained, or which shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall impair or affect the authority of the said reorganized state government in any county which shall not be included within the proposed state.

VOTE UNDER THE WHEELING ORDINANCE UPON THE QUESTION OF THE DIVISION OF THE STATE

At an Election Held on the 24th Day of October, 1861

NOTE—In response to a resolution adopted by the Constitutional Convention sitting in Wheeling, Lucien A. Hagans, Secretary of the Commonwealth of the Restored Government of Virginia, on the 4th day of December, 1861, submitted the following table showing the vote as reported to his office upon the question of the formation of a new State.

As an historical fact it is proper to note that at the time of the taking of the vote, men were being mobilized and sent to the front in the Federal and Confederate armies, and many of them were away from the confines of the proposed new State on the day of the election.—J. T. H.

Counties	For New State	Against New State	Counties	For New State	Against New State
Barbour	311	7	Nicholas..(No returns)		
Braxton	22		Ohio	1,140	139
Boone	68		Preston	1,764	9
Brooke	357	154	Putnam	209	
Clay	76		Pleasants	198	14
Cabell	209	5	Raleigh	32	
Calhoun..(No returns)			Randolph	171	2
Doddridge	497	10	Roane	131	
Fayette...(No returns)			Ritchie	603	7
Gilmer	108		Tucker	65	
Harrison	1,148	12	Taylor	498	10
Hancock	263	67	Tyler	699	15
Hardy	150		Upshur	614	
Hampshire	195	18	Wyoming.(No returns)		
Jackson	225	16	Webster...(No returns)		
Kanawha	1,039	1	Wayne	296	10
Logan....(No returns)			Wirt	367	11
Lewis	464	3	Wood	1,104	48
Monongalia	1,610	18	Wetzel	664	50
Marion	663	35	Vote of Third Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, stationed at Beverly	273	
Marshall	1,371	37			
Mason	804	83			

Whole number of votes cast	19,189
For a new State	18,408
Against a new State	781
Majority for a new State	17,627

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1861

Assembled at Wheeling November 26, 1861

A majority of the votes cast within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of the "Wheeling Ordinance" having been in favor of the formation of a new State, Governor Francis H. Pierpont, of the Restored Government. In compliance with the provisions of section six of that ordinance, issued his proclamation giving the result of the vote and calling the delegates to the Constitutional Convention—chosen under the ordinance—to assemble in the city of Wheeling on the 26th day of November, 1861. The Convention met on that day, organized, and began its important work of framing a constitution. During the course of the proceedings it was decided to change the name of the proposed new State from "Kanawha," as agreed upon in the ordinance, to "West Virginia." This change was made upon the motion of Hon. Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge county. After much arduous work, performed under trying conditions, the Convention completed its labors on the 18th day of February, 1862. The constitution it prepared was submitted to the people for adoption or rejection on the 3rd day of April, and the incomplete table following—with accompanying foot-note—as subsequently published in the newspapers, is the best record so far obtainable of the sentiment of the people as expressed at the polls.

VOTE ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION.
April 3, 1862.

County	For Adoption	For Rejection	County	For Adoption	For Rejection
Barbour	459	7	Nicholas	184	.....
Boone	71	1	Ohio	954	23
Brooke	292	45	Pleasants	322	2
Clay	88	.....	Preston	1,466	11
Doddridge	510	15	Raleigh	177	.....
Gilmer	168	16	Ritchie	601	6
Hancock	225	73	Roane	232	.....
Jackson	459	2	Tucker	513	15
Kanawha	909	4	Tyler	696	10
Lewis	443	12	Upshur	489	9
Marshall	1,053	34	Wetzel	491	14
Mason	639	23	Wirt	314	3
Monongalia	1,148	17	Wood	1,296	26

NOTE—Other counties, together with those mentioned above, brought the total vote up to 19,376, of which 18,862 were for adoption and 514 for rejection. At the time of the holding of the election it is estimated that between twelve and fifteen thousand men had entered the Federal army, and many of them were outside the State and did not vote. It is further estimated that between three and five thousand men had entered the Confederate army.

FRAMERS OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

List of Members of the Convention that Assembled in Wheeling November 26, 1861

From the County of Barbour—Emmett J. O'Brien.

From the County of Boone—Robert Hager.

From the County of Braxton—Gustavus F. Taylor.

From the County of Brooke—James Hervey.

From the County of Cabell—Granville Parker.

From the County of Calhoun—J. Robinson.

From the County of Clay—Benjamin Stephenson.

From the County of Doddridge—Chapman J. Stuart.

From the County of Fayette—James S. Cassady, who resigned February 1st, 1862, and was succeeded by Edward W. Ryan.

From the County of Gilmer—William N. Warder.

From the County of Greenbrier—Andrew Mann, who was admitted to a seat February 14th, 1863, his credentials being a petition signed by fifty citizens of Greenbrier county.

From the County of Hampshire—Thomas R. Carskadon and George W. Sheetz.

From the County of Hancock—Joseph S. Pomeroy.

From the County of Hardy—Abijah Dolly.

From the County of Harrison—Thomas W. Harrison and John M. Powell.

From the County of Jackson—E. S. Mahon.

From the County of Kanawha—Lewis Ruffner and James H. Brown. The latter resigned February 18th, 1862, but was subsequently re-elected to fill the vacancy resulting from his own resignation.

From the County of Lewis—Robert Irvine.

From the County of Logan—Benjamin H. Smith, who resided in the county of Kanawha, but having petitions of citizens of Logan praying that he represent them in the Convention, he was admitted.

From the County of Marion—Ephraim B. Hall and Hiram Haymond, Moses Tichnell occupied a seat in the second session, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Haymond from Marion County.

From the County of Marshall—E. H. Caldwell and Thomas H. Tralner.

From the County of Mason—John Hall. Samuel T. Griffith occupied a seat in the second session, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hall.

From the County of Mercer—Richard M. Cook, who was admitted to a seat February 21st, 1862.

From the County of Monongalia—Henry Dering and Waltman T. Willey.

From the County of Morgan—Joseph S. Wheat, who occupied a seat in the second session, the county being unrepresented in the first.

From the County of McDowell—J. P. Hoback, who was admitted to a seat January 21st, 1862.

From the County of Nicholas—J. R. McCutcheon, who was admitted to a seat February 11th, 1862.

From the County of Ohio—Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton and Gordon Battelle. A. F. Ross occupied a seat in the second session, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Battelle.

From the County of Pendleton—John L. Boggs, who occupied a seat in the second session of the convention, the county being unrepresented in the first.

From the County of Pleasants—Joseph Hubbs.

From the County of Pocahontas—D. W. Gibson.

From the County of Preston—John J. Brown and John A. Dille.

From the County of Putnam—Dudley S. Montague.

From the County of Randolph—Stephen M. Hansley and Josiah Simmons.

From the County of Ritchie—Andrew J. Wilson.

From the County of Roane—H. D. Chapman.

From the County of Taylor—Harmon Sinsel.

From the County of Tucker—James W. Parsons.

From the County of Tyler—A. D. Soper.

From the County of Upshur—Richard L. Brooks and David S. Pinnell. The latter occupied a seat in the second session of the convention, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Brooks.

From the County of Wayne—William W. Brumfield.

From the County of Wetzel—R. W. Lauck.

From the County of Wirt—Benjamin F. Stewart.

From the County of Wood—William E. Stevenson and Peter G. Van Winkle.

From the County of Wyoming—William Walker.

Officers of the Convention

President—John Hall, of Mason County.
Secretary—Ellery R. Hall, of Taylor County.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James C. Orr, of Ohio County.

NOMINATING CONVENTION UNDER THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT.

Held at Clarksburg, April 30, 1862

The ordinance of June 19, 1861, which had for its object the restoration of the government of Virginia, provided for the appointment, by the Convention that framed the ordinance, of a governor, a lieutenant governor and an attorney general, "to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified; and the general assembly is to provide by law for an election of governor and lieutenant governor by the people as soon as in their judgment such election can be properly held." Under the ordinance of June 19th, as heretofore shown, the Convention selected the officers named therein.

The time for the holding of the general State election in the Commonwealth of Virginia for the choosing of successors to Governor Letcher and other State officers, under the law of the Commonwealth, was the fourth Tuesday of May, 1862. In many of the counties acknowledging allegiance to the restored government conventions were held and delegates selected to attend a State convention that met at Clarksburg on the 30th day of April, 1862, at which time Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county, was renominated for governor, Daniel Posley, of Mason county, for lieutenant governor, and James S. Wheat, of Ohio county, for attorney general. No other ticket appeared in the field, and the men named were voted for and subsequently declared by the legislature of the restored government, to have been duly elected.

DIVISION OF STATE RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNOR PIERPONT.

Extracts From His Message Convening the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session May 6, 1862

"I have convened you in extra session, the principal object of which is, to take final action in the proposed division of the State of Virginia as far as the Legislature is concerned." After reviewing the history of the Convention that framed the Constitution, the Governor added: "The Constitution of the United States provides that no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress. Therefore to complete the work which has been commenced, of the division of the State, it requires the consent of the Legislature of Virginia and the assent of Congress. Of course your honorable body will take such action in the premises as shall seem meet to you.

Perhaps, I have performed my duty in submitting the matter to you without saying more. But I am not willing to leave the question here. It is urged by some that the movement is revolutionary. Those who urge this objection, do not understand the history, and geography and social relations of our State. Geographically, the East is separated from the West by mountains which form an almost impassable barrier, as far as trade is concerned. The barrier is so great that no artificial means of intercourse has ever been made beyond a mud turnpike road. All trade and commerce of the West is with other States, and not with Eastern Virginia. The two sections are entirely dissimilar in their social relation and institutions. While the East is largely interested in slaves the West has none and all the labor is performed by free men. The mode and subjects of taxation in the State have been a source of irritation and indeed of strife and vexation, between the two sections for many years past, as well as that of representation in the Legislature. The subject of the division of the State has been agitated at one time and another ever since I can remember."

CONSENT OF VIRGINIA TO FORMATION OF NEW STATE

Being an Act of the Legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia, Passed May 13, 1862.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly: That the consent of the Legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia, within the jurisdiction of this State, to include the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan, according to the boundaries and under the provisions set forth in the constitution for the said State of West Virginia and the schedule thereto annexed, proposed by the convention which assembled at Wheeling, on the twenty-sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

2. Be it further enacted: That the consent of the legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given, that the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, shall be included in and form part of the State of West Virginia whenever the voters of said counties shall ratify and assent to the said coustitution, at an election held for the purpose, at such time and under such regulations as the commissioners named in the said schedule may prescribe.

3. Be is further enacted: That this act shall be transmitted by the executive to the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in congress, together with a certified original of the said constitution and schedule, and the said senators and representatives are hereby requested to use their endeavors to obtain the consent of congress to the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union.

4. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT FOR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

Passed by Congress December 10, 1862; Approved by President Lincoln December 31, 1862.

WHEREAS, the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia, known as West Virginia did, by Convention, in the city of Wheeling on the 26th day of November, 1861,

frame for themselves a Constitution with a view of becoming a separate and independent State; and

Whereas, at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid on the third day of May last, the said Constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and

Whereas, the Legislature of Virginia by an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to-wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, and Morgan; and

Whereas, both the Convention and the Legislature aforesaid have requested that the new State should be admitted into the Union, and the Constitution aforesaid being republican in form, Congress does hereby consent that the said forty-eight counties may be formed into a separate and independent State. Therefore—

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of West Virginia be, and is hereby, declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census, shall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives of the United States; *Provided, always,* that this act shall not take effect until after the proclamation of the President of the United States hereinafter provided for.

It being represented to Congress that since the Convention of the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that framed and proposed the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, viz.: "The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State, who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein." Therefore—

Sec. 2. *Be is further enacted,* That whenever the people of West Virginia shall, through their said Convention, and by a vote to be taken at an election to be held within the limits of the said State, at such time as the Convention may provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly certify the same under the hand of the president of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation stating the fact, and thereupon this act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proclamation.

RECONVENING OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

February 12, 1863.

After the work of the first Constitutional Convention had been ratified by the people, objection was made in the Congress of the United States to what was known as the "slavery clause" contained in Section 7 of Article 11 of that Constitution, which read as follows:

"7. No slave shall be brought, or free person of color be permitted to come into this State for permanent residence."

Congress was not satisfied with this section, and required that it should be so changed as to provide for the gradual extinction of slavery, as follows:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be free and all slaves within the said State who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten, and under twenty-one years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years: and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

In consequence of the action of Congress, the Constitutional Convention was again called together and met at Wheeling on February 12th, 1863, for the purpose of making the change in the Constitution regarding the gradual extinction of slavery. Owing to the resignation of John Hall, of Mason county, as President, Abram D. Soper, of Tyler county was chosen to fill the vacancy, and presided. On the 17th of February the Convention agreed to the amendment proposed by Congress, and on the 20th adjourned *sine die*. The amendment was voted upon by the people on the 26th day of the following March and the subjoined table shows the result of that vote:

VOTE ON THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

March 26, 1863.

Counties	For	Against	Counties	For	Against
Barbour	471		Morgan	362	
Boone	57		McDowell		
Braxton	120	1	Nicholas	155	1
Brooke	448	1	Ohio	1,850	8
Cabell	106		Pendleton	181	
Clay	60		Pleasants	253	
Doddridge	463	5	Pocahontas		
Fayette	30		Preston	1,737	70
Gilmer	383	1	Putnam	275	
Greenbrier			Raleigh		
Hampshire	75	9	Randolph	167	13
Hancock	373	5	Ritchie	753	2
Hardy	76		Roane	159	
Harrison	1,070	7	Taylor	639	12
Jackson	499	10	Tucker	45	1
Kanawha	1,050	6	Tyler	738	5
Lewis	596	4	Upshur	742	4
Logan			Wayne	85	2
Marion	965	3	Webster		
Marshall	1,430	56	Wetzel	275	77
Mason	1,112	2	Wirt	180	6
Mercer			Wood	1,222	1
Monongalia	1,415	128	Wyoming		
Monroe					
			Totals	20,622	440

	For	Against
Soldiers' Vote taken within West Virginia	6,007	94
Total Vote taken within West Virginia	26,632	534
Soldiers' Vote taken out of West Virginia	1,689	38
Whole Number of Votes duly taken and returned	28,321	572
Rejected Votes of Soldiers	379	
Rejected Votes of Citizens	43	
Total number of rejected Votes	422	

On the 17th day of April, Abraham D. Soper, President, and Daniel Lamb, Peter G. Van Winkle, Elbert H. Caldwell, Ephraim B. Hall, and James W. Paxton, the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention, certified the result of the election on March 26th, on the amended Constitution, to Governor Pierpont, by whom it was immediately certified to the President of the United States.

AN HISTORICAL NOTATION.

Excerpt From President Lincoln's Memorandum Attached to the Act of Admission.

"More than on anything else, it (the expediency of admitting West Virginia into the Union) depends on whether the admission or rejection of the new state would, under all the circumstances, tend to the restoration of national authority throughout the Union. That which helps most in this direction is the most expedient at this time. Doubtless those in remaining Virginia would return to the Union, so to speak, less reluctantly without the division of the old state than with it, but I think we could not save as much in this quarter by rejecting the new state as we should lose by it in West Virginia. WE CAN SCARCELY DISPENSE WITH THE AID OF WEST VIRGINIA IN THIS STRUGGLE; MUCH LESS CAN WE AFFORD TO HAVE HER AGAINST US IN CONGRESS AND IN THE FIELD.

"Her brave and good men regard her admission into the Union as a matter of life and death. They have been true to the Union and under very severe trials. We have so acted as to justify their hopes, and we cannot fully retain their confidence and co-operation if we seem to break faith with them. In fact, they could not do so much for us, if they would. Again, the admission of the new state turns that much slave soil free, and thus is a certain and irrevocable encroachment upon the cause of the rebellion. *The division of a state is a dreaded precedent. But a measure made expedient by a war is no precedent for times of peace.* It is said that the admission of West Virginia is secession and tolerated only because it is our secession. Well, if we call it by that name, THERE IS STILL DIFFERENCE ENOUGH BETWEEN SECESSION AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION AND SECESSION IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTION. I believe the admission of West Virginia into the Union is expedient."

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND CLAIMS.

Provided for by an Act of the Restored Government, Passed February 3, 1863.

1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That all property, real, personal and mixed, owned by or appertaining to this state, and being within the boundaries of the proposed state of West Virginia, when the same becomes one of the United States, shall thereupon pass to and become the property of the state of West Virginia, and without any other assignment, conveyance, transfer or delivery than is herein contained; and shall include among other things not herein specified, all lands, buildings, roads and other internal improvements, or parts thereof situated within the said boundaries, and now vested in this state, or in the president and directors of the board of the literary fund, or the board of public works thereof, or in any person or persons, for the use of this state to the extent of the interest and estate of this state therein; and shall also include the interest of this state, or of the said president and directors, or of the said board of public works, in any parent bank or branch doing business within the said boundaries; and all stocks of any company or corporation, the principal office or place of business whereof is located within the said boundaries standing in the name of this state or of the said president or directors, or of the said board of public works, or of any person or persons, for the use of this state.

2. Be it further enacted. That all unpaid and uncollected arrearages of taxes on lands, town lots, property tax, capitation tax, license tax, militia fines, fines imposed by courts, forfeitures and penalties, belonging to the state in the hands of sheriffs, collectors or individuals, in any or all of the counties embraced within the boundaries of the propsed state of West Virginia, as also all bonuses on the capital stock of any bank, taxes on the dividends declared by any bank, savings institution or insurance company; dividends on stock owned by the state, or by the board of public works, or the president and directors of the board of the

literary fund, in any bank, bridge, or other corporation in any one of the counties aforesaid; also taxes on seals, deeds, wills, writs and other legal processes due from the clerks of the courts, notaries public or the secretary of the commonwealth; taxes on passengers and tonnage due from railroad companies, taxes on bank notes or other property transported by express companies within the counties aforesaid; also all fines, forfeitures and penalties incurred by railroads, express companies or other parties or persons within the counties aforesaid; also all judgments, decrees or penalties incurred by officers of the state, railroad or express companies, or other persons before or since the reorganization of the state government at the city of Wheeling; also all suits and their results now pending in the name of the board of public works, or of the president and directors of the board of literary fund in any court of any of the counties aforesaid; also all taxes on lands, town lots, property tax, capitation tax, license tax, assessed in the counties aforesaid, and due the state for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in the hands of officers of the state or individuals, together with all the rights of the state, or of the board of public works, or of the president and directors of the board of the literary fund to any and all moneys and claims in the counties aforesaid that may not be specially mentioned in this act, but that rightfully belong to the state or corporation for the use of the state, shall be the property of the state of West Virginia, when the same shall become one of the United States.

3. It shall be the duty of all sheriffs or collectors of the public revenue, also of all the presidents or other officers of railroad, express, bridge or internal improvement companies, presidents and other officers of banks, savings banks and insurance companies, clerks of courts, notaries public, the secretary of the commonwealth, and of individuals owing or having money in their hands due the state, or the board of public works, or the president and directors of the board of the literary fund, in any of the counties aforesaid, to pay the same into the treasury of the state of West Virginia, when the same shall become one of the United States.

4. Be it further enacted, For the purpose of carrying this act into effect, that suits may be brought in the name of this commonwealth for the use of the state of West Virginia, when it becomes one of the United States, on any bond or claim which shall pass to or become the property of the state of West Virginia by virtue of this act.

5. Be it further enacted, That if the appropriations and transfers of property, stocks and credits provided for by this act take effect, the state of West Virginia, shall duly account for the same in the settlement hereafter to be made with this state: provided that no such property, stocks and credits shall have been obtained since the reorganization of the state government.

6. It shall be the duty of the auditor of public accounts, the secretary of state, the treasurer, and the adjutant general of this commonwealth to procure fit and proper blank books for the purpose, and cause to be transcribed therein true copies of all such records, official acts, orders, minutes and memoranda, and like copies of original papers upon which any such official action was based, which from its locality or general state interest appertains to and will be useful and advantageous to the State of West Virginia; and the officers aforesaid shall severally certify to the governor of this commonwealth the correctness of their respective copies; and it shall be the duty of the governor to certify to all whom it may concern, the official character of such officers so certifying under the great seal of this commonwealth, and deliver all such copies to the governor of West Virginia, when his election is officially declared, for the use of said state of West Virginia.

7. This act shall take effect when the proposed state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States.

APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEYS TO THE NEW STATE.

By an Act of the General Assembly of the Restored Government, Passed February 4, 1863.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia: That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated to the state of West Virginia out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, when the same shall have been formed, organized and admitted as one of the states of the United States.

2. Be is further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is appropriated to the said state of West Virginia when the same shall become one of the United States, all balances, not otherwise appropriated, that may remain in the treasury, and all moneys not otherwise appropriated, that may come into the treasury up to the time when the said state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States; provided, however, that when the said state of West Virginia shall become one of the United States, it shall be the duty of the auditor of this state, to make a statement of all the moneys that up to that time, have been paid into the treasury from counties located outside of the boundaries of the said state of West Virginia, and also of all moneys that up to the same time, have been expended in such counties, and the unexpended surplus of all such moneys shall remain in the treasury and continue to be the property of this state.

3. Be it further enacted, That the act passed May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, making an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the state of West Virginia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

4. This act shall be in force from its passage.

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

On the 19th day of February, 1863, prominent men from all over the new State held a meeting in the city of Wheeling for the purpose of taking the initiative in having a general convention of delegates from all the counties, to nominate candidates for State officers to be voted for at the election to be held May 28th, following. As a result of this meeting a convention was called to meet in the city of Parkersburg, May 1st, and on that day the following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood.

For Secretary of State—Jacob Edgar Boyers, of Tyler.

For Treasurer—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke.

For Auditor—Samuel Crane, of Randolph.

For Attorney General—Aquilla B. Caldwell, of Ohio.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—Ralph Berkshire, of Monongalia; William A. Harrison, of Harrison, and James H. Brown, of Kanawha.

At the election held on May 28th, there was no opposition to this ticket. For Governor, Arthur I. Boreman received 25,797 votes; for Secretary of State, Jacob Edgar Boyers received 24,996 votes; for Treasurer, Campbell Tarr received 25,513 votes; for Auditor, Samuel Crane received 24,857 votes; for Attorney General, Aquilla B. Caldwell received 25,141 votes; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Ralph Berkshire received 24,537 votes; William A. Harrison received 24,924 votes; and James H. Brown received 24,225 votes. All were duly declared elected.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Declaring when the Act Admitting West Virginia Should Take Effect Issued April 20, 1863.

Whereas, By the act of Congress approved the 31st day of December last the State of West Virginia was declared to be one of the United States of America, and was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, upon the condition that certain changes should be duly made in the proposed constitution for that State; and

Whereas, proof of a compliance with that condition, as required by the second section of the act aforesaid has been submitted to me:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim that the said act shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

(Seal) Secretary of State.

LAUNCHING OF THE NEW SHIP OF STATE.

In the city of Wheeling, on Saturday, June 20th, 1863, a memorable historical event occurred. The State officers chosen at the election of May 28th were duly sworn in, and, with fitting ceremony and solemnity, Arthur I. Boreman was inaugurated first governor of the new State in the presence of a great multitude of its citizens. He was accompanied by Francis H. Pierpont, chief executive of the restored government, who delivered a valedictory replete with sentiments of loyalty and good will, after which Governor Boreman delivered an appropriate inaugural address. It was then that the sovereignty of the restored government of Virginia terminated on the soil of West Virginia. The seat of that government was immediately thereafter transferred to the city of Alexandria, on the Potomac river nine miles below Washington, where it remained until shortly after the close of the great civil war. In May, 1865, it was removed to the capital at Richmond.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1872.

This Convention met at the capitol in the city of Charleston, on the 16th day of January, 1872, pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency, Governor John J. Jacob. An organization was promptly effected. The legislature was in session at the time and the Convention arranged to hold its subsequent meetings in a Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Virginia street below Summers. Seventy-eight members composed the Convention. Of this number sixty-six were Democrats and twelve were Republicans. The latter were familiarly known as "the twelve apostles."

The convention completed its labors on the 9th day of April by the adoption of the engrossed constitution and the schedule accompanying it, which were then duly enrolled and signed by the President and Secretary.

As provided for in the schedule, the people of the State on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, after due publication of both instruments, voted upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the constitution and schedule, with results as shown in the table following:

CONSTITUTION OF 1872.

COUNTIES	For Adoption	For Rejection
Barbour	952	952
Berkeley	1,249	1,414
Boone	498	329
Braxton	867	382
Brooke	453	455
Cabell	1,010	660
Calhoun	444	208
Clay	216	146
Doddridge	493	542
Fayette	673	338
Gilmer	586	289
Grant	245	548
Greenbrier	1,384	604
Hampshire	994	211
Hancock	223	467
Hardy	757	234
Harrison	1,418	1,765
Jackson	950	1,000
Jefferson	1,684	894
Kanawha	1,934	2,275
Lewis	734	1,061
Lincoln	704	353
Logan	834	140
Marion	1.487	1,424
Marshall	1,018	1,511
Mason	1,252	1,579
Mercer	636	247
Mineral	571	524
Monongalia	895	1,470
Monroe	868	800
Morgan	332	476
McDowell	(No returns)	
Nicholas	545	321
Ohio	2,862	2,489
Pendleton	590	370
Pleasants	357	365
Pocahontas	453	285
Preston	804	1,688
Putnam	854	565
Raleigh	501	345
Randolph	689	390
Ritchie	(No returns)	
Roane	717	538
Summers	451	262
Taylor	831	1,003
Tucker	233	129
Tyler	464	935
Upshur	432	1,027
Wayne	1,228	568
Webster	343	19
Wetzel	907	555
Wirt	515	449
Wood	1,778	1,923
Wyoming	247	224
Totals	42,154	37,748

FRAMERS OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

List of Members of the Convention that Assembled in Charleston, Janaury 16, 1872.

First Senatorial—W. K. Pendleton and A. J. Pannell.
Second Senatorial District—J. W. Gallagher and A. F. Haymond.
Third Senatorial District—Waitman T. Willey and A. H. Thayer.
Fourth Senatorial District—Benjamin Wilson and D. D. Johnson.
Fifth Senatorial District—Okey Johnson and D. H. Leonard.
Sixth Senatorial District—Blackwell Jackson and Samuel Woods.
Seventh Senatorial District—Nicholas Fitzhugh and Alonzo Cushing.
Eighth Senatorial District—Evermont Ward and Isaiah Bee.
Ninth Senatorial District—Samuel Price and William McCreery.
Tenth Senatorial District—James D. Armstrong and John T. Peerce.
Eleventh Senatorial District—Charles J. Faulkner and William H. Travers.
From the County of Barbour—Joseph N. B. Crim.
From the County of Berkeley—John B. Hoge and Andrew W. McCleary.
From the County of Boone—William D. Pate.
From the County of Braxton—Homer A. Holt.
From the County of Brooke—Alexander Campbell.
From the County of Doddridge—Jeptha F. Randolph.
From the County of Fayette—H. M. Dickinson.
From the County of Hampshire—Alexander Monroe.
From the County of Hancock—John H. Atkinson.
From the County of Harrison—John Bassell and Beverly H. Lurty.
From the County of Jackson—Thomas R. Park.
From the County of Jefferson—Logan Osburn and William A. Morgan.
From the County of Kanawha—John A. Warth and Edward B. Knight.
From the County of Lewis—Andrew Edmiston.
From the County of Logan—M. A. Staton.
From the County of Marion—Fountain Smith and U. N. Arnett.
From the County of Marshall—Hanson Criswell and James M. Pipes.
From the County of Mason—Charles B. Waggener.
From the County of Mercer—James Calfee.
From the County of Mineral—John A. Robinson.
From the County of Monongalia—J. Marshall Hagans and Joseph Snider.
From the County of Morgan—Lewis Allen.
From the County of Ohio—James S. Wheat, George O. Davenport and William M. Miller.
From the County of Pendleton—Charles D. Boggs.
From the County of Preston—William G. Brown and Charles Kantner.
From the County of Putnam—John J. Thompson.
From the County of Ritchie—Jacob P. Strickler.
From the County of Roane—Thomas Ferrell.
From the County of Tyler—David F. Pugh.
From the County of Taylor—Benjamin F. Martin.
From the County of Upshur—Daniel D. T. Farnsworth.
From the County of Wayne—Charles W. Ferguson.
From the County of Wetzel—Septimius Hall.
From the County of Wirt—D. A. Roberts.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Gilmer and Calhoun—Lemuel Stump.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Clay and Nicholas—B. W. Byrne.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Cabell and Lincoln—Thomas Thornburg.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Hardy and Grant—Thomas Maslin.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers—Henry M. Mathews, James M. Byrnside and William Haynes.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Raleigh, Wyoming and McDowell—William Prince.
From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Randolph and Tucker—J. F. Harding.

E. T. ENGLAND,
Attorney General.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Wood and Pleasants—James M. Jackson and W. G. H. Core.

Officers of the Convention.

President—SAMUEL PRICE, of Greenbrier County.
Secretary—G. L. BUTCHER, of Lewis County.
Sergeant-at-Arms—JACOB V. CUNNINGHAM, of Hardy County.
Doorkeeper—G. F. WETZEL.

CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Ratified in 1872, Together With the Various Amendments That Have Been Made.

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ARTICLE I.

Relations to the Government of the United States.

1. The State of West Virginia is, and shall remain, one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

Internal Government and Police.

2. The government of the United States is a government of enumerated powers, and all powers not delegated to it, nor inhibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof. Among the powers so reserved to the States is the exclusive regulation of their own internal government and police; and it is the high and solemn duty of the several departments of government, created by this Constitution, to guard and protect the people of this State from all encroachments upon the rights so reserved.

Continuity of Constitutional Operation.

3. The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

Representatives to Congress.

4. For the election of representatives to congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties, and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The State.

1. The territory of the following counties, formerly parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia shall constitute and form the State of West Virginia, viz.:

The counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, *Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming. The State of West Virginia includes the bed, bank and shores of the Ohio river, and so much of the Big Sandy river as was formerly included in the Commonwealth of Virginia; and all territorial rights and property in, and jurisdiction over the same, heretofore reserved by and vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia, are vested in and shall hereafter be exercised by the State of West Virginia. And such parts of the said beds, banks and shores, as lie opposite, and adjoining the several counties of this State, shall form parts of said several counties, respectively.

*Mingo county created by an act of 1895.

Powers of Government in Citizens.

2. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

Requisites of Citizenship.

3. All persons residing in this State, born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be citizens of this State.

Equal Representation.

4. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government, and, in all apportionments of representation, equality of numbers of those entitled thereto, shall as far as practicable, be preserved.

Provisions Regarding Property.

5. No distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens, as to the acquisition, tenure, disposition or descent of property.

Treason, What Constitutes—Penalty.

6. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished, according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one, or more of the penalties, of death, imprisonment or fine, as may be prescribed by law.

"Montani Semper Liberi."—State Seal.

7. The present seal of the State with its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi," shall be the great seal of the State of West Virginia, and shall be kept by the Secretary of State, to be used by him officially, as directed by law.

Writs, Commissions, Official Bonds—Indictments.

8. Writs, grants and commissions, issued under the authority of this State shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to the State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

ARTICLE III.

Bill of Rights.

1. All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent right, of which when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or dives their posterity, namely. the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

Magistrates Servants of People.

2. All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

Rights Reserved to People.

3. Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community. Of all its various forms that is the best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community has an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such a manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

4. The privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony or other crime not cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainer, *ex-post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

Excessive Bail not Required.

5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offense. No person shall be transported out of, or forced to leave the State for any offense committed within the same; nor shall any person, in any criminal case, be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

Unreasonable Search and Seizures Prohibited.

6. The right of citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized.

Freedom of Speech and Press Guaranteed.

7. No law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, shall be passed; but the Legislature may by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel, and defamation of character, and for the recovery in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel, or defamation.

Relating to Civil Suits for Libel.

8. In prosecutions, and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous, is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

Private Property, How Taken.

9. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation; nor shall the same be taken by any company, incorporated for the purpose of internal improvements, until just compensation shall have been paid or secured to be paid, to the owner; and when private property shall be taken, or damaged, for public use, or for the use of such corporations, the compensation to the owner shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by general law: *provided*, that when required by either of the parties, such compensation shall be ascertained by an impartial jury of twelve freeholders.

Safeguards for Life, Liberty and Property.

10. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and the judgment of his peers.

Political Tests Condemned.

11. Political tests requiring persons, as a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, to purge themselves by their own oaths, of past alleged offenses, are repugnant to the principles of free government, and are cruel and oppressive. No religious or political test oath shall be required as a pre-requisite or qualification to vote, serve as a juror, sue, plead, appeal, or pursue any profession or employment. Nor shall any person be deprived by law, of any right, or privilege, because of any act done prior to the passage of such law.

Military Subordinate to Civil Power.

12. Standing armies in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Right of Jury Trial.

13. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars exclusive of interest and costs, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved; and in such suit before a justice a jury may consist of six persons. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of the common law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of March 7, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 182, and adopted at the next election.)

Trial of Crimes—Provisions in Interest of Accused.

14. Trial of crimes, and of misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by a jury of twelve men, public, without unreasonable delay, and in the county where the alleged offense was committed, unless upon petition of the accused, and for good cause shown, it is removed to some other county. In all such trials, the accused shall be fully and plainly informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel, and a reasonable time to prepare for his defence; and there shall be awarded to him conpulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

Religious Freedom Guaranteed.

15. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief, but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion; and the same shall, in no wise, affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities; and the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this State, to levy on themselves, or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry, but ut shall be left free for every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support, such private contract as he shall please.

Right of Public Assembly Held Inviolate.

16. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, or to apply for redress of grievances, shall be held inviolate.

Courts Open to All—Justice Administered Speedily.

17. The courts of this state shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him, in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

Conviction Not to Work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture.

18. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Hereditary Emoluments, Etc., Provided Against.

19. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

Preservation of Free Government.

20. Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurfence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE IV.

Elections and Officers.

1. The male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

Mode of Voting by Ballot.

2. In all elections by the people, the mode of voting shall be by ballot; but the voter shall be left free to vote by either open, sealed or secret ballot, as he may elect.

Voter not Subject to Arrest on Civil Process.

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be compelled to attend any court, or judicial proceeding, as suitor, juror or witness; or to work upon the public roads; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

Persons Entitled to Hold Office—Age Requirements.

4. No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or municipal office; but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service; and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or be citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

Oath or Affirmation to Support the Constitution.

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, before proceeding to exercise the authority, or discharge the duties thereof, shall make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office to the best of his skill and judgment, and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification, unless herein otherwise provided.

Provision for Removal of Officials.

6. All officers elected or appointed under this Constitution, may, unless in cases herein otherwise provided for, be removed from office, for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or immorality, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws, and unless so removed they shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected, or appointed and qualified.

General Elections, When Held—Terms of Officials.

7. The general elections of State and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, until otherwise provided by law The terms of such officers not elected, or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin, on the first day of January; and of the members of the Legislature, on the first day of December next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. When vacancies occur prior to any general election, they shall be filled by appointments, in such manner as may be prescribed herein, or by general law, which appointments shall expire at such time after the next general election as the person so elected to fill such vacancy shall be qualified.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 21, 1883, Acts 1883, p. 137, and adopted at the next election.)

Further Provisions Regarding State's Officers and Agents.

8. The legislature, in cases not provided for in this Constitution, shall prescribe, by general laws, the terms of office, powers, duties and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed and removed.

Impeachment of Officials.

9. Any officer of the State may be impeached for mal-administration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or if from any cause it be improper for him to act, then any other judge of that court, to be designated by it, shall preside; and the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the Legislature, for the trial of impeachments.

Fighting of Duels Prohibited.

10. Any citizen of this State, who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in, or out of the State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second or knowingly aid, or assist in such duel, shall, ever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

Safeguards for Ballots.

11. The Legislature shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections; and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder or violence at the polls, and corruption or fraud in voting, counting the vote, ascertaining and declaring the result, or fraud in any manner, upon the ballot.

Registration Laws Provided For.

12. The Legislature shall enact proper laws for the registration of all qualified voters in this State.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 22, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 472, and adopted at the next election.)

ARTICLE V.

Division of Powers.

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to the Legislature.

ARTICLE VI.

Legislature.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The style of their Acts shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia."

Composition of Senate and House of Delegates.

2. The *Senate shall be composed of twenty-four, and the House of Delegates of sixty-five members subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Senators and Delegates—Terms of Office.

3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Delegates for the term of two years. The Senators first elected, shall divide themselves into two classes, one Senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes, the first to be designated by lot in such manner as the Senate may determine, shall hold their seats for two years; and the second for four years, so that after the first election, one-half of the Senators shall be elected biennially.

Division of State into Senatorial Districts.

4. For the election of Senators, the State shall be divided into *twelve Senatorial Districts, which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall elect two Senators, but where the district is composed of more than one county, both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be compact, formed of contiguous

territory, bounded by county lines, and, as nearly as practicable, equal in population, to be ascertained by the census of the United States. After every such census, the Legislature shall alter the Senatorial Districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the foregoing provision.

(*There are now fifteen senatorial districts, as provided by Acts 1901. Ch. 101.)

Senatorial Districts Designated.

5. Until the Senatorial †Districts shall be altered by the Legislature as herein prescribed, the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio shall constitute the first Senatorial District; Marshall, Wetzel and Marion, the second; Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer and Calhoun, the third, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood and Wirt, the fourth; Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane, the fifth, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton and Webster, the sixth; Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer, the seventh; Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas, Fayette and Raleigh, the eighth; Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor and Tucker, the ninth; Preston and Monongalia, the tenth; Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, the eleventh; Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson, the twelfth.

(†By the provisions of the reapportionment act of 1901. [Acts 1901, ch. 10], the number of senatorial districts was increased to fifteen, and the counties constituting each district changed.)

Provision for Delegate Representation.

6. For the election of Delegates, every county containing a population of not less than three-fifths of the ratio of representation for the House of Delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a ‡Delegate District.

(‡By the provisions of the Acts of 1901, ch. 10, the House of Delegates consists of eighty-six members, each county having at least one member. After the general election of 1916, the House of Delegates consists of ninety-four members, each county having at least one member. See Ch. 30, p. 270, Acts 1915, Regular Session.)

After Census, Delegate Apportionment.

7. After every census the Delegates shall be apportioned as follows: The ratio of representation for the House of Delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division. Dividing the population of every Delegate District, and of every county not included in a Delegate District, by the ratio thus ascertained, there shall be assigned to each a number of Delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division. excluding the fractional remainder. The additional Delegates necessary to make up the number of which the House is to consist, shall then be assigned to those Delegate Districts, and counties not included in a Delegate District, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented, but every Delegate District and county not included in a Delegate District shall be entitled to at least one Delegate.

Designation of Delegate Districts.

8. Until a new apportionment shall be declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first Delegate District, and elect three Delegates; Ritchie and Calhoun the second, and elect two Delegates; Barbour, Harrison and Taylor the third, and elect one Delegate; Randolph and Tucker the fourth, and elect one Delegate; Nicholas, Clay and Webster the fifth, and elect one Delegate; McDowell and Wyoming the sixth, and elect one Delegate.

Further Apportionment.

9. Until a new apportionment shall be declared the apportionment of Delegates to the counties not included in Delegate Districts, and to Barbour, Harrison and Taylor counties, embraced in such Districts, shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, Mineral, Morgan, Grant, Hardy, Lincoln, Pendleton, Putnam, Roane, Gilmer, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Pocahontas, Summers and Raleigh counties, one delegate each.

To Berkeley, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia and Preston counties, two Delegates each.

To Kanawha county, three Delegates.

To Ohio county, four Delegates.

Arrangement of Senatorial and Delegate Districts.

10. The arrangement of the Senatorial and Delegate Districts, and apportionment of Delegates, shall hereafter be declared by law, as soon as possible after each succeeding census, taken by authority of the United States. When so declared they shall apply to the first general election for members of the Legislature, to be thereafter held, and shall continue in force unchanged, until such Districts shall be altered, and Delegates apportioned, under the succeeding census.

Additional Territory May be Admitted Into State.

11. Additional territory may be admitted into, and become part of this State, with the consent of the Legislature and a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting on the question. And in such case provision shall be made by law for the representation thereof in the Senate and House of Delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this Constitution. And the number of members of which each house of the Legislature is to consist, shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

Senators and Delegates Required to be Residents of Districts.

12. No person shall be a Senator or Delegate who has not for one year next preceding his election, been a resident within the District or county from which he is elected; and if a Senator or Delegate remove from the District or county for which he was elected, his seat shall be thereby vacated.

Eligibility to Seat in Legislature.

13. No person holding a lucrative office under this State, the United States, or any foreign government; no member of Congress; no person who is a salaried officer of any railroad company, or who is sheriff, constable, or clerk of any court of record, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

Bribery Conviction Forfeits Eligibility.

14. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person who may have collected or been entrusted with public money, whether state, county, township, district, or other municipal organization, shall be eligible to the Legislature, or to any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

Senators and Delegates Not to Hold Civil Office for Profit.

15. No Senator or Delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be elected or appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices to be filled by election by the people. Nor shall any member of the Legislature be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Oath of Senators and Delegates.

16. Members of the Legislature, before they enter upon their duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Delegate) according to the best of my ability;" and they shall also take this further oath, to-wit: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as Senator (or Delegate), or any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any act I may do or perform as Senator (or Delegate)." These oaths shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of a Circuit Court, or by any other person authorized by law to administer an oath; and the Secretary of State shall record and file said oaths subscribed by each member; and no other oath or declaration shall be required as a qualification. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his seat; and any member who shall be convicted of having violated the oath last above required to be taken, shall forfeit his seat and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit and trust in this State.

Members of Legislature Privileged From Civil Arrest.

17. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same; and for words spoken in debate, or any report, motion or proposition made in either house, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

Time of Assembly of Legislature.

18. The Legislature shall assemble at the seat of Government, biennially and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor. The first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall commence on the third Tuesday of November, 1872, and the regular biennial session of the Legislature shall commence on the second Wednesday of January, 1875, and every two years thereafter, on the same day.

Convening of Legislature by Governor.

19. The Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene it, on application in writing, of three-fifths of the members elected to each house.

Seat of Government.

20. The seat of Government shall be at Charleston, until otherwise provided by law.

Provision for Assembling of Legislature Other Than at the Seat of Government.

21. The Governor may convene the Legislature at another place, when, in his opinion, it can not safely assemble at the seat of Government, and the Legislature may, when in session, adjourn to some other place, when in its opinion, the public safety or welfare, or the safety of the members, or their health shall require it.

Length of Legislative Session.

22. No session of the Legislature, after the first shall continue longer than forty-five days without the concurrence of two thirds of the members elected to each House.

Concerning Adjournment.

23. Neither House shall, during the session, adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn, to any other place than that in which the Legislature is sitting.

Rules Governing Legislative Proceedings.

A majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, shall constitute a quorum. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, as each House may provide. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. The Senate shall choose, from its own body, a President; and the House of Delegates, from its own body, a Speaker. Each House shall appoint its own officers, and remove them at pleasure. The oldest Delegate present shall call the House to order, at the opening of each new House of Delegates, and preside over it until the Speaker thereof shall have been chosen, and have taken his seat. The oldest member of the Senate present at the commencement of each regular session thereof, shall call the Senate to order, and preside over the same until a President of the Senate shall have been chosen and have taken his seat.

Authority to Punish Members.

25. Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.

Provisions for Undisturbed Transaction of Business

26. Each House shall have power to provide for its own safety, and the undisturbed transactions of its business, and may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its proceedings, or of its officers in the discharge of his duties, or for any assault, threat or abuse of a member, for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offense, by the ordinary course of law.

Accounting for State Monies.

27. Laws shall be enacted and enforced, by suitable provisions and penalties requiring sheriffs, and all other officers, whether State, county, district or municipal, who shall collect or receive, or whose official duty it is or shall be, to collect, receive, hold or pay out any money belonging to, or which is, or shall be, for the use of the State or of any county, district, or municipal corporation, to make annual account and settlement therefor. Such settlement, when made, shall be subject to exceptions, and take such direction, and have only such force and effect, as may be provided by law; but in all cases, such settlement shall be recorded, and be open to the examination of the people at such convenient place or places as may be appointed by law.

Origination of Bills.

28. Bills and resolutions may orignate in either House, but may be passed, amended or rejected by the other.

Requirement for Reading of Bills.

29. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read, on three different days, in each House, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with; *Provided*, in all cases, that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read in each House.

Acts to Embrace but One Object—Time of Effect.

30. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any object shall be embraced in an act which is not so expressed, the act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed, and no law shall be revived, or amended, by reference to its title only; but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at large, in the new act. And no act of the Legislature, except such as may be passed at the first session under this Constitution, shall take effect until the expiration of ninety days after its passage, unless the Legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, otherwise direct.

How Bills May Be Amended.

31. When a bill or joint resolution passed by one House, shall be amended by the other, the question on agreeing to the bill, or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on, by yeas and nays, in the House by which it was originally passed, and the result entered upon its journals; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to such House shall be necessary.

"Majority" Defined.

32. Whenever the words, "a majority of the members elected to either House of the Legislature," or words of like import, are used in this Constitution, they shall be construed to mean a majority of the whole number of members to which each House is, at the time, entitled, under the apportionment of representation, established by the provisions of this Constitution.

Compensation of Members.

33. The members of the Legislature shall each receive for their services the sum of four dollars per day and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate, shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either House for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever.

Distribution of Laws and Journals Provided For—Contracts for Printing.

34. The Legislature shall provide by law that the fuel, stationery and printing paper, furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals; and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, bidding under a maximum price to be fixed by the Legislature; and no member or officer thereof or officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract, but all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and in case of his disapproval of any such contract, there shall be a reletting of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

State Not to be Made Defendant in Any Court.

35. The State of West Virginia shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

Lotteries Prohibited.

36. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

Term of Office Not to be Extended After Election.

37. No law shall be passed after the election of any public officer, which shall operate to extend the term of his office.

Salaries of Officials Cannot be Increased During Official Term.

38. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract made; nor shall any Legislature authorize the payment of any claim or part thereof, hereafter created against the State, under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements shall be null and void. Nor shall the salary of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office, nor shall any such officer, or his or their sureties be released from any debt or liability due the State; *Provided*, The Legislature may make appropriations for expenditures hereafter incurred in suppressing insurrection, or repelling invasion.

Local Laws Not to be Passed in Enumerated Cases.

30. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say for:

Granting divorces;

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating or changing county or district affairs;

Providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town or village containing a population of less than two thousand;

Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries;

The opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale and mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or others under disability;

Chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Changing the laws of descent;

Regulating the rates of interest;

Authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes;

Releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands.

The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the foregoing and all other cases for which provision can be made; and in no case shall a special act be passed, where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction and are competent to give the relief asked for.

Limiting Powers of Court or Judge.

40. The Legislature shall not confer upon any court, or judge, the power of appointment to office, further than the same is herein provided for.

Each House to Keep Journal of Proceedings.

41. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time, and all bills and joint resolutions shall be described therein, as well by their title as their number, and the ayes and nays on any question, if called for by one-tenth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

Appropriation Bills to be Specific.

42. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries for the officers of the Government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

Board of Court of Registration of Voters Prohibited.

43. The Legislature shall never authorize or establish any board or court of registration of voters.

Election of Legislative County and Municipal Officers.

44. In all elections to office which may hereafter take place in the Legislature, or in any county, or municipal body, the vote shall be *viva voce*, and be entered on its journals.

Bribery and Attempt to Bribe—Punishment.

45. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide, by law, for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary, of any person, who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any executive or judicial officer of this State, or any member of the Legislature in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties; and also to provide by law for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary of any of said officers, or any member of the Legislature, who shall demand, or receive, from any corporation, company or person, any money, testimonial, or other valuable thing, for the performance of his official or public duties, or for refusing or failing to perform the same, or for any vote or influence a member of the Legislature may give or withhold as such member, and also to provide by law for compelling any person, so bribing or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons, who may have committed any of said offences; *Provided*, That any person so compelled to testify, shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty, and concerning which he is compelled to testify; and any person convicted of any of the offences specified in this section shall, as a part of the punishment thereof, be forever disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this State.

Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Prohibited—Exceptions.

46. On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this State; provided, however, that the manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

(This section, prior to its amendment, read as follows: "Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State." The amendment as above set forth was proposed by joint resolution of February 9, 1911, Acts 1911, p. 289. [see also Acts 1911, ch. 15), and was adopted at the general election of 1912. Chapter 32-A, Hogg's Code of 1913, was enacted pursuant to this section, as amended.)

Incorporation of Religious Denominations Prohibited.

47. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, and for the sale and transfer thereof, so that it shall be held, used, or transferred for the purpose of such church or religious denomination.

Homestead Exemptions.

48. Any husband or parent, residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars and personal property to the value of two hundred dollars, exempt from forced sale subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That such homestead exemption shall in no wise affect debts or liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *and provided further*, That no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes due thereon, or for the payment of purchase money due upon said property, or for debts contracted for the erection of improvements thereon.

Property of Married Women.

49. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the property of married women from the debts, liabilities and control of their husbands.

Plan of Proportional Representation.

50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in 1876, or at any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding such election, rearrange the Senatorial Districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

ARTICLE VII.

Executive Department.

1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, who shall be *ex-officio*, Reporter of the Court of Appeals. Their terms of office, respectively, shall be four years, and shall commence on the fourth day of March, next after their election. They shall, except the Attorney-General, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep there the public records, books and papers pertaining to their respective offices and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Election.

2. An election for governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, shall be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

Certification of Election Returns—Contests.

3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of delegates, who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to business, open and publish the same, in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, which shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of delegates. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices, shall be declared duly elected thereto; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined by both houses of the Legislature by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

Eligibility.

4. None of the executive officers mentioned in this article shall hold any other office during the term of his service. The Governor shall not be eligible to said office for the four years next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

Chief Executive—Powers.

5. The chief executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed

Governor's Message.

6. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session give to the Legislature information by message of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures ashe shall deem expedient. He shall accompany his message with a statement of all money received and paid out by him, from any funds, subject to his order with vouchers therefor; and at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required by taxation for all purposes.

Extraordinary Legislative Sessions.

7. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene at his own instance, the Legislature; but when so convened it shall enter upon no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was called together.

Governor to Nominate Certain Officers.

8. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officers shall be appointed or elected by the Legislature.

Recess Vacancies—How Filled.

9. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall, by appointment, fill such vacancy, until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination for such office, and the person so nominated, when confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office, during the same session unless at the request of the Senate; nor shall such person be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

Governor's Power of Removal.

10. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

Executive May Remit Fines and Forfeitures.

11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment and, except where the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the Legislature at each session the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons therefor.

Governor Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces.

12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

Official Bond of State Officers.

13. When any State officer has executed his official bond, the Governor shall, for such causes and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, require of such officer reasonable additional security; and if the security is not given as required his office shall be declared vacant, in such manner as may be provided by law.

How Bills Become Laws.

14. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected to that House, agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to that House it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case, it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after such adjournment, or become a law.

Respecting Appropriation of Monies.

15. Every bill passed by the legislature making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapproves the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval with his reasons therefor to the House in which the bill originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so

disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed by a majority of each House according to the rule and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills.

Vacancy in Governorship, How Filled.

16. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as Governor one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill the vacancy.

Vacancies in Other Executive Departments.

17. If the office of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, state superintendent of free schools or attorney general, shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The subordinate officers of the executive department and the officers of all public institutions of the State shall keep an account of all moneys received or disbursed by them, respectively, from all sources, and for every service performed, and make a semi-annual report thereof to the Governor under oath or affirmation; and any officer who shall wilfully make a false report shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

Executive Heads to Make Reports.

18. The subordinate officers of the Executive Department and the officers of all the public institutions of the State, shall at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such report to the Legislature and the Governor, may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of his department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the respective offices.

Salaries of Officials.

Sec. 19. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law; which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in offices at the adoption of this amendment, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law, for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 13, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

ARTICLE VIII.

Judicial Department.

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in circuit courts and the judges thereof, in such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized and in justices of the peace.

(The amendment of this entire article was proposed by joint resolution of March 6, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 175, and adopted at the next election.)

Supreme Court of Appeals.

2. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of *four judges, any three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be elected by the voters of the State and hold their office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this constitution, except that the judges in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of their present term of office.

(*The supreme court of appeals consists of five judges by the provisions of the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution, and Acts 1903, ch. 19, amending and re-enacting section 1 of chapter 113.)

Scope of Jurisdiction.

3. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costsr is of greater value or amount than one hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator, or concerning a mill, roadway, ferry or landing; or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also, in cases of *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus mandamus*, *certiorari* and prohibition, and in cases involving freedom or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and where a conviction has been had in any inferior court, and been affirmed in a circuit court, and in cases relating to the public revenue, the right of appeal shall belong to the State as well as the defendant, and such other appellate jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, as may be prescribed by law.

Binding Authority of Decisions.

4. No decision rendered by the supreme court of appeals shall be considered as binding authority upon any of the inferior courts of this State, except in the particular case decided, unless such decision is concurred in by at least three judges of said court.

Reversal or Affirmance of Judgments.

5. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided; and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case, and it shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in such case concurred in by three of the judges thereof, which shall be prefixed to the published report of the case.

Writ of Error, Supersedeas and Appeal.

6. A writ of error, supersedeas, or appeal shall be allowed only by the supreme court of appeals, or a judge thereof, upon a petition assigning error in the judgment or proceedings of the inferior court and then only after said court or judge shall have examined and considered the record and assignment of errors, and is satisfied that there is error in the same, or that it presents a point proper for the consideration of the supreme court of appeals.

Provision for Filling Supreme Court Vacancies.

7. If from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the supreme court of appeals the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election for the residue of the term, and in the meantime he shall fill such vacancy by appointment until a judge is elected and qualified. But if the unexpired term be less than two years the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.

Officers of Supreme Court.

8. The officers of the supreme court of appeals, except the reporter, shall be appointed by the court, or in vacation by the judges thereof, with the power of removal; their duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

Terms of Supreme Court.

9. There shall be at least two terms of the supreme court of appeals held annually at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

Circuit Courts.

10. The state shall be divided into *thirteen circuits. For the circuit hereinafter called the first, two judges shall be elected, and for each of the other circuits one judge shall be elected by the voters thereof. Each of the judges so elected shall hold his office for the term of eight years unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. The judges of the circuit courts in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of the term for which they have been elected in the circuits in which they may respectively reside, unless sooner removed as aforesaid. A vacancy in the office of a judge of the circuit court shall be filled in the same manner as is provided for in the case of a vacancy in the office of a judge of the supreme court of appeals. During his continuance in office the judge of a circuit court shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The business of the first circuit may be apportioned between the judges

thereof, and such judges may hold courts in the same county or in different counties within the circuit at the same time or at different times as may be prescribed by law.

(*Now twenty-three. See Acts 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57. Hogg's Code of 1913, chapter 112-A.)

Terms of Circuit Court.

11. A circuit court shall be held in every county in the State at least three times in each year, and provisions may be made by law for holding special terms of said court. A judge of any circuit may hold the courts in another circuit.

Circuit Court Jurisdiction.

12. The circuit court shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals, by *mandamus*, *prohibition* and *certiorari*. They shall, except in cases confined exclusively by this constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds fifty dollars; of all cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and prohibition; and of all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error or *supersedeas* may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate or concurrent, as is or may be prescribed by law.

Division of State Into Circuits.

13. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into the following †circuits: The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Monongalia, Marion, and Harrison, the second; the counties of Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Randolph, the third; the counties of Wetzel, Tyler, Ritchie and Doddridge, the fourth; the counties of Wood, Wirt and Pleasants, the fifth; the counties of Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun, the sixth; the counties of Putnam, Kanawha and Mason, the seventh; the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, the eighth; the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming and Boone, the ninth; the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette and Pocahontas, the tenth; the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, the eleventh; the counties of Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and Pendleton, the twelfth; the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan, the thirteenth.

(†Acts of 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57, prescribe the number of circuits in the State. See, also, Hogg's Code of 1913, ch. 112-A.)

Re-arrangement of State Into Circuits.

14. The Legislature may re-arrange the circuits herein provided for at any session thereof, next preceding any general election of the judges of said circuits, and after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, may, at any such session, increase or diminish the number thereof.

15. The Legislature shall provide by law for holding regular and special terms of the circuit courts, where from any cause the judge shall fail to attend, or, if in attendance, cannot properly preside.

Provision for Special Court Terms.

16. All judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. The *salary of a judge of the supreme court of appeals shall be two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that of a judge of the circuit court shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; and each shall receive the same mileage as members of the Legislature; *Provided*, that Ohio county may pay an additional sum per annum to the judges of the circuit court thereof; but such allowance shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of the judges to whom it may have been made. No judge, during his term of office, shall practice the profession of law or hold any other office, appointment or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office. Nor shall he during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

(*The salaries of the judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the judges of the circuit courts are fixed by section 288, Hogg's Code of 1913. See also the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.)

General Provisions.

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the Legislature, when from age, disease, mental or bodily infirmity or intemperance, they are incapable of discharging the duties of their office. But two-thirds of all the members elected to each House must con-

cur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered upon the journal of each house. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which action is proposed to be taken therein.

How Judges May be Removed.

18. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, whose term of office shall be six years; his duties and compensation and the manner of removing him from office shall be prescribed by law, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the circuit court or the judge thereof in vacation shall fill the same by appointment until the next general election. In case in respect to which the clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the said court shall appoint a clerk to act therein. The clerks of said courts in office when this article takes effect, shall remain therein for the term for which they were elected, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

19. The Legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any county, incorporated city, town or village, with the right of appeal to the circuit court, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law; and all courts of limited jurisdiction heretofore established in any county, incorporated city, town or village, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. The municipal court of Wheeling shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law, and said court and the judge thereof, shall exercise the powers and jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon them; and appeals in civil cases from said court shall lie directly in the supreme court of appeals.

Regarding Participation in Civil War.

20. No citizen of this State who aided or participated in the late war between the government of the United States and a part of the people thereof, on either side, shall be liable in any proceeding, civil or criminal; nor shall his property be seized or sold under final process issued upon judgments or decrees heretofore rendered, or otherwise, because of any act done in accordance with the usage of civilized warfare in the prosecution of said war. The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for giving full force and effect to this section.

Parts of Common Law Effective.

21. Such parts of the common law, and of the laws of this State as are in force when this article goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of the state until altered or repealed by the Legislature. All civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the former circuits of the State, shall remain and be proceeded in before the circuit courts of the counties in which they were pending.

County Courts.

22. There shall be in each county of the State a county court, composed of three commissioners, and two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall hold four regular sessions in each year, and at such times as may be fixed upon and entered of record by the said court. Provisions may be made by law for holding special sessions of said court.

Terms of Office of County Commissioner.

23. The commissioners shall be elected by the voters of the county, and hold their office for the term of six years, except at the first meeting of said commissioners they shall designate by lot, or otherwise, in such manner as they may determine, one of their number, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, so that one shall be elected every two years. But no two of said commissioners shall be elected from the same magisterial district. And if two or more persons residing in the same district shall receive the greater number of votes cast at any election, then only the one of such persons receiving the highest number shall be declared elected, and the person living in another district who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Said commissioners shall annually elect one of their number as president, and each shall receive two dollars per day for his services, in court, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Authority of County Courts—Clerks.

24. The county courts, through their clerks, shall have the custody of all deeds and other papers presented for record in their counties, and the same shall be preserved therein, or otherwise disposed of, as now is or may be prescribed by law. They shall have jurisdiction in all matters of

probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators, and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices. They shall also, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal and police and fiscal affairs of their counties, including the establishment and regulation of roads, ways, bridges, public landings, ferries and mills, with authority to ay and disburse the county levies; *Provided*, That no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any incorporated city, town or village, shall be granted without the consent of the municipal authorities thereof, first had and obtained. They shall, in all cases of contest, judge of the election, qualification and returns of their own members, and of all county and district officers, subject to such regulations, by appeal or otherwise, as may be prescribed by law. Such courts may exercise such other powers, and perform such other duties, not of a judicial nature, as may be prescribed by law. And provisions may be made, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, for the probate of wills and for the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees and curators during the recess of the regular sessions of the county court. Such tribunals as have been heretofore established by the Legislature under and by virtue of the thirty-fourth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two for police and fiscal purposes, shall, until otherwise provided by law, remain and continue as at present constituted in the counties in which they have been respectively established, and shall be and act as to police and fiscal matters in lieu of the county court created by this article until otherwise provided by law. And, until otherwise provided by law, such clerk as is mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this article, shall exercise any powers and discharge any duties heretofore conferred on, or required of, any court or tribunal established for judicial purposes under the said article and section of the constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, or the clerk of such court or tribunal respectively, respecting the recording and preservation of deeds and other papers presented for record, matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices.

Relating to Actions, Suits and Other Proceedings.

25. All actions, suits and proceedings not embraced in the next preceding section, pending in a county court when this article takes effect, together with the records and papers pertaining thereto, as well as all records and papers pertaining to such actions, suits and proceedings, as have already been disposed of by said courts, shall be transmitted to and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which office all process outstanding at the time this article goes into operation shall be returned; and said clerk shall have the same power and shall perform the same duties in relation to such records, papers and proceedings as were vested in and required of the county court on the day before this article shall take effect. All such actions, suits and proceedings so pending as aforesaid, shall be docketed, proceeded in, tried, heard and determined in all respects by the circuit court, as if such suits and proceedings had originated in said court.

Clerk of County Court—Term of Office.

26. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the county court, whose term of office shall be six years. His duties and compensation and the manner of his removal shall be prescribed by law. But the clerks of said courts, now in office, shall remain therein for the term for which they have been elected, unless sooner removed therefrom, in the manner prescribed by law.

Districting of County.

27. Each county shall be laid off into districts, not less than three nor more than ten in number, and as nearly equal as may be in territory and population. There shall be elected in each district containing a population not exceeding twelve hundred, one justice of the peace, and if the population exceeds that number, two justices shall be elected therein. Every justice shall reside in the district for which he was elected and hold his office for the term, of four years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law. The districts as they now exist shall remain till changed by the county court.

Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

28. The civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed three hundred dollars. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend throughout their county; they shall be conservators of the peace and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases as may be prescribed by law. And justices of the peace shall have authority to take the acknowledgement of deeds and other writings, administer oaths, and take and certify depositions. And the Legislature

may give to justices such additional civil jurisdiction and powers within their respective counties as may be deemed expedient, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by general law, except that in suits to recover money or damages their jurisdiction and powers shall in no case exceed three hundred dollars. Appeals shall be allowed from judgments of justices of the peace in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Reformation of County Court Provided For.

29. The Legislature shall, upon the application of any county, reform, alter or modify the county court established by this article in such county, and in lieu thereof, with the assent of a majority of the voters of such county voting at an election, create another tribunal for the transaction of the business required to be performed by the county court created by this article; and in such case all the provisions of this article in relation to the county court shall be applicable to the tribunal established in lieu of said court. And when such tribunal has been established it shall continue to act in lieu of the county court until otherwise provided by law.

Incompatible Offices.

30. The office of commissioner and justice of the peace shall be deemed incompatible. Vacancies in the office of commissioner, clerk of the county court and justices of the peace shall be filled by the county court of the county until the next general election.

ARTICLE IX.

County Organization.

1. The voters of each county shall elect a surveyor of lands, a prosecuting attorney, a sheriff, and one and not more than two assessors, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years.

Constables, Coroners and Overseers of the Poor.

2. There shall also be elected in each district of the county, by the voters thereof, one constable, and if the population of any district shall exceed twelve hundred, an additional constable, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose powers as such shall extend throughout their county. The assessor shall, with the advice and consent of the county court have the power to appoint one or more assistants. Coroners, overseers of the poor and surveyors of roads shall be appointed by the county court. The foregoing officers, except the prosecuting attorneys, shall reside in the county and district for which they shall be respectively elected.

Sheriffs—Consecutive Terms Prohibited.

3. The same person shall not be elected sheriff for two consecutive full terms; nor shall any person who acted as his deputy be elected successor to such sheriff, nor shall any sheriff act as deputy of his successor; nor shall he during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any other office. The retiring sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands, at the expiration of his term; for which purpose his commission and official bond shall remain in force. The duties of the office of sheriff shall be performed by him in person, or under his superintendence.

Malfeasance and Misfeasance in Office.

4. The presidents of the county courts, the justices of the peace, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the circuit and of the county courts, and all other county officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfeasance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty, and upon conviction thereof their offices shall become vacant.

Commissioning of Officers Not Otherwise Provided For.

5. The Legislature shall provide for commissioning such of the officers herein mentioned, as it may deem proper, not provided for in this Constitution, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Compensation—Deputies.

6. It shall further provide for the compensation, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and may provide for the appointment of their deputies and assistants by general law.

Conservators of the Peace.

7. The president of the county court and every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

Formation of New Counties.

8. No new county shall hereafter be formed in this State with an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor with a population of less than six thousand; nor shall any county, from which a new county, or part thereof, shall be taken, be reduced in area below four hundred square miles, nor in population below six thousand. Nor shall a new county be formed without the consent of a majority of the voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed new county, and voting on the question.

ARTICLE X.

Taxation and Finance.

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; all cemeteries and public property may, by law, be exempted from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to tax, by uniform and equal laws, all privileges and franchises of persons and corporations.

Capitation Tax.

2. The Legislature shall levy on annual capitation tax of one dollar upon each male inhabitant of the State who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be annually appropriated to the support of free schools. Persons afflicted with bodily infirmity may be exempted from this tax.

Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies.

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on a warrant issued thereon by the Auditor; nor shall any money or fund be taken for any other purpose than that for which it has been or may be appropriated, or provided. A complete and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be published annually.

Limitation of Contraction of State Debt.

4. No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; but the payment of any liability other than that or the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years.

Power of Taxation.

5. The power of taxation of the Legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, the support of free schools, and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficiency in the revenue shall exist in any year, it shall, at the regular session thereof held next after the deficiency occurs levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to meet such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

Credit of State Not to be Granted in Certain Cases.

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company or association in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

Duties of County Authorities in Assessing Taxes.

7. County authorities shall never assess taxes, in any one year, the aggregate of which shall exceed ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars valuation; except for the support of free schools; payment of indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and for the payment of any indebtedness with the interest thereon, created under the succeeding section, unless such assessment, with all questions involving the increase of such aggregate shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the county, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against it.

Bonded Indebtedness of Counties.

8. No county, city, school district, or municipal corporation, except in cases where such corporations have already authorized their bonds to be issued, shall hereafter be allowed to become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; nor without, at the same time, providing for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay, annually, the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof, within, and not exceeding thirty-four years; *Provided*, That no debt shall be contracted under this section, unless all questions connected with the same shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against the same.

Corporate Taxes to be Uniform.

9. The Legislature may, by law, authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, for corporate purposes, to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the authority imposing the same.

ARTICLE XI.

Corporations.

1. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, by general laws, uniform as to the class to which they relate, but no corporation shall be created by special law; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the Legislature from providing by special laws for the connection, by canal, of the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio river by the line of the James river, Greenbrier, New River and Great Kanawha.

Corporate Liability for Indebtedness.

2. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies, except banks and banking institutions, created by laws of this State, shall be liable for the indebtedness of such corporations to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

Exclusive Privileges Prohibited.

3. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within two years from the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the execution of any *bona fide* contract heretofore lawfully made in relation to any existing charter or grant in this State.

Rights of Stockholders.

4. The Legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

Street Railways.

5. No law shall be passed by the Legislature, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway, proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

Banks.

6. The Legislature may provide, by general banking law, for the creation and organization of banks of issue or circulation, but the stockholders of any bank hereafter authorized by the laws of this State, whether of issue, deposit or discount, shall be personally liable to the creditors thereof over and above the amount of stock held by them respectively to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while they are such stockholders.

Railroads.

7. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall annually by their proper officers, make a report under oath, to the auditor of public accounts of this State, or some officer to be designated by law, setting forth the condition of their affairs, the operations of the year, and such other matters relating to their respective railroads as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

Rolling Stock Considered Personal Property.

8. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the Legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

Railroads Public Highways.

9. Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; and the Legislature shall, from time to time, pass laws, applicable to all railroad corporations in the State, establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and providing for the correction of abuses, the prevention of unjust discriminations between rhrough and local or way freight and passenger tariffs, and for the protection of the just rights of the public, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

Stations to be Established.

10. The Legislature shall, in the law regulating railway companies, require railroads running through, or within a half mile of a town or village containing three hundred or more inhabitants, to establish stations for the accommodation of trade and travel of said town or village.

Competing Lines—Legislative Permission.

11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad owning a parallel or competing line, or obtain the possession or control of such parallel or competing line by lease or other contract, without the permission of the Legislature.

Right of Eminent Domain.

12. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the Legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as of individuals.

ARTICLE XII.

Education.

1. The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for a thorough and efficient system of free schools.

State Superintendent of Free Schools.

2. The State Superintendent of Free Schools shall have a general supervision of free schools, and perform such other duties in relation thereto as may be prescribed by law. If in the performance of any such duty imposed upon him by the Legislature he shall incur any expenses, he shall be reimbursed therefor; *Prvided*, the amount does not exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.

County Superintendents.

3. The Legislature may provide for county superintendents and such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article and define their duties, powers and compensation.

Existing, Permanent and Invested School Fund.

4. The existing permanent and invested school fund, and all money accruing to this State from forfeited, delinquent, waste and unappropriated lands; and from lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises or bequests that may be made to this State, for the purposes of education or where the purposes of such grants, devises or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated; and any sums of money

stocks or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the proceeds of the estates of persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands; the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporations; all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "School Fund," and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, in the interest bearing securities of the United States, or of this State, or if such interest bearing securities cannot be obtained, then said "School Fund" shall be invested in such other solvent, interest bearing securities as shall be approved by the Governor, Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted the "Board of the School Fund," to manage the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to and remain a part of the capital of the "School Fund," *Provided*, That all taxes which shall be received by the State upon delinquent lands, except the taxes due to the State thereon, shall be refunded to the county or district by or for which the same were levied.

(This section is modified by the "irreducible School Fund Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.)

Support of Free Schools.

5. The Legislature shall provide for the support of free schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested "School Fund," the net proceeds of all forfeitures and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof; the State capitation tax, and by general taxation of persons and property or otherwise. It shall also provide for raising in each county or district, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein, as shall be prescribed by general laws.

School Districts.

6. The school districts into which any county is now divided shall continue until changed in pursuance of law.

Levies for School Purposes.

7. All levies that may be laid by any county or district for the purpose of free schools shall be reported to the clerk of the county court; and shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, be collected by the sheriff or other collector, who shall make annual settlement with the county court; which settlement shall be made a matter of record by the clerk thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Mixed Schools Prohibited.

8. White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

Certain Acts Prohibited.

9. No person connected with the free school system of the State, or with any educational institution of any name or grade under State control, shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book or other thing used, or to be used therein, under such penalties as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any work written, or thing invented, by such person.

Creation of Independent Free School Districts.

10. No independent free school district, or organization shall hereafter be created, except with the consent of the school district or districts out of which the same is to be created, expressed by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

Appropriations for State Normal Schools.

11. No appropriation shall hereafter be made to any State normal school, or branch thereof, except to those already established and in operation, or now chartered.

Legislature to Foster General School Improvements.

12. The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; it shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute

and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

ARTICLE XIII.

Land Titles.

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia, and from or under the constitution and laws of this State prior to the time this constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure and shall be determined by the laws in force in Virginia, prior to the formation of this State, and by the constitution and law in force in this State prior to the time this constitution goes into effect.

Land Entry Prohibited

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall hereafter be made.

Forfeited Lands.

3. All title to lands in this State heretofore forfeited, or treated as forfeited, waste and unappropriated, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either of said States at sales made for the non-payment of taxes and become irredeemable, or hereafter forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to this State, or purchased by it and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released or otherwise disposed of, vested and remaining in this State, shall be, and is hereby transferred to, and vested in any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much thereof as such person has, or shall have had actual continuous possession of, under color or claim of title for ten years and who, or those under whom he claims,shall have paid the State taxes thereon for any five years during such possession; or if there be no such person, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have title or claim to, regularly derived, mediately or immediately from, or under a grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia or this State, not forfeited, which but for the title forfeited would be valid, and who, or those under whom he claims has, or shall have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for five successive years, after the year 1865, or from the date of the grant, if it shall have issued since that year; or if there be no such person, as aforesaid, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs and devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have had claim to and actual continuous possession of, under color of title for any five successive years after the year 1865, and have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for said period.

Waste and Unappropriated Lands.

4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia, or this State, or purchased by either and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereto shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest bidder.

Former Owner's Privileges.

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the circuit court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter.

Land Books—Taxes.

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it, or part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon, and pay the same. When for any five successive years after the year 1869, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more, shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vest in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shal then be an infant, married woman, or insane person, may, until the expiration of three years after

the removal of such disability, have the land, or such interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be chargeable on the land, or interest therein for the year 1863, and every year thereafter with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years and thereby redeem the land or interest therein. *Provided*, Such right to redeem shall in no case extend beyond twenty years from the time such land was forfeited.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments.

1. No convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law, passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls shall be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a convention. And such convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall the members be elected to such convention until, at least, one month after the result of the vote shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified.

How Amendments Are Made.

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law, for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published at least three months before such election in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The Judicial Amendment.

(House Joint Resolution No. 15, Acts 1901, p. 462. Ratified in November, 1902.)

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State:

The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five judges. Those judges in office when this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until their terms shall expire, and the Legislature shall provide for the election of an additional judge of said court at the next general election whose term shall begin on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the Governor shall, as for a vacancy, appoint a judge of said court to hold office until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the circuit courts shall receive such salaries as shall be fixed by law, for those now in or those hereafter to come into office.

The Irreducible School Fund Amendment.

(House Joint Resolution No. 18, Acts 1901, p. 465. Ratified in November, 1902.)

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State:

The accumulation of the school fund provided for in section four of article twelve, of the Constitution of this State, shall cease upon the adoption of this amendment, and all money to the credit of said fund over one million of dollars, together with the interest on said fund, shall be used for the support of the free schools of this State. All money and taxes heretofore payable into the treasury under the provision of said section four, to the credit of the school fund, shall be hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general school fund for the support of the free schools of the State.

FRANK LIVELY

HENRY A. NOLTE

CHARLES RITCHIE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Prepared by HENRY S. GREEN, State Historian and Archivist, 1913-'17.

The beginnings of any general history of the people of West Virginia must reach well back into colonial days, even though we leave out of the reckoning altogether the story of those Indian tribes that claimed our hills and valleys as their hunting grounds before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and though we take no account of the mystery of the race of mound builders who are supposed to have dwelt within our borders as the prehistoric predecessors of the Indians. In a historical sketch suitable for the purposes of this manual, it is the opinion of the writer that little should be attempted except a brief outline of those political movements and events which have had a prominent part in creating the conditicns by which the West Virginians of today find themselves environed.

Those social and political movements and events which transformed the people of colonial Virginia into citizens of the United States are marked on the pages of history by certain great state papers. Likewise another series of movements and events which culminated in the dismemberment of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the creation of the state of West Virginia is recorded in a remarkable group of state papers. These great public documents, beginning with the Declaration of Independence and ending with the West Virginia constitution of 1872, with its amendments to date, contain so much that is fundamental in our history and government that they are properly included in this manual. Each one of them relates to a link in a chain of great events, as that chain has been forged into the history of the United States and of the state of West Virginia. No attempt will be made in this sketch to give a detailed chronicle of those events cr to present an adequate historical account of the honorable part played in many of them by West Virginians.

Such a work would greatly transcend the limits assigned to this article, in which it is proposed to give a brief outline of certain phases of the state's devlopment, with a somewhat more detailed account of the events and conditions of our historical yesterday and today. Naturally such a work will be largely a compilation of statements of fact which have already been made at various times and places by others.

Early Colonial Settlements.

White men began to make settlements in the eastern parts of the territory now embraced within the boundaries of West Virginia as early as the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Some of the incidents of those earliest settlements are thus related by Professor Virgil A. Lewis in a sketch prepared for a previous edition of this manual:

"In 1725 John Van Metre, an Indian trader from the Hudson river, traversed the lower Shenandoah, Upper Potomac and South Branch Valleys, but the honor of fixing the first home in the state was reserved for another. This was Morgan *ap* Morgan who, in 1727, reared his cabin on the site of the present village of Bunker Hill, in Mill Creek magisterial district in Berkeley county. He was a native of Wales who came early in life to Pennsylvania and thence removed to the Shenandoah Valley. He was soon followed by some German people from Pennsylvania,

whose ancestral home was old Mecklenberg in the Fatherland; they crossed the Potomac at the 'Old Pack Horse Ford' in 1727, and a mile above, on its southern bank, built a little village which they called New Mecklenberg. This is now Shepherdstown, the oldest town in West Virginia. In 1730, Isaac Van Metre, son of the explorer received from Governor William Gooch a grant for a large body of land chiefly in what is now Berkeley and Jefferson counties. A part of this he sold to Joist Hite, who, in 1732, brought sixteen families from York, Pennsylvania, all of whom settled in the Lower Shenandoah Valley.

The Fairfax Land Grant.

"What is known as the 'Fairfax Land Grant' was an important factor in the settlement of West Virginia. In 1861, King Charles II. granted to Lord Hopton and others what has long since been known as the 'Northern Neck of Virginia,' including all the region lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers in Virginia, and extending west of the Blue Ridge where it embraced all of the West Virginia counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, and part of Tucker. The title of this property passed from one to another until it became the property of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. He resolved to have its boundaries ascertained, and, after ten years of effort on his part, his surveyors followed up the Potomac to the first fountain of its north branch, where, on the 17th day of October, 1746, they erected the famous 'Fairfax Stone,' the first monument marking a boundary of real estate in West Virginia. Then he resolved to sell these lands in quantities to suit purchasers, and, in 1747, he sent young George Washington, and his nephew, William Fairfax, to survey and locate these lands. The boy surveyors crossed the Blue ridge; William Lindsey piloted them into the Upper Potomac wilderness; Henry Ashby and Richard Taylor were chainmen, and Robert Ashby, marker. More than three hundred tracts were surveyed and thus it was that the leader of the American armies in the Revolution and the first President of the United States, surveyed the first farms in West Virginia. Later, the 'South Branch Manor', containing 55,000 acres in Hardy county; and the 'Patterson's Creek Manor' of 10,000 acres and the 'Fairfax Manor,' both in Hampshire county, were laid out by other surveyors for Lord Fairfax.

Over the Mountains.

"In 1742, four years before the planting of the 'Fairfax Stone,' other explorers entered the southern part of the state. This year, John Peter Salley, accompanied by Charles St. Clair, John Howard, and his son Josiah Howard, left his home at the base of the Blue Ridge in Augusta county and proceeding through the Greenbrier Valley, reached New River, which the party descended to Richmond Falls; thence over the mountains to the westward of Coal River, down to its mouth; and thence descended the Great Kanawha to the Ohio, where they arrived May 6th, 1742.

"In 1749, Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell built a cabin on Marlin's Bottom, at the mouth of Knapp's creek, now in Pocahontas county and were thus the first white settlers on Greenbrier river. Here they were

found in 1751 by John Lewis and his son Andrew, who this year came over the mountains as the surveyors of the Greenbrier Land Company, which had a grant for 100,000 acres on Greenbrier river.

Christopher Gist's Explorations.

"The Ohio Company, which was to be prominent in the early settlement of West Virginia, without actual results, was formed in 1748. Its stockholders were John Hanbury, Thomas Lee, then Governor of Virginia, Arthur Dodds, Samuel Smith, James Wardrop, Capel Hanbury, Robert Dinwiddie, John Taylor, Presley Thornton, Augustus Washington, Richard Lee, Nathaniel Chapman, Jacob Giles, Thomas Cresap, John Mercer, James Scott, Robert Carter, George Mason, and the executors of the estate of Lawrence Washington. All were residents of Virginia and Maryland except the Hanburys, who were merchants of London. The King granted the Company 500,000 acres, of which 200,000 were to be largely located in the Northern Pan-Handle of West Virginia. Later, the company desired to obtain a grant for the region between the Great Kanawha and Monongahela rivers. Christopher Gist, an eminent surveyor of North Carolina was employed to make exploration of this region.

"Gist made his report and a petition went over-sea to 'the King's Most Excellent Majesty,' praying for a grant for the lands thus explored, and for permission to form a separate government in the region between the Allegheny mountains and the Ohio river. Then began years of waiting and negotiation which finally resulted in the merging of the Ohio and Walpole companies into the Grand Ohio Company, which continued its efforts to found a new government on the Ohio, until they were terminated by the Revolution. This proposed province was to have been called Vandalia; with Samuel Wharton, Governor, and the capital at the mouth of the Great Kanawha—now Point Pleasant in Mason county.

Other Early Settlements.

"Meantime, exploration and settlement continued. In the year 1750, Doctor Thomas Walker with five companions went from Virginia into the Kentucky wilderness, whence the party journeyed northward; crossed the Big Sandy river, and on the 28th of June of the last mentioned year, reached the mouth of Greenbrier. These were the first white men that traversed that part of West Virginia south of New River. In 1754, the old French and Indian War began; the next year Braddock's army was disastrously defeated on the fatal field of Monogahela. Thereafter, many West Virginia pioneers fell victims to savage barbarity, and numbers of those who escaped were for years shut up in frontier forts. But notwithstanding the storm of barbarian war, brave men pushed on into the wilderness. In 1756, Thomas Eckarly and his two brothers built cabins on Dunkard's Bottom on Cheat river, now in Preston county. Two years later, Thomas Decker and others began a settlement at the mouth of Decker's creek, on the Monongahela, where Morgantown now stands. In 1761, several families found homes on Muddy creek and elsewhere in what is now Greenbrier county. But the Indians soon broke up the Dunkard's Bottom and Decker's settlements, and in 1763 massacred the settlers on Muddy creek. In this year the French and Indian War ter-

minated with the English in possession of the Ohio Valley; and in 1764, General Boquet marched an army into the Ohio wilderness, and in the Muskingum Valley made a treaty with the Indians who there gave up their captives. Ninety of those thus delivered had been carried away from the West Virginia settlements.

Ten Years of Peace.

"There were now ten years of a nominal peace, during which the settlements were widely extended. In 1764, John and Samuel Pringle settled on Buckhannon river, now in Upshur county, and John Simpson built a cabin where Clarksburg now stands. Four years thereafter, Zackwell Morgan and others made a permanent settlement at Morgantown, now in Monogalia county. In 1769, white settlers again returned to the Greenbrier Valley, and at the same time James Clark and John Judy reared their cabins on Big Sandy Creek and thus became the pioneer settlers of Preston county. In two years, too, John Wetzel and the Siverts and Calverts found homes in the hill country about the source of Grave creek now in Marshall county. On a bright spring morning, in 1770, Ebenezer Zane stood at the mouth of Wheeling creek and looked upon the panorama of hill, island, and river spread out before him. The founder of a future city was then upon its site, and he and his brothers, Jonathan and Silas, planted the first acre of corn ever grown where the city of Wheeling now stands. While they were thus engaged, Joseph Tomlinson built his cabin on the Grave Creek flats, where Moundsville in Marshall county now stands; and a daring frontiersman of the name of Tygart found a home at the mouth of Middle Island creek now in Pleasants county. In 1772, James Booth and John Thomas became the first settlers of Marion county, they having established themselves at Booth's creek in that year. In 1773, James and Thomas Parsons came from the South Branch Valley and fixed their habitations at the Horse-shoe bend of Cheat river, now in Tucker county. The next year Leonard Morris brought his family to the present site of Marmet—old Brownstown—on the Great Kanawha river, and was thus the first permanent settler in Kanawha county.

The Dunmore War.

"The era of peace now ended; the Indians began hostilities, and the din of preparations for war was heard in the West Virginia settlements. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, crossed the Blue Ridge, mustered an army in the Lower Shenandoah Valley and marched it to the banks of the Scioto river in the Ohio wilderness. Another army was collected in the Upper Shenandoah Valley and, under General Andrew Lewis, marched by way of the Great Kanawha, and at its mouth, on the 10th day of October, 1774, defeated the warriors of the Confederated Nations of the Ohio wilderness. With Dunmore, there were men from the South Branch of the Potomac, and others from the Greenbrier Valley were with General Lewis. Fort Henry at Wheeling and Fort Randolph at the mouth of the Great Kanawha river were now built and were the most western outposts of civilization.

War of the Revolution.

"Then came the Revolution, and West Virginia pioneers were ready. The first body of troops which joined Washington at Boston from the South side of the Potomac, was Colonel Hugh Stevenson's company from Berkeley—now Jefferson—county. West Virginians served in the north and in the south in that struggle, and there are more graves of Revolutionary soldiers in West Virginia than in any other American state,—the thirteen original colonies alone excepted. The struggle for Independence ended, but the Indian wars continued until General Wayne broke the savage power at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. This forever put an end to savage warfare on the south side of the Ohio, and West Virginia pioneers were henceforth safe in their cabin homes.

"At the close of the year 1800, men were felling the forests on the hills and in the valleys of West Virginia. Homes of thrift and industry gave evidence of long years of settlement in the Eastern Pan-Handle, while from the Allegheny mountains to the Ohio, cabin homes dotted the landscape. Thirteen of the present West Virginia counties then had an existence; Wheeling, Clarksburg, Wellsburg, Parkersburg, Point Pleasant and Charleston were at that time frontier villages, and the people continued to make history."

The Beginnings of Discord.

The steady streams of pioneer migration toward the Ohio Valley that found their way through the mountain gaps and along the water courses continued to increase the population of the older settlements, to add to the total number of settlements and to extend the area of occupied lands west of the Mountains.

While these new settlements were organized as counties and subdivisions of the state of Virginia, there developed from very early days a clash of economic interests and a divergence of political ideals between the people of the eastern and western sections of the state which culminated in the sixties in the dismemberment of the Old Dominion. The earlier stages of that controversy are graphically portrayed in the following paragraphs quoted from "The Two Virginias" by Granville Davisson Hall, first secretary of state of West Virginia:

"As the population increased and spread westward great inequalities in representation grew up. Around Williamsburg, the seat of government, counties and settlements were subdivided into small precincts, to each of which two members of the House of Delegates were allowed, while no more was allotted to the larger counties farther removed from the executive influence. No more was allowed to all West Augusta. Representation was distributed in double, triple or even quadruple proportions around Williamsburg, to the great dissatisfaction of people farther west.

The Earliest Agitation.

"In 1816, a large and intelligent population having grown up in the valleys west of the Blue Ridge, a serious agitation for a fairer basis of representation in the Assembly, was started at Winchester. Frederick

Cook, General Boyd and Edmund Pendleton prepared and sent out circulars in May, which gave the first decided impulse to the cause of constitutional reform west of the Blue Ridge. These brought together at Winchester, twenty-five to thirty gentlemen, by whom the grievances of Middle and Western Virginia, and means of redress were discussed.

"July fourth following, a convention of delegates from thirty-six counties was held at Staunton, who memorialized the Assembly to equalize representation among the free white people of Virginia according to numbers, and to equalize the land tax; to which was added, on motion of a member from Fairfax, to extend the suffrage to all white male citizens twenty-one years of age who 'have evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community' (this being the language of the Bill of Rights). A bill in this form was passed in the House of Delegates. In the Senate a motion was made to introduce a representation for slaves. It did not pass the Senate, but a bill was passed to to equalize representation in the senatorial districts; and this was the law when the Convention of 1829-30 was called.

The Staunton Convention.

"Another convention gathered at Staunton, in 1825. More than a hundred delegates were present. They had come from all parts of the state,—from the Potomac and Tidewater to the Ohio River,—to demand representation in the House of Delegates based on the white population; reduction of the number of delegates in the House; enlargement of the right of suffrage; abolishment of the executive council, and the creation of a more responsible executive. Their object was to bring their grievances before the public. They sat with open doors and kept a journal, which was published in all the gazettes of the day and communicated to the Assembly with a memorial.

"As the result of this convention, an act of Assembly was passed submitting (but to freeholders only) the question of calling a convention. The act proposed to base representation on what was called the 'Federal Number)—that is, three-fifths of the slaves to be counted in the basis. This was called the 'black basis.' Under discussion, the proposition was made so odious that it was abandoned. It was found if the argument jutified basing representation on any part of the slaves, it justified including them all.

"The bill passed based representation in the convention on white population and taxation combined—that is, persons and property. As slaves were property, this element was an offset against free citizens.

"The convention was called by a vote of 21,896 in favor, to 16,646 against. In the West, the vote was almost unanimous in favor of the convention; in the East, almost half of the vote was against it.

First Representative Convention.

"This was the first constitutional convention ever assembled in Virginia, with the authority of the people behind it; and even then, only a minority of them, for none but freeholders were allowed to vote. It had taken nearly fifty-four years to make this much progress; and even yet, the unlanded white people were denied a share in the selec-

tion of the delegates. Nearly two generations had passed under the iron rule made for them by the ex-burgesses, and the East still resisted the assemblage of any body which might take down the bars that hedged in their landed and slave domination and excluded the free white element lacking these requisites of Virginia citizenship.

"The convention of 1829-30 embraced ninety-six members. In the personal distinction of many of the delegates, the ex-burgesses' gathering in 1776, cannot have equalled this. Ex-President Monroe was a delegate from Loudon county and president of the convention. Ex-President Madison was delegate from Orange. Chief Justice Marshall represented the city of Richmond. John Randolph, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, and numerous other names scarcely less distinguished in that period, figured in the roll-call. Philip Doddridge, Lewis Summers and Alexander Campbell were among the eminent members from the West. Monroe, Madison, Doddridge, Marshall and Summers constituted the most important committee,—on the executive and legislative departments and on the fundamental principles of government. Yet even this array of heavy metal did not result in battering down the barriers raised by their predecessors in 1776, against participation in the government by the unendowed white citizens.

Masterly Inactivity.

"A masterly inactivity was clearly the plan of those who controlled this convention. The report of the committee named was in favor of basing representation in the House of Delegates on the white population exclusively. But nothing came of it. In the discussion 'exclusively' was stricken out and the words 'and taxation' substituted. This simply continued the existing basis. On this issue was founded most of the debate which occupied the convention; but it had been fore-ordained that it should result in nothing.

"Memorials demanding a more liberal suffrage were presented from eastern as well as western counties. Chief Justice Marshall presented one, appealing to the Bill of Rights and quoting from its declarations as their justification. Philip Doddridge went back to the organization in 1776 and showed that it utterly lacked the authority of the people, having nothing behind it save the initiative of the gentlemen who had been burgesses under the Colony, who simply usurped the functions of the people, without asking their consent.

Westerners Angered.

"There was in this convention a good deal of restlessness—even anger—among the western members over the unwillingness of the East to let down the bars to a wider suffrage and a fairer basis of representation; and eastern members realized that the seed had already been sown for a division of the state. Ex-President Monroe—true to his ancient fame as a peacemaker—addressed the convention in an endeavor to pour oil on the angry waters. He deprecated the possibility of a severance of East and West as the greatest calamity which could befall the commonwealth. He admitted frankly that the East, with its larger slave and landed interests to protect might be excused for an unwilling-

ness to give up the advantages those interests enjoyed under existing limitations on suffrage and legislative representation, or to risk these advantages by granting increased political power to classes unfriendly to the existing discriminations. Mr. Monroe expressed solicitude for the promotion of lines of communication and commerce with the distant West, one crossing the mountains on the line of the Potomac, another from the line of the James River, for national reasons. Like other statesmen of his time, he was afraid there might develop a line of cleavage north and south between the original states and the Mississippi Valley, from lack of commercial facilities between East and West, which would result in a movement for a separate government in the Mississippi region, such as it is believed Burr contemplated when he organized his expedition to the Southwest. Such lines, while reaching beyond Virginia, would also promote settlements in western Virginia and strengthen the ties between the outlying region and the tidewater.

"But in the matter of a broader suffrage or a fairer basis of representation in the General Assembly, the East had the votes and were unwilling to make the concessions demanded by the West.

Freehold Suffrage.

"At that period Virginia was the only State which still adhered to a strictly freehold suffrage. She had 143,000 free white male citizens, of whom 100,000 paid taxes to the state; of whom, only 40,000 were freeholders. This minority, with three-fifths representation for their slaves held control of all State legislation.

"The odium attaching to this aristocratic system in Virginia was not confined within her own boundaries. That it was a matter of criticism elsewhere is shown by the incident in the United States House of Representatives in January, 1805. Mr. Dawson of Virginia had introduced resolutions to retrocede to Maryland and Virginia the territory each had given for the District of Columbia. The advocates of retrocession laid stress upon the hardship imposed upon the people in the District within the lines of the states from which they had been taken because they were deprived of the political representation in local government enjoyed by the citizens of the states from which they had been withdrawn. They were declared to be the veriest 'political slaves.'

"Mr. Dennis, of Pennsylvania, replying, remarked that if the citizens of that portion of the District west of the Potomac should be retroceded, it would not relieve them from their political slavery, because a large portion of the people of Virginia were alreddy denied representation in the state government; and the only effect of giving back this territory to Virginia would be to add to the number of the 'political slaves' already there.

New Constitution Adopted.

"The constitution submitted by the convention of 1829-30 was adopted by the people. The vote was 41,618 for, and 15,563 against. Within the bounds of what is now West Virginia 8,365 votes were cast against the constitution and only 1,383 in favor of it. Philip Doddridge was especially emphatic and influential in his denunciation of it. Doddridge, who

died in 1832, was recognized as one of the ablest men in Virginia—or in the United States.

"Thus this long-contested vital issue—whether citizenship or property should shape the legislation of the state, and whether the burden of taxation should be borne equitably by all interests—was again referred to the growing future. The Westerners looked hopefully to the growth west of the mountains to strengthen their cause. The Easterners apparently were weakening on some points of the old and bitter controversy, and recognized that in time western growth might vanquish them.

"It had taken more than fifty years to get one convention—how far away was the next? In the twenty years that followed, Virginia could not but feel the impulses of national progress all around her, desperately as she might resist it for the protection of the semi-barbaric system of breeding human chattels for the cane and cotton fields of the South; but twenty years brought around provision for a convention to be held in the winter of 1850-51. The whole number of delegates, was to be 135, of whom the territory now in West Virginia was allowed thirty-four.

The Constitution of 1851.

"The convention met in October, 1850, and adjourned to January, to await census data. The foremost and absorbing question when they got to work was, once more, equality of representation and equal suffrage. The attitude of the western men was firmer than ever, and the feeling on both sides more bitter.

"On the 10th of May, the convention was in such temper it could not do business and adjourned over.

"In the first West Virginia constitutional convention, Mr. Van Winkle stated, in the hearing of the writer, that in the Virginia convention of 1850-51, of which he had been a member, the western members had reached complete concert of action and determined that if the East would not agree to concede the white basis for the House of Delegates, they would withdraw in a body from the convention. The crisis seems to have been reached May 10th, when that day's adjournment occurred; for upon reassembling, the East was ready to come to terms. The eastern majority did yield the white basis for the House and made other important concessions, one being the election of governor by the people and another a move in the direction of fairer taxation. The constitution as submitted declared taxation should be 'equal and uniform' except that slaves should be taxed on only $300 value at the rate laid on land, and those under twelve yers old should not be taxed at all. The West fought hard to keep out this exception, but in vain.

"The victory was, after all, a rather barren one for the West; for the East continued in the Senate its representation for three-fifths of its slaves—then numbering near a half million—and thus controlling the Senate, it could effectually check any reformatory legislation which might be attempted by the House.

"The constitution was ratified, in a three-days' election, by a vote about seven to one. The only counties giving majorities against it were in the East.

'This was the end of the struggle in Virginia for democratic government. For a hundred years, while a colony under the British crown, and seventy-five years as a state in the American Union, Virginia had been an aristocracy denying equal part in the government to the majority of its white citizens.

The End Was Not Yet.

"And the end was not yet. The ancient wrong, so deeply rooted in the whole history of Virginia, was carried forward for one more decade, with its unequal representation and its discriminative taxes; with a great poulation held as chattels yet used to control the legislative policy of the state; with the growing national issue of universal slavery or disunion rising like a black storm-cloud in the South and steadily growing in political menace.

The Slave-Breeding Industry.

"During the greater part of the three-quarters of a century through which Virginia had been an American State she was absorbed in the industry of breeding negro laborers for the planting states around the Gulf and in the domestic traffic of marketing them. If the men who designed the seal prescribed in her first constitution had been gifted with prophetic ken and the true artistic sense, instead of the amazon with spear and sword standing with one foot on the prostrate tyrant and and uttering the legend 'Sic semper tyrannis,' the design would have been a typical 'nigger trader' armed with the tools of his trade—a blacksnake whip and 'horse pistol', hand-cuffs and chain—with an auction block and a collection of unhappy chattels in the foreground.

"For more than half the nineteenth century, while the rest of the world was waxing in civilization and humane amelioration, the commonwealth of Virginia was given over to the system which would have been typified by such a seal; all the while denying equal rights to white citizens who did not approve of nor participate in the profits of breeding or trafficking in this human commodity.

The Evil That Men Do.

"This was 'legitimacy' in old Virginia; rooted away back in the unspeakable cruelty and corruption of English royalty; founded in usurpation and denial of civil rights; maintained in implacable discrimination; ending in treason and war to maintain this semi-barbaric anthropophagic cult, against the growing protest of the whole enlightened world.

"What is to be the future of the African crop planted by Virginia in the states bordering the Atlantic and the Gulf, may well give our wisest statesmen pause. It is a heritage of evil already grown so great as to cast an immense shadow athwart the future. Fixed and inxorable as eternal justice it is, that 'the evil that men do lives after them.'

Deliverance With Secession.

"The revolt in the mountains of West Virginia against the bargain made by the Richmond convention in 1861 with the emissary of the Mont-

gomery League. to turn over Virginia for purposes of rebellion to the Southern Confederacy, was a deliverance—as far as it could reach—from the infamous system described and the visible head of that revolt was a deliverer, not a usurper. The restoration with which his name is linked only restored the Virginia municipality as it existed before the rebellion. The division of the commonwealth afterwards was the logical aftermath of the crop of treason and rebellion gathered at Richmond.

"There is nothing in the long history of Virginia which we can be prouder of than the uprising west of the mountains in 1861—nothing approaching it in patriotism or moral heroism, unless we go back to the rebellion of Nathaniel Bacon, against the incapacity or cowardice of Berkeley, to save the people of the colony from the saveges.

A Freedom Loving People.

"There were then west of the Alleghenies a resolute and intelligent people numbering between three and four hundred thousand. Most of them were native to the soil and inured to the hardships long suffered in the West under the harrow of Virginia aristocratic rule. A majority of them were of the freedom-loving Scotch-Irish stock, whose ancestors had been driven from European homes in the eighteenth century; who pouring through the intervals of the Appalachian range in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the Carolinas, planted in those regions the rich blood and rugged virtues which have characterized that hardy and virtuous stock wherever it springs. Not much of the Cavalier element, which found congenial conditions in the tidewater region, ever made its way across the mountains in Virginia. Indeed, it was a hundred years after the early settlements in the tidewater before those people had crossed the fifty miles of forest which separated them from the Blue Ridge. The people who settled the Shenandoah Valley and the valleys between that and the Ohio River, whatever else they lacked, had one sterling virtue found in all mountain peoples; they were vigilant to resist encroachment upon their liberties."

The Restored Government.

The restoration of the government of which Mr. Hall speaks was accomplished at Wheeling. Wth the adoption at Richmond of the ordinance of secession, the state government of Virginia, as one of the United States, fell into a condition of suspended animation. Acting on the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and in the Bill of Rights of their own state constituion, the people of the western counties, still firm in their allegiance to the government and constitution of the United States, proceeded to restore their state government under the constitution and laws of Virginia. The ordinance of secession was adopted at Richmond April 17th, 1861. Five days later, there went out from Clarksburg a call for a convention to be held at Wheeling, "to consider and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the present fearful emergency." That convention assembled May 13th and after three days of debate and deliberation adopted reso-

lutions, proclaiming loyalty to the federal government and calling for the election of delegates to a second convention to be held June 11th. These delegates were to be chosen June 4th, and it was provided that members elected May 23rd to the general assembly, "who concur in the views of this convention" should be entitled to seats in the convention of June 11th as members thereof.

Secession Ordinance Repudiated.

The June convention in a "Declaration of Rights" repudiated the ordinance of secession and the action of the convention which had adopted it. The declaration repudiated also the "usurped power of the state executive" and declared "that the offices of all who adhere to the said convention and executive, whether legislative, executive or judicial are vacated."

On June 19th an ordinance was adopted by the convention providing for the restoration of the state government, the selection of a governor and other officials. It directed the convening of a session of the legislature at Wheeling July 1st, and made all necessary provision for the regular receipt and disbursement of the public moneys by the officials of the restored government The next day the convention elected Francis H. Pierpont Governor of Virginia, filled the other state offices as directed in the ordinances adopted, and adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of August following.

At the general election of May 23rd, 1861, three members of congress had been chosen from districts embracing the western counties, and these members William G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair and Kellian V. Whaley, were promptly seated as Virginia rpresentatives, their credentials having been furnished by the restored government. On July 9th the legislature in session at Wheeling elected as United States senators for Virginia Waitman T. Willey of Monongalia county and John S. Carlile of Harrison county. They were promptly seated in the United States senate. John S. Carlile was chosen at the general election of May 23rd to represent the 11th district of Virginia. He resigned his seat in the House July 9th, 1861, after haing been elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of the restored government of Virginia. Jacob B. Blair of Wood county was chosen to fill the vacancy, a special election having been held on the fourth Thursday of October, 1861.

Creating a New State.

While some few of the delegates participating in these conventions at Wheeling would, doubtless, have been willing to allow matters to rest with the restoration of the government of Virginia in the hands of men loyal to the federal government at Washington, an overwhelming majority of the members regarded that restoration merely as one of the necessary legal steps for the constitutional formation of a new state in which they might secure absolute assurance of freedom from an irksome domination. Reassembling at Wheeling on the first Tuesday of August, pursuant to adjournment, the convention which had accomplished the restoration of the government of Virginia proceeded to pass an "ordinance providing for the creation of a new state out of the

territory of this state," and called a special election at which the people of the state should vote on the question of forming a new state and should choose delegates to a constitutional convention to be held in Wheeling in case the new state proposition carried. The election was held October 24th, 1861, and the returns showed 18, 408 votes in favor of the new state and 781 against it. The constitutional convention therefore met at Wheeling November 26th and drew up the first constitution of the state of West Virginia, adjourning February 18th, 1862. In accordance with the ordinance adopted by the convention, the proposed constitution was submitted to popular vote and adopted by an overwhelming majority. Governor Pierpont announced the result of the election and called a special session of the legislature. That body met in Wheeling May 6th, 1862, and on the 12th of May passed an act giving its consent to the formation and erection of a new state within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

Recognized at Washington.

In due time the validity of the proceedings of the various conventions and of the Restored Government of Virginia was recognized by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government, and West Virginia entered upon her existence as one of the family of states, June 20th, 1863. The political history of the state during the war period and the reconstruction period that followed, with the events that led to the revision of the state constitution in 1872 are thus related in Callahan's Semi-Centennial History of West Virginia in a special article prepared by Hon. George E. Price of Charleston.

"The first legislature assembled in Wheeling June 20th, 1863, the day when the state government went into effect. The Senate was composed of twenty members. John M. Phelps of Mason County was elected President. The House of Delegates had fifty-one members. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha was elected Speaker. Among the members were Nathan Goff, father of the present United States Senator, Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling; J. C. McGrew, of Monongalia; J. M. McWhorter, Lewis Ruffner, P. G. Van Winkle and Chester D. Hubbard.

"There was no division by political parties at this time. All were in favor of the maintenance of the Union, and outside of the measure necessary for putting the new government into operation, the legislature was chiefly concerned with measures relating to and growing out of the existing war. It remained in session until December 11th, 1863.

"This was also true of the legislature of 1864 and 1865. William E. Stevenson was elected President of the Senate at the session of 1864 over Daniel D. T. Farnsworth. Among the new members of this session was Edwin Maxwell of Harrison county. The Speaker of the House was Le Roy Kramer.

"At the session of 1865 William E. Stevenson was again elected President of the Senate. Among the new members of the House were James H. Ferguson of Cabell and H. C. McWhorter of Kanawha.

"At the session of 1865 an amendment to the constitution was proposed, providing in effect that no person who had participated in the rebellion

or given aid or comfort to the Confederacy should be deemed a citizen of the state or allowed to vote at any election. This amendment was voted on and afterwards adopted. This brings us to the close of the war.

Post-Bellum Problems.

"It must not be inferred from what has been said that there was no division of sentiment among the people of the counties now composing the state of West Virginia on the question of secession and the formation of the state of West Virginia. On the contrary, there was a very great division of sentiment, especially in the more Eastern and central counties. Large numbers of the people believed in the doctrine of state rights, and that their first allegiance was to the state of Virginia as between it and the Federal government, and, although there were comparatively few who were originally in favor of the withdrawal of the state from the Union, yet when the alternative was presented of remaining in the Union and furnishing troops to fight against the Southern people who had withdrawn or attempted to withdraw from the Union, or going with the state of Virginia in confederation with the other Southern states, they chose the latter course and large numbers of men from these counties went into the Confederate Army, and, in many instances, their families followed them through the lines and remained as refugees until the close of the war. A considerable part of the territory of West Virginia was the scene of active military operations during the war, and was held, a large part of the time, by the Confederate Army. Quite a number of raids and expeditions were made into the territory within the Union lines by the confederates, and the same sort of raids and expeditions were made by the Union Army into the territory held by the Confederates. Companies of home guards were formed among the Union men, and within this territory and a large part of the state there was a division of neighbor against neighbor—sometimes between members of the same family and between the people of one part of the county against those of another part. Men were killed; property was carried away; men were arrested and carried off to prison; armies were piloted by adherents of one side and the other, and advantage was taken of the situation by lawless men to commit violence and outrages of various kinds, and even in the legitimate prosecution of the war property of various kinds and stock and supplies were taken first by one army and then by the other, the Confederates taking from Union men and the Federals from those who adhered to the Southern cause. Those who adhered to the Union considered those that went with the Confederacy as traitors to the Federal Government, while those that went with the South considered the Union men that refused to go with the state of Virginia as traitors to their state, each one looking at the question from his own standpoint, and this state of bitterness increased as the war went on, so that at the close of the war there was a very difficult and trying situation to deal with in the State of West Virginia. Those who had remained loyal to the Federal Government and had taken part in the formation of the new state, took the position that those who had gone with the Confederacy should not be allowed to participate in the Government, hold office or vote, or exercise the duties of any public position; that they should not be allowed to bring suits in the courts

and that they should be responsible for the losses that occurred to the Union men in the way of property carried off and destroyed or personal imprisonment inflicted by the Confederate troops. In return, the Confederate soldiers and their friends and sympathizers claimed that they had accepted the result of the war in good faith; that they were entitled to belligerent rights for whatever had been done during the war; that these had been accorded to them by the terms of the surrender at Appomatox, and that they ought to be allowed to exercise all the rights of citizenship. These matters are not mentioned for the purpose of reviving the bitter and unpleasant memories and antagonisms of the war, but as furnishing an explanation of the political history and events which occurred in the years following immediately after the close of the war. In addition to the adoption of the amendment to the constitution above mentioned, which provided in effect that no one who had participated in the rebellion or aided it should be considered a citizen of the state or have a right to vote at any election, statutes were passed requiring attorneys-at-law, teachers in public schools, jurors, voters and all officers to take oath that they had not, since the 20th of June, 1863, borne arms against the United States, or the state of West Virginia, or voluntarily given aid or comfort to perpersons engaged in armed hostility thereto, etc. And the defendant in any suit brought could require the plaintiff to take such oath. The effect of this legislation was to prevent all Confederate soldiers and all persons who had aided, counselled, advised or assisted the Confederate cause from exercising any of the rights or functions above mentioned. And a statute was also passed for the protection of the home guards, which provided that no suit should be maintained against any person for acts done in the suppression of the rebellion, and that it should be a sufficient defense to such suit or action to show that such act was done in obedience to the order or by the authority of any civil or military officer in this state, of the re-organized government of Virginia, or the government of the United States, or that said act was done in aid of the purposes and policy of said authorities in retarding, checking and suppressing the rebellion. Chapter 97, Acts 1866. At the same time the courts held that suits might be maintained by loyal persons against those who had been in the Confederate Army for injuries done by said Army to persons or property of loyal citizens, upon the theory that the Confederate Army was an unlawful conspiracy and enterprise; that all persons engaged in it were responsible for what was done whether they actually participated in the act or not, provided they were with the command by which the injury was done. Actions of trespass on the case were brought in many of the counties to recover damages on this theory against returned Confederate soldiers, and many judgments were obtained.

The Let-Up Party.

"At the election held in 1866, in many of the counties candidates were put forward by the Democratic, or what was known as the 'Let-up' Party, and some of the candidates were elected to the legislature, but in the case of Confederate soldiers or sympathizers they were not allowed to

take their seats because they could not take the test oaths.

"At the session of this legislature of 1866, William E. Stevenson, of Wood county, was elected President of the Senate. Among other members elected were Henry M. Mathews of Greenbrier and John S. Burdett. Mathews was not permitted to take his seat because he could not take the test oath.

"In his message to the legislature, Governor Boreman, spoke of the bad faith of the late rebels in standing for office and recommended more stringent laws, but he did recommend that suitors' test oaths be modified so as not to apply to any act since the war.

Relaxing the Rigors.

"An election for state officers was held in the Fall of 1866, Arthur I. Boreman being the candidate of the Republican party, and Benjamin H. Smith of Kanawha for the Democratic or 'Let-up' Party. Governor Boreman received 23,806 votes and Colonel Smith 17,144 votes, showing the growth of the sentiment in favor of relaxing the rigors of the legislation against the Southern sympathizers.

"At the session of 1867, David S. Pinnell was elected Speaker, and William P. Hubbard, Clerk. Wesley Mollohan was a Committee Clerk. This legislature elected Peter G. Van Winkle and Waitman T. Willey United States Senators.

"The following members of Congress were elected in 1866: Chester D. Hubbard from the First District. George R. Latham from the Second District and Kellian V. Whaley from the Third District.

"At the session of the legislature of 1868 Henry C. McWhorter was elected Speaker.

"In 1869, Solomon S. Fleming was elected Speaker; William E. Stevenson continuing President of the Senate.

"Among the new members in 1869 were E. Willis Wilson of Jefferson, John J. Jacob of Hampshire, William H. H. Flick, of Pendleton in the House; in the Senate, Henry G. Davis of Mineral. At this session D. D. T. Farnsworth was elected President of the Senate, and during the session Governor Arthur I. Boreman was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4th, 1869; the Governorship devolving upon Mr. Farnsworth as President of the Senate for a short time. An election for Governor was held in 1869, and William E. Stevenson was elected.

Sentiment Against Test Oaths.

"At the session of the legislature of 1869, Governor Stevenson recommended the repeal of the attorneys' and teachers' test oaths, and stated that he thought the wisdom of the further continuance of the suitors' test oaths was questionable. He also suggested the amendment of the Constitution so as to restore the privilege of citizenship to those disfranchised. He uses this language:

" 'These restrictive measures were adopted during the time of great public peril. They were prompted by that instinct of self-preservation which impels every community to shield itself from present or impend-

ing danger. Under such circumstances prompt and decisive measures were imperatively demanded and those entrusted with authority did not hesitate to resort to them. These disabilities were not, however, intended to be perpetual, but only to remain in force until all danger to the public peace was past—until those upon whom they were imposed gave evidence that they accepted in good faith the result of the war, and until the permanency of the state was fixed beyond all question. These restrictions did not originate in a vindictive spirit, nor have they been adhered to by any considerable number of persons for unworthy purposes, etc.'

"At the session of the legislature of 1870, William M. Welch of Mineral county was elected Speaker.

"Among the new members of the House were John J. Davis, Benjamin H. Smith, Henry Brannon, F. H. Pierpont who had returned from Virginia to Marion county, and George C. Sturgiss.

Test Oath Acts Repealed.

"At this session bills were passed repealing the attorneys'. teachers' and suitors' test oaths, and Mr. Flick, who was a Northern man and had come into the state after the war, offered an amendment to the constitution providing that all male citizens of the state should be entitled to vote, except the usual disqualified classes such as minors, persons of unsound mind, paupers, etc. This amendment was adopted by the legislature and submitted to a vote of the people, and was afterwards adopted. By this legislation, the returned Confederate soldiers and those who had aided and sympathized with the Confederate cause were admitted to vote and were relieved of other disabilities. The effect of this was to turn the State over to the Democrats; and at the general State election held in October, 1870, John J. Jacob, the Democratic or Let-up candidate for Governor was elected, receiving 28,093 over William E. Stevenson, Republican candidate, who received 26,683 votes."

The Democratic Regime.

A part of the aftermath of the war had been the maintenance in West Virginia of the civil disabilities imposed on all citizens of the state who had been in any way associated with the cause of the Confederacy. With the removal of those disabilities and the adoption of the constitution of 1872, political control of the state passed into the hands of Democratic leaders with a reliable and substantial majority of the voters behind them, and that regime remained unbroken during the next two decades. These were years of rapid development of the means of transportation in the state, and that development opened the way for the captains of industry and their followers to come in and possess the land. With the rapid growth of the industries and the population of the state, the relation of numbers between the political parties changed gradually, till in the fall election of 1888, the vote on the face of the returns stood 78,714 for Goff, Republican, and 78,604 for Fleming, Democrat. The election was contested, however, and, after a contest lasting nearly a year, Governor Fleming was seated in the gubernatorial chair. With the administration of his successor, Governor MacCorkle, the line of Democratic governors was broken, and in 1896, the political control of the state passed again

to the Republican party with the election of Governor George W. Atkinson. A. B. White, Republican, was elected in 1900. He was succeeded by W. M. O. Dawson, Republican, in 1904. William E. Glasscock was was elected in 1908, and Henry D. Hatfield, was the choice of the people of the state in 1912.

Republicans at the Helm.

During the period of the state's history covering the last two decades there has been a remarkable growth and development of our great industries. Markets have been opened up for the products of our fields and forests and mines, for our coal, oil, gas, salt, lumber and other commodities, and a tremendous tonnage has been developed by the great railway systems that cross our state This industrial development has brought to the front new problems of government, and certain great economic questions relating to taxation and finance, to the control of public service corporations, to the conservation of our natural resources, to safeguarding the rights of working men and women, to the development of an adequate educational system, have occupied the thought of each successive administration. An agitation and controversy which raged with more or less disregard and disarrangement of party lines throughout the administrations of Governor White and Governor Dawson greatly modified our method of raising revenue for state purposes and resulted in a much needed overhauling of our machinery for assessing, levying and collecting taxes. During the administration of Governor Glasscock arose a disastrous conflict between organized labor and organized capital engaged in the great coal industry, and throughout the three administrations preceding the inauguration of Governor Hatfield there had been up for discussion, in West Virginia as throughout the nation, the question of the control of public service corporations by the state through suitable governmental agencies. Early in the Hatfield administration a *modus vivendi* was reached between the warring factions in the coal industry, and since the setlement of the big strike, the state has enjoyed a period of rest from serious labor controversies. The same period has been signalized by the enactment of a number of important legislative measures relating to social and economic problems and greatly adding to the scope of the state government in its dealing with certain industries and occupations affected with a public interest.

New Agencies of Government.

The state board of control, the public service commission, the state tax commissioner, the commissioner in charge of the workmen's compensation fund, the commissioner of agriculture, the public health service, the state department of mines are all agencies of government which have been newly created or greatly enlarged and thoroughly reorganized during the period beginning with the Dawson administration and ending with the administration of Governor Hatfield. As in the case of the revision of our tax laws, much of this new legislation gave rise to controversies within the political parties, as well as between parties, and the consequent disturbance of party lines eventuated in the election of John

J. Cornwell, Democrat, to the office of Governor in the campaign of 1916, with a legislature tied on joint ballot as between the two leading parties, the Republicans retaining a majority of ten senators and the Democrats gaining a majority of ten in the house of delegates.

Programs of Legislation.

The legislature of 1915 dealt with an unusually broad program of legislation in the course of its regular and three extraordinary sessions. There were adopted new methods of raising revenues to meet the state's growing needs, and important amendments were enacted to the prohibition law, to the act creating the public service commission and the workmen's compensation fund, to the laws governing the department of mines and the public health service. The same body of lawmakers gave the state a primary election law and a corrupt practices act. It made important changes in the laws providing for the care of insane persons, passed a juvenile court law and inaugurated a new method of handling bills and resolutions in the course of their passage through the two houses of the legislature. Important acts relating to the promotion of the state's agricultural interests and to the protection of the forests, fish and game formed a part of the work of this legislature, and at its third extraordinary session, held during the last month of its official life, important changes were made in the laws of the state relating to the tenure of elective and appointive officers.

Session of 1917.

At its regular session of the current year the legislature enacted a complete revision and codification of the road laws, creating a state road commission and defining the powers and duties thereof. Other measures of general importance enacted at the regular session of 1917 were the drainage district law, additional provisions for the better enforcement of the prohibition amendment, a mothers' pension law, a series of acts enlarging the powers of the department of agriculture, and an act providing for uniform warehouse receipts. Failure of the two houses to agree on the general appropriation bill before the regular session of the legislature expired by limitation was the signal for a call by Governor Hatfield of the first extraordinary session of 1917, in which the deadlock between the two houses on the appropriation bill remained unbroken.

The New Administration.

The legislature adjourned with the appropriation bill for the present biennium still pending, just prior to the close of Governor Hatfield's term of office, and Governor John J. Cornwell was inaugurated March 4th. Almost immediately the attention of the people of the state became centered on questions connected with the great world war, into an active participation in which the government of the United States was finally launched with the act of congress of April 6th. The governor called a second extraordinary session of the legislature to meet May 14th to consider the appropriation bills, certain war measures, and the submission of a budget amendment to the voters of the state. Agreement on the appropiration bills was at last reached by the two houses, pro-

vision was made for increased revenues, the submission of the budget amendment to vote of the people was ordered, a state counsel of defense was created and other measures designed to put the state in a condition of preparedness for war were enacted. The second extraordinary session of the legislature adjourned May 26th. Since that date the energies of the state government in all its departments have been largely devoted to the task of getting West Virginia and her citizen soldiery and her industries into condition to do our bit in the great world war that is upon us.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

The words "seal" and "coat-of-arms" in the United States have practically the same meaning. When the design is impressed upon state papers or public documents, it is referred to as a "seal," and when it is used for illustrative purposes or on flags, it is usually called a "coat-of-arms."

Coat-of-Arms, State of West Virginia.

The joint committee on state seal, appointed by the first West Virginia legislature, in 1863, was composed of Peter G. Van Winkle of Wood County, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth of Upshur County, Edwin Maxwell of Harrison County, and Greenbury Slack of Kanawha County. This committee employed Mr. Joseph H. Diss Debar, of Doddridge County, to make drawings in compliance with their suggestions. The design agreed upon was finally adopted in Septmber, 1863.

The report of the committee designated a seal with an obverse and a reverse side, to be used when the coat-of-arms is made in the form of a medallion. As a matter of fact, the seal used for state purposes shows only the obverse side.

The description given by the committee is as follows:

"The disc of the Great Seal is to be two and one-half inches in diameter: the obverse to bear the legend 'The State of West Virginia,' the constitutional designation of our Republic, which with the motto, 'Montani Semper Liberi'—'Mountaineers always free'—is to be inserted in the circumference. In the center a rock with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance, and on the face of the rock the inscription, 'June 20, 1863,' the date of our foundation, as if graven with a pen of iron in the rock forever. On the right of the rock a farmer clothed in the traditional hunting garb, peculiar to this region, his right arm resting on the plow handles, and his left supporting a woodman's axe, indicating that while our territory is partly cultivated, it is still in process of being cleared of the original forest. At his right hand a sheaf of wheat and a cornstalk; on the left hand of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pick-axe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet. On his left an anvil, partly seen, on which rests a sledge hammer, typical of the mechanic arts, the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the state. In front of the rock and the hunter, as if just laid down by the latter and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunters' rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty, indicating that our freedom and liberty were won and will be maintained by the force of arms.

The reverse of the Great Seal is to be encircled by a wreath composed of laurel and oak leaves, emblematical of valor and strength, with fruits and cereals, productions of the State. For device, a landscape. In the distance, on the left of the disc, a wooded mountain, and on the right a cultivated slope with the log farmhouse peculiar to this region. On the side of the mountain, a representation of the viaduct on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Preston county, one of the great engineering triumphs of the age, with a train of cars about to pass over it. Near the center a factory, in front of which a river with boats, on the bank and to the right of it nearer the foreground, a derrick and a shed, appertaining to the production of salt and petroleum. In the foreground a meadow with cattle and sheep feeding and reposing, the whole indicating the leading characteristics, productions and pursuits of the State at this time. Above the mountain, etc., the sun merging from the clouds, indicating that former obstacles to our prosperity are now disappearing. In the rays of the sun the motto 'Libertas et Fidelitate'—Freedom and Loyalty—indicating that our liberty and independence are the result of faithfulness to the Declaration and the National Constitution."

Mr. Diss Debar, the designer of the seal and coat-of-arms, was an educated Frenchman who brought a Swiss Colony to Santa Clara, Doddridge county, West Virginia. He was appointed by Governor Boreman to act as Commissioner of Immigration, and prepared, compiled and published the first "Hand Book of West Virginia." He was a member of the Legislature of 1864, from Doddridge county.

THE STATE FLOWER.

On the 23rd day of January, 1903, during the administration of Governor Albert Blakeslee White, the legislature of West Virginia adopted the following joint resolution:

"WHEREAS, Many of our sister states have adopted some floral emblem; and

WHEREAS, Our present chief executive, the governor of the State, and his immediate predecessor, have each recommended the rhododendron, or big laurel, and the pupils of the public schools of the State, under direction of the state superintendent, have voted for this flower; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That said rhododendron, or big laurel, be and it is hereby designated as the official State flower, to be used as such at all proper times and places."

THE STATE FLAG.

The Legislature of West Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1907, during the administration of Governor W. M. O. Dawson, by joint resolution, adopted a State flag of the following design and proportions:

"The State flag shall be in length and breadth in proportion the same as the flag of the great American Republic of which West Virginia forms a part; the field thereof shall be of pure white, upon the center of which on the obverse side shall be the great seal or coat-of-arms of the State, beneath which shall appear the legend, 'State of West Virginia,' in a scroll; on the reverse side shall appear a sprig or sprigs of the *rhododendron maximum*, or big laurel, our State flower, having blossoms and leaves; the field of pure white shall be bordered by a band or strip of blue, and this in turn shall be bordered by a strip or fringe of old gold; and said flag shall be regarded and used as the West Virginia State flag on all occasions where a special display of the State's individuality shall become necessary, or be regarded as appropriate."

THE STATE FLOWER.

(*Rhododendron maximum*, or Big Laurel.)

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

From the Formation of the State, with Date of Service

(Blanks indicate unexpired terms.)

GOVERNORS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Arthur Ingram Boreman	Wood	Republican	June 20, 1863	Feb. 26, 1869
Daniel D. T. Farnsworth*	Upshur	Republican	Feb. 27, 1869	March 3, 1869
William Erskine Stevenson	Wood	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John Jeremiah Jacob	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Henry Mason Mathews	Greenbrier	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Jacob Beeson Jackson	Wood	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Emanuel Willis Wilson	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1885	Feb. 5, 1890
Aretas Brooks Fleming	Marion	Democrat	Feb. 6, 1890	March 3, 1893
William Alex. MacCorkle	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
George W. Atkinson	Ohio	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Albert B. White	Wood	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
William M. O. Dawson	Preston	Republican	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
William E. Glasscock	Monongalia	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1913
Henry D. Hatfield	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
John Jacob Cornwell	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1917	.....

*As President of the Senate filled the unexpired term of Governor Boreman, who had been elected to the United States Sentate.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Samuel Crane	Randolph	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Joseph McWhorter	Roane	Republican	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1869
Thomas Boggess	Upshur	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
Edward A. Bennett	Lewis	Democrat	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Joseph S. Miller	Cabell	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1885
Patrick Fee Duffy	Webster	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Isaac V. Johnson	Barbour	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
L. M LaFollette	Taylor	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Arnold C. Scherr	Mineral	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
John S. Darst	Jackson	Republican	March 4, 1909	.....

TREASURERS OF STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Campbell Tarr	Brooke	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1867
Jacob H. Bristor	Berkeley	Republican	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James A. Macauley	Ohio	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John S. Burdett	Taylor	Democrat	March 4, 1871	Jan. 30, 1876
Sobieski Brady	Ohio	Democrat	Jan. 31, 1876	March 3, 1877
Thomas J. West	Harrison	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Thomas O'Brien	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Wm. T. Thompson	Cabell	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3 1893
John M. Rowan	Monroe	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
M A. Kendall	Wood	Republican	March 4 1897	March 3, 1901
Peter Silman	Kanawha	Republican	March 4 1901	March 3, 1905
Newton Ogden	Pleasants	Republican	March , 1905	March 3, 1909
E. Leslie Long	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
W. S. Johnson	Fayette	Republican	March 4, 1917	.....

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Aquilla Caldwell	Ohio	Republican	June 20, 1863	Dec. 31, 1864
Ephraim B. Hall	Marion	Republican	Jan. 1, 1865	Dec 31, 1865
Edwin Maxwell	Harrison	Republican	Jan. 1, 1866	Dec. 31, 1866
Thayer Melvin	Hancock	Republican	Jan. 1, 1867	July 1, 1869
Aquilla Caldwell	Ohio	Republican	July 2, 1869	Dec. 31, 1870
Joseph Sprigg	Hampshire	Democrat	Jan. 1, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
Henry Mathews	Greenbrier	Democrat	Jan. 1, 1873	March 3, 1877
Robert White	Hampshire	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Cornelius C. Watts	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Alfred Caldwell	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Thomas S. Riley	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
Edgar P. Rucker	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Romeo H. Freer	Ritchie	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
*Clark W. May	Lincoln	Republican	March 4, 1905	April 25, 1908
William G. Conley	Preston	Republican	May 9, 1908	March 3, 1913
Abram A. Lilly	Raleigh	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
E. T. England	Logan	Republican	March 4, 1917	

*Died during term of office.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
William R. White	Marion	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3 1869
H. A G. Zeigler	Barbour	Republican	March 4, 1869	Feb. 17, 1870
Alvin D. Williams	Taylor	Republican	Feb. 19, 1870	March 3, 1871
Charles S Lewis	Harrison	Democrat	March 4, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
William K. Pendleton	Brooke	Democrat	Jan 1, 1873	March 3, 1873
Benjamin W. Byrne	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
William K. Pendleton	Brooke	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 4, 1881
Bernard L. Butcher	Marion	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Benjamin S. Morgan	Monongalia	Democrat	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Virgil A. Lewis	Mason	Democrat	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
James Russell Trotter	Upshur	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Thomas C. Miller	Marion	Republican	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
Morris P. Shawkey	Kanawha	Republican	March 4 1909	

SECRETARIES OF STATE.*

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Jacob Edgar Boyers	Tyler	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Granville D. Hall	Ohio	Republican	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1867
John H. Witcher	Cabell	Republican	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James M. Pipes	Marshall	Republican	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John M. Phelps	Mason	Republican	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1873
Charles Hedrick	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
Sobieski Brady	Ohio	Democrat	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Randolph Stalnaker	Greenbrier	Democrat	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Henry S. Walker	Kanawha	Democrat	March 4, 1885	April 21, 1890
William A. Ohley	Mason	Democrat	April 22, 1890	March 24, 1893
William E. Chilton	Kanawha	Democrat	March 25, 1893	March 3, 1897
William M. O. Dawson	Preston	Republican	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1905
Charles Wesley Swisher	Marion	Republican	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
Stuart F. Reed	Harrison	Republican	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
Houston G. Young	Harrison	Republican	March 4, 1917	

*The Secretary of State was an appointive officer up to March 4, 1905, when—by an amendment to the Constitution—he became an elective officer.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Howard E. Williams	Greenbrier	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
J. H. Stewart	Monongalia	Republican	March 4, 1917	

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA

1863-1917

No.	NAME	COUNTY	Service	Born	Appointed or Resigned	Elected	Died
1	Ralph Lazier Berkshire	Monongalia	1863-66 1869-72	April 8, 1816	*Sept. 10, 1868	1863 1868	Nov. 8, 1902
2	William A. Harrison	Harrison	1863-68	Aug. 27, 1795	†Sept. 1, 1868	1863	Dec. 31, 1870
3	James H. Brown	Kanawha	1863-70	Dec. 25, 1818		1863	Oct. 28, 1900
4	Edwin Maxwell	Harrison	1867-72	July 16, 1825		1866	Feb. 5, 1903
5	Charles P. T. Moore	Mason	1871-81	Feb. 8, 1831	†June 1, 1881	1870 1872	1904
6	John S. Hoffman	Harrison	1873-76	June 25, 1821	†June 1, 1876	1872	Nov. 18, 1877
7	James Paull	Ohio	1873-75	July 6, 1818		1872	May 11, 1875
8	Alpheus F. Haymond	Marion	1873-82	Dec. 15, 1823	†Jan. 1, 1883	1872 1876	Dec. 15, 1893
9	Matthew Edmiston	Lewis	1876	Sept. 9 1814	*June 13, 1876		June 29, 1887
10	Thomas C. Green	Jefferson	1876-89	Nov. 5, 1820	*Dec. 24, 1875	1876 1880	Dec. 4, 1889
11	Okey Johnson	Wood	1877-88	Mar 24, 1834		1876	June 16, 1903
12	Jas. French Patton	Monroe	1881-82	Sept. 19, 1843	*June 1, 1881		Mar 30, 1882
13	Adam C. Snyder	Greenbrier	1882-90	Mar. 26, 1834	*June 1, 1882 †Nov. 8, 1890	1882 1884	July 24, 1896
14	Samuel Woods	Barbour	1883-88	Sept. 19, 1822	*Jan. 1, 1883	1884	Feb. 17, 1897
15	Henry Brannon	Lewis	1889-12	Nov. 26, 1837		1888 1900	Nov. 24, 1914
16	John W. English	Mason	1889-00	Jan. 31, 1831		1888	July 18, 1916
17	Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson	1889-92	Mar. 16, 1836	*Dec. 11, 1889	1890	July 24, 1909
18	Homer A. Holt	Greenbrier	1890-96	Apr. 27, 1831	*Nov. 8, 1890	1892	Jan. 7, 1898
19	Marmaduke H. Dent	Taylor	1893-04	Apr. 18, 1849		1892	Sept. 11, 1909
20	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha	1897-08	Feb. 20, 1836		1896	Apr. 15, 1913
21	George Poffenbarger	Mason	1901-	Nov. 24, 1861		1900 1912	
22	Warren Miller	Jackson	1903-04	Apr. 2, 1848	*Jan. 17, 1903		
23	Frank Cox	Monongalia	1905-07	June 18, 1862	†Jan. 28, 1907	1904	
24	Jos. M. Sanders	Mercer	1905-07	Aug. 26, 1866	†Oct. 1, 1907	1904	
25	William N. Miller	Wood	1907-	Oct. 18, 1855	*Jan. 29, 1907	1908 1916	
26	Ira E. Robinson	Taylor	1907-15	Sept. 16, 1869	*Oct. 15, 1907 †Oct. 26, 1915	1908	
27	L. Judson Williams	Greenbrier	1909-	Oct. 18, 1856		1908	
28	Chas. W. Lynch	Harrison	1913-	Mar. 11, 1851		1912	
29	John W. Mason	Marion	1915-16	Jan. 13, 1842	*Nov. 1, 1915		Apr. 23, 1917
30	Harold A. Ritz	Mercer	1917-	July 25, 1873		1916	

*Appointed.
†Resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Peter G. Van Winkle	Wood	Republican	1863	1869
Waitman T. Willey	Monongalia	Republican	1863	1871
Arthur I. Boreman	Wood	Republican	1869	1875
Henry G. Davis	Mineral	Democrat	1871	1883
Allen T. Caperton	Monroe	Democrat	1875	1876
Samuel Price	Greenbrier	Democrat	1876	1877
Frank Hereford	Monroe	Democrat	1877	1881
Johnson N. Camden	Wood	Democrat	1881	1887
John E. Kenna	Kanawha	Democrat	1883	1893
Charles J. Faulkner	Berkeley	Democrat	1887	1899
Johnson N. Camden	Wood	Democrat	1893	1895
Stephen B. Elkins	Randolph	Republican	1895	1911
Nathan B. Scott	Ohio	Republican	1899	1911
Davis Elkins*	Randolph	Republican	1911	1911
Clarence W. Watson	Marion	Democrat	1911	1913
William E. Chilton	Kanawha	Democrat	1911	1917
Nathan Goff	Harrison	Republican	1913	....
Howard Sutherland	Randolph	Republican	1917	....

*Hon. Stephen B. Elkins died, January 4, 1911, while a member of the United States Senate and on the 9th, Governor Glasscock appointed Senator Elkins' son, Davis Elkins, to fill the vacancy who served until the 2nd of February following, when he was succeeded by Clarence W Watson.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Apportionment Act of 1863.

By an act of the legislature passed September 10, 1863, the State of West Virginia—for the purposes of congressional representation—was divided into three districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Doddridge, Harrison, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Calhoun and Lewis counties.

Second District—Taylor, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, Barbour, Upshur, Webster, Pocahontas, Randolph, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan counties.

Third District—Kanawha, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Clay, Wayne, Logan, Boone, Braxton, Nicholas, Roane, McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Mercer, Monroe and Greenbrier counties.

Under the first apportionment act the State had the following representation in the ower house of congress, the names of the members coming in the numerical order of the districts which they respectively represented, and the same applies to subsequent re-apportionment acts.

Representation Under the Apportionment Act of 1863.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1863 to March 3, 1865)
Jacob Beeson Blair, of Wood; Republican.
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Republican.
William Gay Brown, of Preston; Republican.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1865 to March 3, 1867)
Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Republican.
George R. Latham, of Upshur; Republican.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1867 to March 3, 1869)
Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.
Daniel Polsley, of Mason; Republican.
Bethuel M. Kitchen, of Berkeley; Republican.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1871)
Isaac Harden Duvall, of Brooke; Republican.
John S. Witcher, of Cabell; Republican.
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1873)
John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican.
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1875)
John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.
John M. Hagans, of Monongalia; Republican.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1877)
Charles J. Faulkner, of Berkeley; Democrat.
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1877 to March 3, 1879)
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat.
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1879 to March 3, 1881)
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat.
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1881 to March 3, 1883)
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.
John B. Hoge, of Berkeley; Democrat.
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

Re-apportionment Act of 1882.

On March 14th, 1882, the legislature passed an act dividing the State into four congressional districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Lewis and Braxton.

Second District—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Grant ,Morgan. Jefferson and Berkeley.

Third District—Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Boone, Kanawha, Fayette, Clay, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

Fourth District—Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie, Wirt, Calhoun, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln and Wayne.

Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1882.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1883 to March 3, 1885)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1887)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Republican.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1887 to March 3, 1889)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.
Charles E. Hogg, of Mason; Democrat.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1889 to March 3, 1891)
George W. Atkinson, of Ohio; Republican.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Republican.
*James M. Jackson, of Wood; Democrat.
Charles B. Smith, of Wood; Republican.
**John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893)
John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat.
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
March 4, 1893 to March 3, 1895)
John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat.
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1895 to March 3, 1897)
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican
James H. Huling, of Kanawha; Republican.
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1899)
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.
Charles P. Dorr, of Webster; Republican.
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1899 to March 3, 1901)
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.
Romeo H. Freer, of Ritchie; Republican.
David E. Johnson, of Mercer; Democrat.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1901 to March 3, 1903)
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

*Seat contested by Charles Brooks Smith, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.
**Seat contested by George W. Atkinson, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.

Re-apportionment Act of 1901.

The legislature on February 11th, 1901, passed an act re-apportioning the State into five congressional districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Lewis.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

Third District—Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge.

Fifth District—Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer.

Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1901.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1904 to March 3, 1905)
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1905 to March 3, 1907)
Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.
Thomas B. Davis, of Mineral; Democrat.
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1907 to March 3, 1909)
William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.
George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican.
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1909 to March 3, 1911)
William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.
George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican.
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.
James. A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1911 to March 3, 1913)
John W. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.
William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.
Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.
John M. Hamilton, of Calhoun; Democrat.
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

Owing to the failure of the legislature in 1913 to pass an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States, and West Virginia under the congressional re-apportionment act of 1911 being entitled to an additional representative, in 1912 and 1914 a congressman-at-large was voted for and Hon. Howard Sutherland was elected to the position.

Representation Pending the Re-Districting of the State.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1913 to March 3, 1915)
Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.
William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.
Samuel B. Avis, of Kanawha; Republican.
Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican.
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.
Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1915 to March 4, 1917)
Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.
*William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.
Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.
**Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican.
Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican.
Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican.

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*Died March 9, 1916; George M. Bowers elected to fill unexpired term.
**Died July 15, 1916; Harry C. Woodyard elected to fill unexpired term.

Re-apportionment Act of 1915.

On the 20th day of February, 1915, the legislature passed an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States and made an apportionment among the several counties of the State, arranging them in six districts, as follows:

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

Third District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.

Fifth District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.

Sixth District—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.

Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1915.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(March 4, 1917 to ————)
Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.
George M. Bowers, of Berkeley; Republican.
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican.
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.
Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican.
Adam Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.

MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS,

Apportionment of 1915,

With a List of Counties Composing each District and Population as Shown by the Census of 1910.

Congressional Districts.

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor. Population 194,726.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. Population 211,690.

Third District — Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas, and Webster. Population 197,110.

Fourth District — Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell. Population 202,123.

Fifth District — Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe. Population 206,510.

Sixth District — Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. Population 208,897.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	When Elected
John M. Phelps	Mason	Republican	1863
William E. Stevenson	Wood	Republican	1864-68
D. D. T. Farnsworth	Upshur	Republican	1869-70
Lewis Baker	Ohio	Democrat	1871
Carlos A. Sperry	Greenbrier	Democrat	1872
Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler	Democrat	1872*
Ulysses N. Arnett	Marion	Democrat	1877
Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler	Democrat	1879
Albert E. Summers	Kanawha	Democrat	1881
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur	Democrat	1883
George E. Price	Hampshire	Democrat	1885-87
Robert S. Carr	Kanawha	Democrat	1889
John W. McCreary	Raleigh	Democrat	1891
Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Mason	Democrat	1893
William G. Worley	Preston	Republican	1895
Nelson E. Whitaker	Ohio	Republican	1897
Oliver S. Marshall	Hancock	Republican	1899
Anthony Smith	Tyler	Republican	1901
Clarke W. May	Lincoln	Republican	1903
Gustavus A. Northcott	Cabell	Republican	1905
Joseph H. McDermott	Monongalia	Republican	1907
L. J. Forman	Grant	Republican	1909
Dr. H. D. Hatfield	McDowell	Republican	1911
Samuel V. Woods	Barbour	Democrat	1913
E. T. England	Logan	Republican	1915
Wells Goodykoontz	Mingo	Republican	1917

*A new constitution was adopted in 1872, and a special session of the newly elected legislature was called under it, which explains why two Presidents of the Senate were chosen in that year.

LIST OF SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	When Elected
Spicer Patrick	Kanawha	Republican	1863
Leroy Kramer	Monongalia	Republican	1864-65
David S. Pinnell	Upshur	Republican	1866-67
Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha	Republican	1868
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	Republican	1869
William M. Welch	Mineral	Republican	1870
Elbridge G. Cracraft	Ohio	Democrat	1871
Albert E. Summers	Kanawha	Democrat	1872
W. W. Miller	Ohio	Democrat	1872*
Alexander Monroe	Hampshire	Democrat	1875
Eustace Gibson	Cabell	Democrat	1877
Geo. H. Moffett	Pocahontas	Democrat	1879
E. Willis Wilson	Kanawha	Democrat	1881
Joseph J. Woods	Ohio	Democrat	1883
Thomas H. Dennis	Greenbrier	Democrat	1885
John M. Rowan	Monroe	Democrat	1887
Joseph J. Woods	Ohio	Democrat	1889
Louis Bennett	Lewis	Democrat	1891
David W. Shaw	Barbour	Democrat	1893
William Seymour Edwards	Kanawha	Republican	1895
Samuel R. Hanen	Marshall	Republican	1897
Owen S. McKinney	Marion	Democrat	1899
William G. Wilson	Randolph	Republican	1901
Frank P. Moats	Wood	Republican	1903
Fred Paul Grosscup	Kanawha	Republican	1905
James A. Seaman	Jackson	Republican	1907
J. H. Strickling	Tyler	Republican	1909
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson	Democrat	1911
William T. George	Barbour	Republican	1913
Vernon E. Johnson	Morgan	Republican	1915
Joseph S. Thurmond	Greenbrier	Democrat	1917

*A new constitution having been adopted in 1872, the first legislature elected under it was called in extraordinary session in November of that year. This explains why two Speakers of the House of Delegates were elected in 1872.

FORMER LEGISLATURES OF WEST VIRGINIA.

First Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, June 20, 1863. Adjourned December 11, 1863.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John H. Atkinson	First	Daniel Haymond	Fourth
Aaron Beetol	Tenth	Chester D. Hubbard	First
John B. Bowen	Eighth	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth
John J. Brown	Third	Edwin Maxwell	Fourth
Edward C. Bunker	Third	Thomas K. McCann	Ninth
James Burley	Second	John M. Phelps	Ninth
James Carskadon	Tenth	Wm. D. Rollyson	Sixth
William H. Copley	Eighth	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
D. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins	Second	Samuel Young	Ninth

OFFICERS.

John M. Phelps	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Edmund Kyle	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. M. Dunnington	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Lewis Ballard	Monroe	Leroy Kramer	Monongalia
John S. Barnes	Marion	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
James I. Barrick	Hampshire	Thomas Little	Mercer
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge	John B. Lough	Monongalia
John Boggs	Pendleton	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier
George C. Bowyer	Putnam	James C. McGrew	Preston
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason	J. M. McWhorter	Roane
Thomas Conley	Wayne	John Michael	Hardy
Wm. L. Crawford	Hancock	Spicer Patrick	Kanawha
Horatio N. Crooks	1st Del. Dist.	Anthony Rader	3rd Del. Dist.
H. W. Crothers	Brooke	S. I. Robinson	Wetzel
L. E. Davidson	Taylor	Andrew F. Ross	Ohio
S. R. Dawson	Ritchie	Lewis Ruffner	Kanawha
W. S. Dunbar	6th Del. Dist.	George W. Sheetz	Hampshire
Michael Dunn	Marshall	W. W. Shriver	Ohio
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	Felix Sutton	Braxton
Alfred Foster	Wirt	Daniel Sweeney	Tyler
John C. Gillilan	Greenbrier	Joseph Teter, Jr.	Barbour
Nathan Goff, Sr.	Harrison	Jacob Teter	Upshur
Benoni Griffin	4th Del. Dist.	Joseph Turner	Marshall
Robert Hazar	Boone	Peter G. Van Winkle	Wood
Perry M. Hale	Lewis	Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan
James H. Hinchman	Logan	William T. Wiant	2nd Del. Dist.
Isaac Holman	Marion	Edward D. Wright	Cabell
David J. Keeney	Jackson	William B. Zinn	Preston
Cyrus Kittle	5th Del. Dist.		

OFFICERS.

Spicer Patrick	Speaker
Granville D. Hall	Clerk
Sylvanus W. Hall	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms
William W. Holliday	Doorkeeper

Second Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 19, 1864. Adjourned March 3, 1864.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John H. Atkinson	First	Aaron Hawkins	Second
Aaron Bechtol	Tenth	Daniel Haymond	Fourth
John B. Bowen	Eighth	Chester D. Hubbard	First
John J. Brown	Third	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth
Edward C. Bunker	Third	Edwin Maxwell	Fourth
James Burley	Second	John M. Phelps	Seventh
James Carskadon	Tenth	Wm. D. Rollyson	Sixth
William H. Copley	Eighth	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
William S. Dunbar	Ninth	Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Samuel Young	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas L. Boggess	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
William Alexander	Marshall	Isaac Holman	Marion
James I. Barrick	Hampshire	David J. Keeney	Jackson
John Boggs	Pendleton	William H. King	Preston
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason	Leroy Kramer	Monongalia
Charles W. Burke	3th Del. Dist.	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
William Cassady	Fayette	Thomas H. Logan	Ohio
Jesse H. Cather	Taylor	John B. Lough	Monongalia
Samuel A. Childers	Cabell	A. J. McDonald	2nd Del. Dist.
Mitchell Cook	6th Del. Dist.	James C. McGrew	Preston
Thomas Copley	Wayne	Dudley S. Monague	Putnam
William L. Crawford	Hancock	Enos W. Newton	Kanawha
Horatio N. Crooks	1st Del. Dist.	Aaron D. Peterson	Lewis
David Cunningham	Marion	Anthony Rader	3rd Del. Dist.
Samuel R. Dawson	Ritchie	Samuel I. Robinson	Wetzel
Joseph H. Diss Debar	Doddridge	Andrew F. Ross	Ohio
Abijah Dolly	Hardy	Lewis Ruffner	Kanawha
Michael Dunn	Marshall	Charles F. Scott	Brooke
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	George W. Sheetz	Hampshire
Alfred Foster	Wirt	Abram D. Soper	Tyler
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison	Henry Stump	Roane
Benoni Griffin	4th Del. Dist.	Felix Sutton	Braxton
Robert Hagar	Boone	Alva Teeter	Upshur
James H. Hinchman	Logan	Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan
Henson L. Hoff	Barbour	James W. Williamson	Wood

OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer	Speaker
Granville D. Hall	Clerk
William P. Hubbard	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms
William W. Holliday	Doorkeeper

Third Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 17, 1865. Adjourned March 3, 1865.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John H. Atkinson	First	Daniel Haymond	Fourth
Aaron Bechtol	Tenth	Bethuel M. Kitchen	Tenth
John B. Bowen	Eighth	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth
John J. Brown	Third	Edwin Maxwell	Fourth
James Burley	Second	Daniel Peck	First
Wm. F. Chambers	Ninth	John M. Phelps	Seventh
James M. Corley	Sixth	William Price	Third
William S. Dunbar	Ninth	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Wm. E. Stevenson	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins	Second	Edward D. Wright	Eighth

OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thos. L. Boggess	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Thomas P. Adams	Hampshire	George Koonce	Jefferson
William Alexander	Marshall	Leroy Kramer	Monongalia
John S. Barnes	Marion	Edmund Kyle	Wetzel
John Boggs	Pendleton	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
Greenbury D. Vonar	Ohio	Thomas Little	Mercer
William S. Cassady	Favette	John B. Lough	Monongalia
Nicholas Casto	Jackson	William Mairs	Kanawha
Jesse H. Cather	Taylor	John Michael	Hardy
Joseph A. Chapline	Jefferson	Joshua S. Morris	Putnam
George K. Cox	2nd Del. Dist.	James C. McGrew	Preston
Horatio N. Crooks	1st Del. Dist.	Henry C. McWhorter	Roane
Owen D. Downey	Hampshire	Abel B. Parks	Doddridge
Lewis Dyche	Morgan	Spicer Patrick	Kanawha
James H. Ferguson	Cabell	Aaron D. Peterson	Lewis
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	Jesse F. Phares	5th Del. Dist.
Jacob T. Galloway	Tyler	David S. Pinnell	Upshur
Baptiste Gilmore	Mason	Eli Riddle	Ritchie
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison	Charles F. Scott	Brooke
Theodore N. Gorrell	Ohio	Abel Segur	Wayne
Adam Gregory	4th Del. Dist.	Buckner J. Smith	Hancock
Benjamin Hager	Boone	William Smith	Berkeley
Joseph W. Hale	Wirt	Benj. L. Stephenson	3rd Del. Dist.
James H. Hinchman	Logan	Thomas H. Trainer	Marshall
Isaac Holman	Marion	Rathbone Van Winkle	1st Del. Dist.
Harvey F. Hyer	Braxton	Meredith Wells	6th Del. Dist.
John Kellar	Barbour	William Wilen	Berkeley
William H. King	Preston		

OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer	Speaker
Granville D. Hall	Clerk
William P. Hubbard	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph S. Wheat	Doorkeeper

Fourth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 16, 1866. Adjourned March 1, 1866.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
James Burley	Second	Bethuel M. Kitchen	Tenth
John S. Burdett	Third	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth
William F. Chambers	Ninth	Edwin Maxwell	Fourth
Joseph A. Chapline	Tenth	Emmet J. O'Brien	Sixth
James M. Corley	Sixth	Daniel Peck	First
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh	William Price	Third
Isaac H. Duvall	First	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
Robert Hagar	Eighth	William E. Stevenson	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins	Second	Edward D. Wright	Eighth
Daniel Haymond	Fourth	Vacancy*	Ninth

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
Richard G. Mahon	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
John C. Ballard	Monroe	George Hooker	Brooke
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge	Jacob Hornbrook	Ohio
Jacob C. Beeson	Marion	Daniel D. Johnson	Tyler
Joseph Bell	Ohio	John Kellar	Barbour
John Bennett	2nd Del. Dist.	George Koonce	Jefferson
Jacob H. Bristor	Taylor	Edmund Kyle	Wetzel
Alfred W. Brown	Monongalia	Thomas Little	Mercer
Richard P. Camden	Lewis	Marquis L. Lockhart	Wirt
John S. P. Carroll	Wayne	William Mairs	Kanawha
James S. Cassady	Fayette	Rufus Maxwell	5th Del. Dist.
Henry S Coombs	Monongalia	Joseph E. McCoy	Roane
Mitchell Cook	6th Del. Dist.	Charles H. McCurdy	Jefferson
Samuel Cooper	Hampshire	Abraham R. McQuilkin	Berkeley
David Cunningham	Marion	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
William B. Curtis	Ohio	David S. Pinnell	Upshur
Peter Darnel	Mason	Anthony Rader	3rd Del. Dist.
Henry G. Davis	Hampshire	Eli Riddle	Ritchie
Abijah Dolly	Hardy	Buckner J. Smith	Hancock
Lewis Dyche	Morgan	William Smith	Berkeley
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
James F. Given	Braxton	Samuel B. Stidger	Marshall
Nathan Goff, Sr.	Harrison	Thomas H. Trainer	Marshall
Harrison Hagans	Preston	James W. Williamson	1st Del. Dist.
James H. Higgins	Jackson	John S. Witcher	Cabell
Ulysses Hinchman	Logan	William Workman	Boone
Abram Hinkle	Pendleton	William B. Zinn	Preston

OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph S. Wheat	Doorkeeper

NOTES.

1. At the beginning of this session Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier county, appeared as a senator-elect from the Ninth Senatorial District, but he refused to take the required oath and on February 15th his seat was declared vacant.
2. John S. P. Carroll successfully contested the seat of William W. Brumfield, of Wayne county, and qualified January 24th, 1866.
3. On January 31st, 1866, Thomas Little, of Mercer county, presented a petition claiming a seat as a delegate from that county, and to this he was admitted on the 5th of the ensuing February.

Fifth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 15, 1867. Adjourned February 28, 1867.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John S. Burdett	Third	Edward S. Mahon	Fifth
James Burley	Second	Reuben Martin	Second
James Carskadon	Tenth	Emmet J. O'Brien	Sixth
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh	William E. Stevenson	Fifth
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
Abijah Dolly	Tenth	Charles A. Thatcher	Ninth
Isaac H. Duvall	First	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Andrew Wilson	First
Robert Hagar	Eighth	Edward D. Wright	Eighth
Daniel Haymond	Fourth	Samuel Young	Ninth
Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh	William B. Zinn	Third

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Edwin W. S. Moore	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
R. G. Mahon	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
S. T. Armstrong	Marshall	N. N. Hoffman	Monongalia
Rhodes D. Ballard	Logan	John Johnson	Jackson
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge	John Kellar	Barbour
Jacob C. Beeson	Marion	John Kincaid	Fayette
Jacob M. Bickel	Ohio	George Koonce	Jefferson
David Billmyer	Jefferson	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
Thomas Boggess	Roane	John G. Lane	Wetzel
William I. Boreman	Tyler	J. A. J. Lightburn	Lewis
John Bowyer	Putnam	Thomas Little	Mercer
Alpheus W. Brown	Monongalia	Marquis L. Lockhart	Wirt
John W. Brown	Ohio	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier
Charles W. Burke	5th Del. Dist.	Thomas F. Marsmann	Marshall
Joseph F. Caldwell	Greenbrier	Jacob McCarty	4th Del. Dist.
John J. S. P. Carroll	Wayne	Abraham R. McQuilkin	Berkeley
Samuel Cooper	Hampshire	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
John W. Cracraft	Kanawha	Fields F. Neel	Monroe
David Cunningham	Marion	John D. Payne	6th Del. Dist.
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	David S. Pinnell	Upshur
James H. Ferguson	Cabell	Edward Smith	Brooke
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	William Smith	Berkeley
Joseph H. Gibson	Preston	William H. Snider	2nd Del. Dist.
Nathan Goff, Jr	Harrison	Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
James Grose	3rd Del. Dist.	Gustavus F. Taylor	Braxton
George Harman	7th Del. Dist.	Charles A. Vaughan	Mason
Thomas M. Harris	Ritchie	Wright Welton	Mineral
Francis Heermans	Preston	Joseph S. Wheat	6th Del. Dist.
James H. Hibbets	Hancock	James A. Williamson	1st Del. Dist.
Jonathan Hiser	Pendleton	William Workman	Boone

OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms

Charles A. Thatcher was elected at a special election held the fourth Thursday in May, 1866, in the Ninth District, to fill a vacancy therein caused by Henry Mason Mathews' refusal to subscribe to the prescribed oath.

Sixth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 21, 1868. Adjourned March 5, 1868.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth
William I. Boreman	Fourth	Reuben Martin	Second
James Burley	Second	William Price	Third
James Carskadon	Tenth	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh	William E. Stevenson	Fifth
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth
John Dawson	Tenth	Andrew Wilson	First
Willis J. Drummond	Sixth	William Workman	Eighth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Edward D. Wright	Eighth
Alfred Foster	Fifth	Samuel Young	Ninth
Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh	William B. Zinn	Third

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Edwin W. S. Moore	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
R. G. Mahon	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
William Adamson	Pendleton	Alexander Huffman	2nd Del. Dist.
Joseph W. Allison	Hancock	Alexander M. Jacob	Ohio
S. T. Armstrong	Marshall	Noah James	Doddridge
Henry Bender	Braxton	John Largent	Hampshire
David Billmyer	Jefferson	Edward S. Mahon	Jackson
Jacob B. Blair	1st Del. Dist.	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier
Thomas Boggess	Roane	George W. Martin	Marion
James V. Boughner	Monongalia	James T. McClaskey	Monongalia
Edmund H. Chambers	Jefferson	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
Owen G. Chase	Putnam	William W. Miller	Ohio
John L. Cole	Kanawha	John W. Morgan	Wetzel
William B. Crane	Preston	Cyrus Newlin	Monroe
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	Joseph W. Parker	Ohio
James W. Dunnington	5th Del. Dist.	David S. Pinnell	Upshur
George Evans	Mercer	Henry W. Pope	7th Del. Dist.
Benjamin Fleming	Marion	William M. Powell	Tyler
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	William C. Richmond	6th Del. Dist.
James H. Ferguson	Cabell	Eli Riddle	Ritchie
John Ferguson	Marshall	John Rufus Smith	Morgan
Nathan Goff, Jr.	Harrison	Jackson Spaulding	Wayne
Samuel Gold	Berkeley	William S. Steere	1st Del. Dist.
Adam Gregory	4th Del. Dist.	William C. Stewart	Wirt
Robert Hagar	Boone	Levi J. Tabler	Berkeley
Matthew K. Harrow	Fayette	William H. Tomlinson	Mason
Francis Heermans	Preston	William Waggy	3rd Del. Dist.
James Hervey	Brooke	William M. Welch	Mineral
Ulysses Hinchman	Logan	Asa W. Woodford	Lewis
Fenelon Howes	Barbour		

OFFICERS.

Henry C. McWhorter	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at Arms
John Q. Bellville	Doorkeeper

Seventh Legislature

Convened in Wheeling, January 19, 1869. Adjourned March 4, 1869.

SENATOR.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First	Alfred Foster	Fifth
William I. Boreman	Fourth	Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh
James Burley	Second	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh	George K. Leonard	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather	Third	William Price	Third
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh	John M. Phelps	Seventh
John Dawson	Tenth	Z. D. Ramsdell	Eighth
Willis J. Drummond	Sixth	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth
Henry G. Davis	Tenth	Andrew Wilson	First
Ephraim Doolittle	Second	William Workman	Eighth
Dan D T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Samuel Young	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Dan D. T. Farnsworth	President
Edwin W. S. Moore	Clerk
H. M. Cage	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
Robert Hagar	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
James Carpenter	Monroe	John Kincaid	Fayette
John J. S. P. Carroll	Wayne	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
Benjamin F. Charlton	Marion	Edward S. Mahon	Jackson
Andrew S. Core	Ritchie	Thomas W. Manion	Wetzel
Elias Cunningham	Braxton	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier & Monroe
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha
Henry H. Dils	1st Del. Dist.	James T. McClaskey	Monongalia
John W. Duffey	7th Del. Dist.	Jacob J. Miller	Jefferson
George Edwards	Marshall	David S. Pinnell	Upshur
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	William M. Powell	Tyler
William H. H. Flick	Pendleton	Thomas G. Putnam	3rd Del. Dist.
William M. French	Mercer	John Reynolds	Marshall
Alpheus Garrison	Monongalia	Barney J. Rollins	Mason
Joseph H. Gibson	Preston	Owen G. Scofield	Wirt
Samuel Gibson	4th Del. Dist.	Charles W. Smith	Kanawha
Samuel Gold	Berkeley	John F. Smith	Jefferson
Benjamin F. Harrison	Jefferson	John Rufus Smith	Morgan
Matthew W. Harrison	Lewis	William H. Snider	2nd Del. Dist.
John McGraw	6th Del. Dist.	Jesse F. Snodgrass	Doddridge
Sidney Haymond	Harrison	Louis C. Steifel	Ohio
Francis Heermans	Preston	Levi J. Tabler	Berkeley
James Hervey	Brooke	Richard Thomas	Marion
Fenelon Howes	Barbour	Calvin Tyson	Roane
John A. Hutton	5th Del. Dist.	John T. Vance	Mineral
Alexander M. Jacob	Ohio	Isaac P. Williams	Boone
John J. Jacob	Hampshire	E. Willis Wilson	Jefferson
John S. Keever	1st Del. Dist.	William O. Wright	8th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

Solomon S. Fleming	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
James M. Ewing, Jr. Edwin Frey S. T. Armstrong	Assistant Clerks
J. W. Dunnington	Sergeant-at-Arms
John Q. Belleville	Doorkeeper

Jacob J. Miller and John F. Smith, of Jefferson county successfully contested the seats of Benjamin F. Harrison and E. Willis Wilson, and were seated, the former on the 20th of January, and the latter on the 1st of February ensuing.

Eighth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 18, 1870. Adjourned March 4, 1870

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Lewis Applegate	First	George Harman	Tenth
William I. Boreman	Fourth	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth
John R. Brown	Second	George Koonce	Eleventh
James Cather	Fifth	George K. Leonard	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather	Third	Spicer Patrick	Seventh
Mitchell Cook	Eighth	John M. Phelps	Seventh
William B. Crane	Third	Z. D. Ramsdel	Eighth
Henry G. Davis	Tenth	Alstorphius Werninger	Fourth
Spencer Dayton	Sixth	Andrew Wilson	First
Ephraim Doolittle	Second	Samuel Young	Ninth
Samuel Gold	Eleventh		

OFFICERS.

D. D. T. Farnsworth	President
Edwin W. S. Moore	Clerk
Henry M. Cage	Assistant Clerk
William H. Collett	Sergeant-at-Arms
John H. Charnock	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
John R. M. Agnew	1st Del. Dist.	Hiram R. Howard	Mason
Asbury C. Baker	Preston	William R. Howe	Marshall
Benjamin F. Ballard	Monroe	James M. Jackson	1st Del. Dist.
Rhodes D. Ballard	Logan	Martin Judy	7th Del. Dist.
Nathan C. Barlow	4th Del. Dist.	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
George M. Beltzhoover	Jefferson	John W. Lamon	Berkeley
Jerome T. Bowyer	Putnam	George Lynch	2nd Del. Dist.
Henry Brannon	Lewis	Rufus Maxwell	5th Del. Dist.
Goble G. Burgess	Wayne	Alpheus McCoy	Braxton
G. T. Carpenter	Greenbrier & Monroe	Francis W. Meadows	Boone
R. A. Chambers	Greenbrier & Monroe	Jacob J. Miller	Jefferson
John Collins	Preston	Floyd Neely	Doddridge
Elbridge G. Cracraft	Ohio	Francis H. Pierpont	Marion
John J. Davis	Harrison	Alfred H. Pannell	Hampshire
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	William Price	Monongalia
Daniel Donehoo	Hancock	Thomas G. Putnam	3rd Del. Dist.
George Evans	Mercer	Noah Rexroad	Ritchie
John Faris	Ohio	Jacob Ropp	Berkeley
Thomas G. Farnsworth	Upshur	James Scott	6th Del. Dist.
Charles B. Fisher	Wirt	Benjamin H. Smith	Kanawha
Richard A. Flanagan	Fayette	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia
William H. H. Flick	Pendleton	Albert E. Summers	Kanawha
William Gandee	Roane	Joseph Teter	Barbour
Nathan Goff, Sr	Harrison	E. C. Thomas	Marshall
James Guthrie	Wetzel	William M. Welch	Mineral
Ferdinand R. Hassler	Jackson	Selman Wells	Tyler
James Hervey	Brooke	Joseph S. Wheat	Morgan
Robert M. Hill	Marion	John S. Wilkinson	8th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

William M. Welch	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
James M. Ewing Jr.	Assistant Clerks
Edwin Frey	Assistant Clerks
Edmund Shaw*	Assistant Clerks
William I. Mathews	Assistant Clerks
D. L Davis	Sergeant-at-Arms
John Q. Belleville	Doorkeeper

*Resigned, and W. L. Mathews appointed in his place.

Ninth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 17, 1871. Adjourned March 2, 1871.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Wm. A. Alexander	Seventh	Samuel Gold	Eleventh
Lewis Applegate	First	George Harman	Tenth
Lewis Baker	First	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth
William I. Boreman	Fourth	William B. Ice	Second
John R. Brown	Second	Okey Johnson	Fifth
William C. Carper	Sixth	Thomas B. Kline	Eighth
James Cather	Fifth	George Koonce	Eleventh
Mitchell Cook	Eighth	Spicer Patrick	Seventh
William B. Crane	Third	William Price	Third
Henry G. Davis	Tenth	Charles F. Scott	Fourth
Spencer Dayton	Sixth	James Scott	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Lewis Baker	President
Edwin W. S. Moore	Clerk
A. W. Knotts	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms
Ballard Cook	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Benj. F. Ballard	Greenbrier & Monroe	Bryon Love	Barbour
Robert G. Barr	Ohio	Wm. Lynch	2nd Del. Dist.
Charles M. Bishop	Preston	Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha
John Boggs	Pendleton	John McGraw	6th Del. Dist.
Henry Brannon	Lewis	Benjamin McGinnis	Ritchie
Hamilton P. Brown	Greenbrier & Monroe	James L. McLean	Putnam
Lemuel Chenoweth	4th Del. Dist.	Wm. R. McDonald	Marshal
A. B. Clark	Upshur	Francis W. Meadows	Boone
Elbridge G. Cracraft	Ohio	James Morrow, Jr.*	Marion
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	Moses C. Nadenbousch	Berkeley
Daniel Donehoo	Hancock	James L. Nelson	Greenbrier & Monroe
John Faris	Ohio	Lewis S. Newman	Marshall
James H. Ferguson	8th Del. Dist.	Alpheus Pritchard	Marion
Richard A. Flanagan	Fayette	Wm. D. Rollyson	Braxton
John Garrett	Logan	William Shannon	Wayne
Isaac H. Griffin	5th Del. Dist.	Samuel Sheppard	Wirt
Ferdinand R. Hassler	Jackson	David Simmons	Roane
Francis W. Heiskell	Hampshire	A. W. Smith	7th Del. Dist.
James Hervey	Brooke	Anthony Smith	Tyler
Charles Horner	Wetzel	John A. Stehley	Berkeley
John H. Hovermale	Morgan	Benj. L. Stephenson	3rd Del. Dist.
James M. Jackson	1st Del. Dist.	C. E. Stubbs	Jefferson
John P. Jones	Preston	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia
Wesley C. Keever	Wood	Sylvester Upton	Mercer
John W. Keys	Mineral	William H. Webster	Mason
Valentine Langfitt	Doddridge	Thomas J. West	Harrison
Charles S. Lewis	Harrison	E. Willis Wilson	Jefferson
John B. Lough	Monongalia	Benjamin F. Wyatt	Kanawha

OFFICERS.

Elbridge G. Cracraft	Speaker
William T. Burdett	Clerk
H. R. Howard, A. G. Tibbits, C. B. Webb	Assistant Clerks
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms
O. P. H. Washburne	Doorkeeper

*At the election held in Marion county for members of the House for this session, James Morrow, Jr., and Joseph B. Nay received the same number of votes—each 1,123. January 17th the House by a vote of 38 yeas and 13 nays gave the seat to Morrow.

Tenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 16, 1872. Adjourned February 29, 1872.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Wm. A. Alexander	Seventh	George H. Morrison	Sixth
M. B. Armstrong	Fifth	Andrew J. Pannell*	First
Lewis Baker	First	Robert Patterson	Fourth
George A. Blakemore	Tenth	William Price	Third
William C. Carper	Sixth	Preston Pew	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather	Third	Charles F. Scott	Fourth
John A. Cunningham	First	James Scott	Ninth
Samuel Gold	Eleventh	Robert B. Sherrard	Tenth
M. R. Hereford	Seventh	Carlos A. Sperry	Ninth
William B. Ice	Second	Joel E. Stollings	Eighth
Thomas B. Kline	Eighth	E. Willis Wilson	Eleventh
John W. Morgan	Second		

OFFICERS.

Carlos A. Sperry	President
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk
A. W. Knotts	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms
Augustus Ball	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Robert G. Barr	Ohio	Albert F. McCown	Mason
William C. Barclay	Brooke	John J. McComas	Lincoln
William G. Bennett	Calhoun & Gilmer	Thomas E. McKennan	Ohio
George W. Bier	Marshall	James H. Miller	Fayette
Charles M. Bishop	Preston	John Monroe	Hampshire
Wm. L. Bridges	Mercer	Elijah Morgan	Wetzel
John A. Campbell	Hancock	Moses C. Nadenbousch	Berkeley
A. Nelson Campbell	Monroe	James M. Nash	Putnam
S. M. Cornwell	Barbour	John C. Parker	Tyler
G. F. Cross	Jefferson	Alex. M. Poundstone	Gilmer
John Dawson	Morgan	Wm. G. Bennett	Upshur
Trueman Elliott	Harrison	Alpheus Prichard	Marion
Isaac L. Enoch	Wirt	Felix Prunty	Ritchie
William Fisher	Grant & Hardy	Anthony Rader	Nicholas
A. Brooks Fleming	Marion	E. H. Rader	Jackson
John W. Grantham	Jefferson	James Robinson	Ohio
Henry Harrison	McDowell	William D. Rollyson	Braxton
Henry T. Hughes	Roane	James Ruckman	Pleasants
John A. Hutton	Randolph	James H. Sidebottom	Boone
John P. Jones	Preston	John W. Stout	Wood
Gordon L. Jordon	Summers	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia
Absalom Knotts*	Calhoun & Ritchie	Albert E. Summers	Kanawha
Valentine Langfitt	Doddridge	John M. Thayer	Taylor
Albert A. Lewis	Lewis	James Taylor	Calhoun & Ritchie
John D. Lewis	Kanawha	Thomas J. West	Harrison
John M. Lighter	Pocahontas	Wm. E. Wilkinson	Wayne
John B. Lough	Monongalia	George W. Williams	Greenbrier
James L. Mauzy	Pendleton	Henry S. White	Marshall
Thomas E. McCoole	Mineral	H. S. White	Logan

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
George Cozad, Edward L. Wood, E. G. Alburtis	Assistant Clerks
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms
L. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper

*Andrew J. Pannell to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Hulliben.

Eleventh Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, November 19, 1872. Adjourned April 7, 1873.
(Re-assembled, September 20, 1873. Adjourned December 22, 1873.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Jonathan M. Bennett	Ninth	Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth
Charles M. Bishop	Tenth	Alexander M. Jacob	First
George A. Blakemore	Eleventh	J. T. McClaskey	Tenth
Charles T. Caldwell	Fourth	Isaac E. McDonald	Seventh
Gideon D. Camden	Third	Bushrod W. Price	Second
John A. Cunningham*	First	Charles F. Scott	Third
Hudson M. Dickinson	Eighth	Winston Shelton	Sixth
Presley C. Eastham	Fifth	Robert B. Sherrard	Eleventh
John W. Grantham	Twelfth	Albert E. Summers	Sixth
R. C. Guston	Twelfth	Elliott Vawter	Eighth
J. L. Hall	Ninth	George J. Walker	Fifth
Septimius Hall	Second	William E. Wilkinson	Seventh

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk
William T. Burdette	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms
John D. Alderson	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
A. O. Baker	Marshall
A. J. Barrett	Lincoln
Thomas A. Bradford	3rd Del. Dist.
Isaac J. Ellison*	Mercer
William G. Brown	Preston
Lewis Bumgardner	Mason
R. Hume Butcher	Jefferson
John A. Campbell	Hancock
B. P. Clendenin	Boone
Leroy Coffran	Taylor
George Crow	Jackson
George O. Davenport	Ohio
M. W. Davis	Harrison
George Deaver, Jr	Hampshire
Thomas G. Farnsworth	Upshur
Joseph M. Ferguson	Wayne
William Fisher	Hardy
Eli Fleming	Berkeley
Jesse Flowers	Marion
B. H. Foley	1st. Del. Dist.
George R. C. Floyd	Logan
M. Gwinn	Summers
John Hinchman	Monroe
John Hindman	Brooke
Madison Hively	Roane
William H. Hudson	Kanawha
Jacob F. Johnson	Pendleton
Charles Kantner	Preston
Absalom Knotts††	2nd Del. Dist.
A. W. Knotts	Marion
William S. Laidley	Kanawha
George W. Legg	Berkeley
Albert A. Lewis	Lewis
William W. Miller	Ohio
Samuel McMillan	Doddridge
James H. Miller	Fayette
Robert Monroe	Wirt
George H. Morrison	Braxton
Andrew J. Pannell†	Ohio
William H. Potter	Morgan
William Price	Monongalia
William Prince	Raleigh
John M. Reynolds	Mason
James Robinson	Ohio
Thomas E. Rogers	Kanawha
James Ruckman	1st Del. Dist.
J. W. Shirley	Jefferson
Booker Short	6th Del. Dist.
Anthony Smith	Tyler
William H. Snider	Gilmer
Joseph Snyder	Monongalia
Thomas S. Spates	Harrison
T. M. Stone	Wetzel
John W. Stout	1st Del. Dist.
John Taylor	4th Del. Dist.
James Taylor	2nd Del. Dist.
John M. Thayer	Taylor
John J. Thompson	Putnam
M. C. Totten	Mineral
Marshall Triplett	5th Del. Dist.
B. C. Vinson	8th Del. Dist.
Edward F. Vossler	7th Del. Dist.
Henry S. White	Marshall
James Withrow	Greenbrier
William J. Woodell	Pocahontas

†The seat of Andrew J. Pannell of Ohio county ,was successfully contested by John A. Cunningham, who qualified December 11, 1872.

††Absalom Knotts, of the Second Delegate District, successfully contested the seat of A. S. Price, and qualified November 26, 1872.

*Isaac J. Ellison, of Mercer county, took his seat in the Adjourned Session October 20, 1873, as the successor of William L. Bridges, resigned.

Patrick B. Duffy died February 21, 1873, and Gibson L. Butcher was appointed in his place.

OFFICERS.

W. W. Miller	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
Joseph Ruffner, E. G. Alburtis, E. L. Wood, J. M. Seroggin	Assistant Clerks
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms
S. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper

Twelfth Legislature.

(Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1875. Adjourned February 26, 1875.
(Re-assembled in Wheeling, November 10, 1875. Adjourned December 23, ensuing.)

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
U. N. Arnett	Second
Jonathan M. Bennett	Ninth
Ralph L. Berkshire	Tenth
Charles M. Bishop	Tenth
Wm. T. Burdett	Sixth
Alfred Caldwell*	First
Gideon D. Camden	Third
William C. Clayton	Eleventh
John Cunningham	First
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth
Hudson M. Dickinson	Eighth
Presley C. Eastham	Fifth
Thomas Ferrell	Fifth
Moses S. Grantham	Twelfth
R. C. Guston	Twelfth
David Goff	Ninth
Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth
George Loomis	Fourth
Isaac E. McDonald	Seventh
Ira J. McGinnis	Seventh
Andrew J. Pannell*	First
Bushrod W. Price	Second
Charles F. Scott	Third
Winston Shelton	Sixth
Robert B. Sherrard	Eleventh

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk
E. A. Cunningham	Assistant Clerk
J.D Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms
I.D. Roach	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Hezekiah Agee	Kanawha	J. W. Morgan	Ohio
Daniel W. Babb	Grant	John Powell	Boone
George A. Blakemore	Pendleton	Alpheus Prichard	Marion
John A. Campbell	Hancock	David F. Pugh	Tyler
W. D. Carlile	Harrison	William M. Reynolds	Mercer
Sylvester Chapman	Kanawha	George W. Reynolds	Taylor
W. V. Chidester	Lewis	Linn Rogers	Brooke
Strother M. Cornwell	Barbour	Christopher Roles	Raleigh
Marshall Depue	Roane	Edmund Sehon	Mason
Dyer D. Dix	5th Del. Dist.	George W. Shinn	Jackson
Charles P. Dyche	Morgan	Booker Short	6th Del. Dist.
Isaac L. Enoch	Wirt	Robert Simpson	Ohio
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur	Adam Small	Berkeley
James Ferguson, Sr	Wayne	Joseph Snyder	Monongalia
A. Brooks Fleming	Marion	Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
J. H. Gettinger	Berkeley	Daniel S. Squires	Braxton
J. H. Good	Ohio	C. J. Stone	Logan
Moses S. Hall	2nd Del. Dist.	Chapman J. Stuart	Doddridge
Samuel A. Houston	Monroe	Isaac S. Tanner	Jefferson
Daniel Huffman	2nd Del. Dist.	James Taylor	2nd Del. Dist.
John A. Hutchinson	1st Del. Dist.	John W. Thornburg	Cabell
William T. Ice	3rd Del. Dist.	Alfred Turner	Marshall
Jacob B. Jackson	1st Del. Dist.	Sylvester Upton	Summers
L. S. Jordan	Ohio	John W. Vaughn	Lincoln
Mahlon S. Kirtley	Putnam	James W. Warden	Hardy
Jacob H. Long	4th Del. Dist.	William M. Welch	Mineral
John B. Lough	Monongalia	Thomas J. West	Harrison
James M. Mason	Jefferson	Henry S. White	Marshall
John A. McCulloch	Mason	George W. Williams	Greenbrier
Robert McEldowney	Wetzel	James H. Wilson	Preston
Samuel A. Miller	Kanawha	William J. Wooddell	4th Del. Dist.
Alexander Monroe	Hampshire	Peter Zinn	Preston
James Montgomery	Fayette		

OFFICERS.

Alexander Monroe	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
J. W. Woffindin, J. M. Scroggin, B. S. Thompson, Noyes Rand	Assistant Clerks
W. L. Moffet	Sergeant-at-Arms
William M. Patton	Doorkeeper

*Alfred Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew J. Pannell, who died before his term expired.

Thirteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 10, 1877. Adjourned March 2, 1877.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
U. N. Arnett	Second	Moses S. Grantham	Twelfth
W. W. Adams	Eighth	Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth
Felix J. Baxter	Sixth	John P. Jones	Tenth
Ralph L. Berkshire	Tenth	Mahlon S. Kirtley	Fifth
William T. Burdett	Sixth	George Loomis	Fourth
C. T. Butler	Twelfth	Levi M. Lowe	Second
Alfred Caldwell*	First	Ira J. McGinnis	Seventh
William C. Clayton	Eleventh	Charles W. Newlon	Ninth
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth	David Pugh	Eleventh
Wayne Ferguson	Seventh	Charles F. Scott	Third
Thomas Ferrell	Fifth	William H. Tarr	First
David Goff	Ninth	Eli Marsh Turner	Third

OFFICERS.

Ulysses N. Arnett	President
E. A. Cunningham	Clerk
William Martin	Assistant Clerk
J. D. Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas H. Percival	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Albert Allen	Boone	Elihu Hutton	4th Del. Dist.
William E. Arnold	Lewis	George W. Imboden	Fayette
Charles M. Babb	Grant	John C. Johnson	3rd Del. Dist.
James W. Ball	Roane	Rufus Knotts	2nd Del. Dist.
R. G. Barr	Ohio	John H. Kunst	Taylor
Jabez Beard	Mason	Lewis Largent	Morgan
Alfred Beckley, Sr.	Raleigh	Robert Lowe	Marion
Kyle Bright	Greenbrier	Williams Maxwell	Doddridge
Robert H. Browse	1st Del. Dist.	James T. McClaskey	Monongalia
A. G. Calvert	Wetzel	G. S. McFadden	Marshall
William N. Chancellor	1st Del. Dist.	A. B. Modisett	Barbour
John J. Chipley	Hardy	W. E. Parriott	Marshall
G. F. Cross	Jefferson	J. E. Pennybacker	Pendleton
F. W. Cunningham	Harrison	Joseph W. Morgan	Ohio
William B. Davidson	Mercer	William A. Quarrier	Kanawha
James Dunkin	Harrison	John D. Rigg	Preston
Albert G. Eastham	Mason	John H. Riley	Jackson
William Elliott	Preston	John A. Robinson	Mineral
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Upshur	Bartley Rose	6th Del. Dist.
E. Boyd Faulkner	Berkeley	John M. Rowan	Monroe
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha	Harvey Samples	5th Del. Dist.
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton	M. H. Shirtz	Wirt
Eustace Gibson	Cabell	George W. Siple	Pocahontas
B. P. Gooch	Summers	Robert Simpson	Ohio
John B. Gray	Monongalia	J. B. Sommerville	Brooke
Moses S. Hall	2nd Del. Dist.	Hurston Spurlock	Wayne
O. W. O. Hardman	Tyler	Lyman Stedman	Hancock
Peregrine Hays	Gilmer	James Stewart	Putnam
William L. Hearn	Ohio	William Stratton	Logan
High C. Henderson	1st Del. Dist.	Charles E. Wells	Marion
Asa Hiett	Hampshire	John S. Wilkinson	Lincoln
James Law. Hooff	Jefferson	E. Willis Wilson	Kanawha
E. L. Hoffman	Berkeley		

OFFICERS.

Eustace Gibson	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
Noyes Rand, J. M. Scroggin, B. Speed Thompson, E. L. Bill	Assistant Clerks
Napoleon B. French	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph A. Watson	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms
S. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper

Fourteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 8, 1879. Adjourned March 10, 1879.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
W. W. Adams	Eighth	John P. Jones	Tenth
Felix J. Baxter	Sixth	Mahlon S. Kirtley	Fifth
Robert S. Brown	Fifth	Levi M. Lowe	Second
C. T. Butler	Twelfth	C. W. Newlon	Ninth
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth	Lewis T. Newman	Second
William Ewin	Ninth	David Pugh	Eleventh
E. Boyd Faulkner	Twelfth	John W. Stout	Fourth
Wayne Ferguson	Seventh	Albert E. Summers	Sixth
David McGregor	Third	William H. Tarr	First
William C. McGrew	Tenth	Eli M. Turner	Third
Daniel D.Johnson	Fourth	Charles Williams	Eleventh
David E. Johnson	Seventh	Joseph J. Woods	First

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President
E. A. Cunningham	Clerk
H. C. Entler	Assistant Clerk
John D. Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms
George S. Chilton	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County
George J. Arnold	Lewis	W. H. T. Lewis	Jefferson
James S. Barr	2nd Del. Dist.	Thomas H. Logan	Ohio
Joseph V. Bell	Mineral	William McCreery	Raleigh
Thomas L. Bell	Lincoln	Page R. McCrum	Preston
D. F. Billmyer	Berkeley	R. I. McNeer	Monroe
Thomas A. Bradford	Barbour	John McGraw	6th Del. Dist.
Benjamin H. Butcher	1st Del. Dist.	J. S. Melvin	Jefferson
A. G. Calvert	Wetzel	George H. Moffett	Pocahontas
Samuel H. Campbell	Wood	Alexander Monroe	Hampshire
Carroll Clarke	Mercer	John C. Montgomery	Kanawha
Samuel Carter	Fayette	John Nixon	Marshall
Joseph J Chipley	Hardy	Washington Unger	Morgan
L. E. Davidson	Taylor	J. E. Pennybacker	Pendleton
James Alex Ewing	Marshall	Ira C. Post	Harrison
Benjamin Fisher	Ohio	A. M. Poundstone	Upshur
Albert C. Fulkerson	Wayne	Joseph H. Quinn	Hancock
James H. Furbee	Marion	George W. Reynolds	3rd Del. Dist.
Joseph C. Gist	Brooke	John Righter	Marion
B. P. Gooch	Summers	A. A. Rock	Kanawha
William R. Gunn	Mason	C. P. Ross	1st Del. Dist.
James R. Hare	Monongalia	Lafayette F. Roush	Mason
Thomas H. Harvey	Cabell	Henry A. Rynier	Tyler
Samuel P. Hawver	Greenbrier	Arnold C. Scherr	Grant
Martin Hill	Kanawha	Jonathan Sheppard	Wirt
J. Marshall Hagans	Monongalia	Winston Shelton	5th Del. Dist
John H. Holt	Preston	William H. Snider	Gilmer
Hugh Mearns	1st Del. Dist.	Chapman J. Stuart	Doddridge
Elihu Hutton	4th Del. Dist.	E. J. Taylor	2nd Del. Dist.
Ellis S. Hyer	Braxton	Hugh Toney	Logan
John J. Jacob	Ohio	A. L. Vandal	Roane
John C. Johnson	Harrison	William A. Parsons	Jackson
William Kirtley	Putnam	Andrew Wilson	Ohio
Bethuel M. Kitchen	Berkeley		

OFFICERS.

George H. Moffett	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
Nathaniel S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis	Doorkeeper

Fifteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 12, 1881. Adjourned March 15, 1881.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Andrew R. Barbee	Fifth	Franklin Maxwell	Third
Robert S. Brown	Fifth	Lewis S. Newman	Second
Samuel Davisson	Twelfth	D. A. Roberts	Fourth
W. M. O. Dawson	Tenth	Harvey Samples	Sixth
Robert F. Dennis	Eighth	Jerome Shelton	Seventh
John R. Donehoo	First	Fontaine Smith	Second
William Ewin	Ninth	Joel E. Stallings	Seventh
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Ninth	John W. Stout	Fourth
E. Boyd Faulkner	Twelfth	Albert E. Summers	Sixth
David E. Johnston	Seventh	Joseph Van Matre	Eleventh
David McGregor	Third	Joseph J. Woods	First
William C. McGrew	Tenth	Charles Williams	Eleventh
William McNeal	Eighth		

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers	President
D. D. Johnson	Clerk
Alfred Rheinstrom	Assistant Clerk
John D. Alderson	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O. Kelley	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Charles M. Babb	Grant	George Lynch	2nd Del. Dist.
Frank Beckwith	Jefferson	George W. McCord	Brooke
Isaiah Bee	Mercer	Page R. McCrum	Preston
Joseph V. Bell	Mineral	Charles McDoddrill	5th Del. Dist.
B. F. Brady	Berkeley	Frank P. McNell	Ohio
Henry L. Cox	Monongalia	William Maxwell	Doddridge
C. J. P. Cresap	4th Del. Dist.	James Meadows	Boone
J. B. Crumine	2nd Del. Dist.	George H. Moffett	Pocahontas
Moses H. Davis	Harrison	Alexander Monroe	Hampshire
Reuben Davisson	Taylor	James Morrow, Jr	Marion
Joshua Day	Pendleton	U. N. Orr	Preston
Marshall Depue	Roane	David Poe	Upshur
Andrew Edmiston	Lewis	William Prince	Raleigh
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha	William A. Quarrier	Kanawha
George Ferrel	Berkeley	John H. Riley	Jackson
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton	George Rowley	Mason
William Fisher	Hardy	Chas. W. Seabright	Ohio
John B. Floyd	Logan	John T. Siler	Morgan
Albert C. Faulkerson	Wayne	Isaac J. Little	Fayette
John W. Grantham	Jefferson	P. Sharp	1st Del. Dist.
Geo. W. Hackworth	Cabell	Lewis Sheppard	Wirt
J. L. Hall	3rd Del. Dist.	Josiah Sinclair	Marshall
Septimius Hall	Wetzel	D. L. Steere	1st Del. Dist.
John W. Hobbs	Hancock	John M. Sydenstricker	Greenbrier
Joseph W. Hoit	Lincoln	John K. Thompson	Putnam
William P. Hubbard	Ohio	George W. Tippett	Mason
Benjamin F. Irons	Monroe	James S. Watson	Monongalia
Levi Johnson	Gilmer	W. D. Wayt	Marshall
Samuel A. Kepner	Ohio	Charles E. Wells	Marion
David H. Leonard	1st Del. Dist.	E. Willis Wilson	Kanawha
N. M. Loury	Summers	Lewis Wilson	Barbour
Beverly H. Lurty	Harrison	Selman Wells	Tyler
Floyd Lusk	6th Del. Dist.		

OFFICERS.

E. Willis Wilson	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
Harrison Cain	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis	Doorkeeper

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

David E. Johnson, who had been a member of the Senate in 1879, tendered his resignation July 20, 1880, to take effect August 10 ensuing, and Jerome Shelton was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy.

Sixteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 10, 1883. Adjourned February 23, 1883.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Andrew R. Barbee	Fifth	William McGrew	Eleventh
Goble Burgess	Sixth	Frank Maxwell	Third
Benjamin Byrne	Ninth	Jacob S. Melvin	Thirteenth
M. W. Colburn	Tenth	George E. Price	Twelfth
Samuel Davisson	Thirteenth	D. A. Roberts	Fourth
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh	Harvey Samples	Ninth
John R. Donehoo	First	Nathan B. Scott	First
Thomas J. Farnsworth	Tenth	Anthony Smith	Fourth
John B. Floyd	Seventh	Fontain Smith	Second
Robert T. Harvey	Sixth	Joel E. Stallings	Seventh
George W Hays	Third	John G. Tolbban	Eighth
D. M. Hostutler	Second	Joseph Van Matre	Twelfth
William L. McNeil	Eighth	William Woodyard	Fifth

OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Farnsworth	President
John D Alderson	Clerk
J M Hamilton	Assistant Clerk
Charles H Vandiver	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O Kelley	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
James H. Adair	Monroe
Albert Allen	Boone
Virgil S. Armstrong	Jackson
Isaiah Bee	Mercer
James A. Boggs	Braxton
Edwin D. J. Bond	Wood
Chas. L. Brown	Jackson
James F. Brown	Kanawha
James H. Brown	Kanawha
J. Hamilton Burtt	Ohio
L. D. Chambers	Logan
John M. Collins	Kanawha
W. A. Cooper	Wood
John W. Corder	Barbour
Henry L. Cox	Monongalia
John H. Cunningham	Braxton
C. W. Dailey	Mineral
Thomas E. Davis	Ritchie
Blackburn B. Dovener	Ohio
John M. Eckard	Mason
George F. Evans	Berkeley
Isaac Fouke	Jefferson
John F. Garing	Greenbrier
Henry B. Gilkeson	Hampshire
Oliver Gorrell	Pleasants
Septimius Hall	Wetzel
Thomas Harrison	Wayne
George Harmon	2nd Del. Dist.
Marion L. Henshaw	Berkeley
J. J. Hetzel	Morgan
Joseph W. Holt	Lincoln
L. D. Isbell	Fayette
John C. Jones	Marion
Charles W. Lynch	Harrison
James T. McMechen	Wood
George W. McCord	1st Del. Dist.
William H. McClung	Greenbrier
P. H. McCulloch	Cabell
David McQueen	Nicholas
William Maxwell	Doddridge
A. A. Miller	Summers
J. J. Morgan	Upshur
John Nixon	Marshall
Uriah N. Orr	Preston
A. B. Parsons	5th Del. Dist.
William P. Payne	3rd Del. Dist.
J. Edward Pennybacker	Pendleton
David Powell	Taylor
William M. Powell	Tyler
John W. Rider	Jefferson
John D. Riggs	Preston
John L. Ruhl	Harrison
William C. Riffe	Raleigh
Jacob Salisbury	6th Del. Dist.
J. Orville Sayre	Mason
M. H. Shirtz	Wirt
W. S. Simonton	Marshall
Samuel T. Stapeton	Wood
Louis F. Steitel	Ohio
Melville Stump	Gilmer
Taylor R. Stump	Calhoun
Jessie F. Sturm	Marion
Lewis J. Timmis	Putnam
A. B. Wells	6th Del. Dist.
William K. Wilson	Lewis
Joseph J. Woods	Ohio
Henry A. Yeager	4th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
George P. Sargeant	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis	Doorkeeper

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

James A. Boggs, of Braxton, was elected December 21, 1882, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Cunningham, who died on the preceding 8th of November.

John T. McMechen was elected on the 4th day of January, 1883, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. A. Cooper, of Wood county.

Seventeenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling January 14, 1885. Adjourned February 27, 1885.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
Stark W. Arnold	Tenth
E. D. J. Bond	Fourth
Charles L. Brown	Fifth
Goble G. Burgess	Sixth
Benjamin W. Bryne	Ninth
M. W. Coburn	Tenth
Jacob Cochran	Second
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth
John B. Floyd	Seventh
Marion Guinn	Eighth
George Warren Hayes	Third
Daniel M. Hostutler*	Second
John G. Lobban	Eighth
John W. McCreery	Seventh
William C. McGrew	Eleventh
Jacob S. Melvin	Thirteenth
J. W. Morrison, Jr.	Ninth
Presley W. Morris	Third
Bushrod W. Price	Second
George E. Price	Twelfth
Algernon R. Unger	Thirteenth
Nathan B. Scott	First
J. B. Sommerville	First
Anthony Smith	Fourth
Rufus Switzer	Sixth
William Woodyard	Fifth

OFFICERS.

George E. Price	President
John D. Alderson	Clerk
John M. Hamilton	Assistant Clerk
S. A. Hays	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O. Kelley	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
George Alderson	Monroe	W. C. McConaughey	Wirt
Robert Alexander	Wood	Charles McGill	Putnam
Frank Arnold	Marshall	Robert R. Marshall	Gilmer
A. C. Davidson	Mercer	James T. McMechen	Wood
George T. Davisson	Lewis	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
W. J. Davies	Fayette	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
J. S. W. Dean	Upshur	W. G. Miller	Ritchie
Thomas H. Dennis	Greenbrier	William Myles	Ohio
Charles P. Dorr	4th Del. Dist.	E. J. Owings	1st Del. Dist.
Wilbur F. Dyer	2nd Del. Dist.	Benjamin H. Oxley	Lincoln
H. C. Callison	Nicholas	Eli L. Parker	Marion
L. B. Chambers	3rd Del. Dist.	Andrew Parks	6th Del. Dist.
R. P. Chew	Jefferson	John E. Price	Monongalia
John G. Crockett	Summers	Ira G. Post	Harrison
George Edwards	Marshall	David Powell	Taylor
C. W. Ferguson	Wayne	John J. Poynter	Pleasants
M. S. Ferrell	Logan	Charles H. Richardson	Calhoun
Benjamin F. Fisher	Braxton	Jesse Roach	6th Del. Dist.
J. B. Fleming	Kanawha	Edward Robertson	Ohio
Thomas Fortney	Preston	A. A. Rock	Kanawha
Henry B. Gilkeson	Hampshire	Jesse F. Randolph	Jackson
John F. Gilmore	Mineral	S. C. Rusmisell	Barbour
William W. Givens	Tyler	J. Orville Sayre	Mason
W. H. Glover	Preston	James H. Smith	Berkeley
A. Green Beard	Mason	T. B. Snodgrass	Berkeley
Alpheus F. Haymond	Marion	Harmon Snyder	5th Del. Dist.
Jacob Hinkle	Pendleton	Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood
Silas J. Hovermale	Morgan	E. G. Taylor	Doddridge
John J. Jacob, Jr	Ohio	Aden Thompson	Raleigh
John B. Laidley	Cabell	Robert White	Ohio
Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson	William Workman	Boone
William H. McClung	Greenbrier		

OFFICERS.

Thomas H. Dennis	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
Thornton Henshaw	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Werninger	Doorkeeper

*Jacob Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. D. M. Hostutler, for whom memorial exercises were held in the Senate, January 19, 1885.

Eighteenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 12, 1887. Adjourned February 25, 1887.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Stark W. Arnold	Tenth	Presley W. Morris	Third
Charles L. Brown	Fifth	J. W. Morrison, Jr.	Ninth
E. D. J. Bond	Fourth	Benjamin H. Oxley	Seventh
E. M. McCallister	Sixth	Mexico Van Pelt	Eighth
Robert S. Carr	Ninth	Bushrod W. Price	Second
W. M. O. Dawson	Eleventh	George E. Price	Twelfth
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth	Nathan B. Scott	First
J. H. Furbee	Second	J. B. Sommerville	First
J. Howard Gettinger	Thirteenth	Joseph Snyder	Eleventh
Marion Gwinn	Eighth	John D. Sweeney	Fourth
John W. McCreery	Seventh	Rufus Switzer	Sixth
Edwin Maxwell	Third	Algernon R. Unger	Thirteenth
A. C. Minear	Tenth	William Woodyard	Fifth

OFFICERS.

George E. Price	President
John D. Alderson	Clerk
J. H. Marcum	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas J. Grass	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
George M. Bowers	Berkeley	Lewis Largent	Morgan
J. E. Brown	Jackson	Daniel B. Lucas	Jefferson
Peyton Byrne	Braxton	William Middleton	Mineral
B. S. Chambers	Lincoln	William H. McClung	Greenbrier
W. N. Chancellor	Wood	J. T. McCombs	Marshall
R. P. Chew	Jefferson	J. M. McKinney	Ritchie
J. J. Chipley	2nd Del. Dist.	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
P. B. Cochran	6th Del. Dist.	L. H. Oakes	Kanawha
W. H. H. Cook	3rd Del. Dist.	John E. Peck	Nicholas
George B. Crow	Jackson	A. L. Pugh	Hampshire
George I. Davisson	Lewis	Henry C. Ragland	Logan
J. W. Depue	Wirt	W. M. Reynolds	Mercer
Isaac H. Duvall	1st Del. Dist.	G. H. Ropp	Berkeley
A. D. Garden	Ohio	Andrew Rosebury	Cabell
Frederick Gandee	6th Del. Dist.	John M. Rowan	Monroe
C. J. Gleason	Ohio	David W. Shaw	Barbour
John Marshall Hagans	Monongalia	Josiah Sinclair	Marshall
L. D. Hagar	Boone	J. S. Spencer	Mason
John M. Hamilton	Calhoun	Jesse F. Sturm	Marion
J. F. Harding	5th Del. Dist.	John M. Sydenstricker	Greenbrier
Henry Haymond	Harrison	E. G. Taylor	Doddridge
James L. Hensley	Mason	W. H. Toler	Kanawha
J. J. Hiner	Pendleton	N. E. Whittaker	Ohio
M. G. Holmes	Harrison	R. L. Woodyard	Wood
A. A. Kellar	Wood	Joseph J. Woods	Ohio
J. S. Kincaid	Fayette	Henry Yeager	4th Del. Dist.
George W. Kinsey	Marion		

OFFICERS.

John M. Rowan	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
William E. R. Byrne	Assistant Clerk
Charles P. Dorr	Sergeant-at-Arms
Michael B. Devine	Doorkeeper

Nineteenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1889. Adjourned February 22, 1889.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John W. Arbuckle	Eighth	J. W. Morrison, Jr	Ninth
Alex R. Campbell	Fifth	Presley W. Morris	Third
Robert S. Carr	Ninth	Benjamin H. Oxley	Seventh
Thomas E. Davis	Tenth	George E. Price	Twelfth
Samuel L. Flournoy	Twelfth	B. J. Prichard	Sixth
James H. Furbee	Second	Nathan B. Scott	First
A. C. Minear	Tenth	B. J. Smith	First
J. Howard Gettinger	Thirteenth	Joseph Snyder	Eleventh
Charles H. Knott	Thirteenth	John D. Sweeney	Fourth
Milton R. Lowther	Fourth	William Woodyard	Fifth
E. M. McCallister	Sixth	Mexico Van Pelt	Eighth
John W. McCreery	Seventh	William G. Worley	Eleventh
Edwin Maxwell	Third	J. W. Yeater	Second

OFFICERS.

Robert S. Carr	President
George J. Walker	Clerk
Steele R. Hawkins	Sergeant-at-Arms
James A. Madison	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Henry A. Altizer	Calhoun	R. G. Meador	Mercer
A. E. Archer	Jackson	Lindsay Merrill	Wirt
A. E. Aultz	Kanawha	J. M. Meyer	Wood
William Bandy	3rd Del. Dist.	Gwinn Minter	Harrison
George A. Blakemore	Pendleton	A. C. Moore	Harrison
M. S. Bryte	Preston	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
George W. Buxton	Berkeley	Robert Napier	Wayne
B. L. Casto	Jackson	Uriah N. Orr	Preston
R P Chew	Jefferson	J. W. Parrish	Kanawha
John Corcoran	Ohio	John E. Peck	Nicholas
Thomas Lansing Davies	Mason	C. A. Prichard	Marion
Charles P. Dorr	4th Del. Dist.	A. L. Pugh	Hampshire
Isaac H. Duvall	1st Del. Dist.	Jesse Roach	6th Del. Dist.
Jacob C. Edleman	Boone	Edgar W. St. Clair	Monongalia
Azel Ford	Raleigh	Henry J. Samuels	Cabell
A. D. Garden	Ohio	John P. Shanklin	Monroe
B. D. Gibson	Jefferson	David W. Shaw	Barbour
J. C. Gluck	Ritchie	A. B. Shelton	Lincoln
George Goad	Braxton	Silas Smith	Tyler
Robert J. Hammett	Pleasants	Joseph Sprigg	2nd Del. Dist.
Samuel R. Hanan	Marshall	John V. Stearne	Mason
Charles Hill	Fayette	L. F. Stifel	Ohio
D. M. Harr	Marion	L. F. Stone	Wood
William H. Jack	Gilmer	J. W. Stuck	Doddridge
John W. Johnson	Summers	J. M. Sydenstricker	Greenbrier
W. E. Justice	Logan	Benjamin J. Taylor	6th Del. Dist.
W. L. Kee	5th Del. Dist.	A. H. Thayer	Taylor
J. W. Kirk	Putnam	Wellington Vrooman	Wood
Joseph T. Kitchen	Berkeley	G. F. Weber	Morgan
William E. Lively	Lewis	J. P. Williams	Mineral
J. T. McCombs	Marshall	Joseph J. Woods	Ohio
William H. McClung	Greenbrier	Stillman Young	Upshur
Daniel Mayer	Kanawha		

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods	Speaker
John M. Hamilton	Clerk
W. Brown Gibbs	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Knotts	Doorkeeper

At the session of 1889, the Senate balloted for twelve days before it elected a President, Hon. Robert S. Carr, of Kanawha county, being then chosen on the 126th ballot.

Twentieth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 14, 1891. Adjourned March 14, 1891.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
John W. Arbuckle	Eighth	William Morris**	Fourth
Alex R. Campbell	Fifth	J. W. Morrison	Ninth
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth	Newton Ogdin**	Fourth
Thomas E. Davis	Tenth	Alexander Parks	Thirteenth
D. A. Dorsey	Second	B. J. Prichard	Sixth
David W. Gall	Tenth	John A. Sheppard	Seventh
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh	John W. St. Clair	Eighth
Henry B. Gilkeson*	Twelfth	Frank W. Stewart†	First
Orlando Hardman	Third	Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth
Charles H. Knott	Thirteenth	Nelson E. Whittaker	First
Milton H. Lowther	Fourth	Rankin Wiley, Jr	Fifth
John W. McCreary	Seventh	William G. Worley	Eleventh
James H. Marcum	Sixth	J. W. Yeater	Second
Presley W. Morris	Third		

OFFICERS.

John W. McCreary	President
Holly G. Armstrong	Clerk
M. E. Tracy	Sergeant-at-Arms
Willis Dent	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
William M. Arnold	Gilmer	John F. Laird	Wood
John P. Austin	Mason	J. H. Lambert	Wayne
Louis Bennett	Lewis	Robert Lamon	Berkeley
J. M. Boggs	6th Del. Dist.	Van Linville	Boone
Thomas C. Brown	Nicholas	Salmon W. Lockhart	Wirt
M. S. Bryte	Preston	Charles W. Lynch	Harrison
C. L. Campbell	2nd Del. Dist.	W. W. Miller	Marshall
Joseph E. Carle	Wood	Warren Miller	Jackson
J. M. Carney	Jackson	I. B. Moore	4th Del. Dist.
James F. Clark	Greenbrier	Henry B. Morgan	Marion
C. F. Cook	3rd Del. Dist.	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
John Corcoran	Ohio	Isaac C. Prince	Raleigh
W. G. H. Core	Pleasants	C. A. Prichard	Marion
A. S. Dandridge	Jefferson	A. P. Pugh	1st Del. Dist.
E. B. Dyer	Kanawha	George F. Randall	Harrison
R. D. Erwin	Greenbrier	Edgar W. St. Clair	Monongalia
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha	Henry J. Samuels	Cabell
John B. Finley	5th Del. Dist.	J. A. Sarver	6th Del. Dist.
Romeo H. Freer	Ritchie	David W. Shaw	Barbour
A. D. Garden	Ohio	H. M. Shumate	Mercer
B. D. Gibson	Jefferson	Evi Sias	Lincoln
George Goad	Braxton	Robert Simpson	Ohio
Samuel H. Gramm	Taylor	Anthony Smith	Tyler
H. J. Greer	Mason	L. F. Stone	Wood
Samuel R. Hanen	Marshall	Albert H. Stump	Calhoun
Henry A. Harttey	Preston	William W. Thomas	Putnam
Walter A. Holley	Doddridge	W. R. Thompson	Summers
George A. Hott	Hampshire	William M. Welch	Mineral
S. J. Hovermale	Morgan	C. A. Wever	Berkeley
Albert S. Johnson	Monroe	H. S. White	Logan
Lester Keller	Fayette	Robert White	Ohio
J. E. Kendall	Kanawha	Stillman Young	Upshur
William C. Kiser	Pendleton		

OFFICERS.

Louis Bennett	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
W. Brown Gibbs	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas L. Feamster	Doorkeeper

*Henry B. Gilkeson, of Hampshire county, was elected at the general election in 1890, as the successor of Samuel L. Flournoy, who had resigned

**William Morris, of Taylor county, in the Fourth District, contested the seat of Newton Ogdin, of Pleasants county, and was seated February 18, 1891.

†Frank W. Stewart, of Hancock county, in the First District, took his seat in the Senate, he having been elected at a special election held January 3, 1891, for the unexpired term of B. J. Smith, who had died in vacation.

Twenty-first Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1893. Adjourned February 24, 1893.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth	James H. Marcum	Sixth
D. A. Dorsey	Second	William Morris	Fourth
Robert Earl	Thirteenth	Alexander Parks	Thirteenth
George W. Farr	Third	John E. Peck	Ninth
John B. Finley	Twelfth	John W. St. Clair	Eighth
James H. Furbee	Second	Charles H. Scott	Tenth
David W. Gall	Tenth	John A. Sheppard	Seventh
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh	James H. Stewart	Sixth
Orlando Hardman	Third	William H. Tarr	First
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth	Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth
William Haynes	Eighth	Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Fifth
H. C. Henderson	Fourth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
William M. Mahood	Seventh	William G. Worley	Eleventh

OFFICERS.

Rankin Wiley, Jr.	President
William E. R. Byrne	Clerk
J. W. Bumgardner	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. S. Burton	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
James A. Allen	Boone	I. W. Imhoff	Ohio
James M. Anderson	Monongalia	Albert S. Johnston	Monroe
Samuel W. Atkinson	1st Del. Dist.	J. C. Kimes	Wood
John P. Austin	Mason	J. R. Koontz	Fayette
E. P. Bowman	Marshall	Charles J. Lavelle	Wetzel
John H. Brock	Marion	William F. Lively	4th Del. Dist.
C. W. Brockunier	Ohio	E. M. McAllister	Cabell
J. B. Brosius	7th Del. Dist.	William McClung	Greenbrier
M. W. Burgess	2nd Del. Dist.	F. L. McGee	Nicholas
L. D. Chambers	Logan	J. M. McKinney	Ritchie
A. B. Clark	Upshur	Edwin Maxwell	Harrison
James F. Clark	Greenbrier	J. P. Mooman	Pocahontas
B. P. Conrad	4th Del. Dist.	M. J. O'Kane*	Ohio
Albert W. Cook	8th Del. Dist.	Isaac Prince	Raleigh
A. S. Dandridge, Jr.	7th Del. Dist.	Stephen G. Pyle	Tyler
George H. Daniels	5th Del. Dist.	W. W. Riley	Kanawha
Alvin Davis	Cabell	H. Clay Shaw	Mineral
T. P. Davies	Fayette	David W. Shaw	Barbour
William Seymour Edwards	Kanawha	Richard Shelton	3rd Del. Dist.
John B. Floyd	Kanawha	Ballard P. Shumate	Summers
George B. Games	Marshall	H. M. Shumate	Mercer
M. W. Gamble	6th Del. Dist.	Aristotle Smith	Calhoun
George Goad	3rd Del. Dist.	Clarence L. Smith	Marion
Samuel H. Gramm	Taylor	S. G. Smith*	Ohio
H. J. Greer	Mason	George W. Staats	Jackson
H. B. Griffith	Lincoln	Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood
Robert G. Hammett	Pleasants	E. S. Tabler	Berkeley
Lloyd Hansford	5th Del. Dist.	William W. Thomas	Putnam
Peter Harper	Pendleton	R. L. Thompson	Jackson
H. A. Hartley	Preston	H. C. Trout	Wirt
C. Hartmeyer	Preston	S. W. Walker	7th Del. Dist.
French N. Hayes	Gilmer	Henry Wickenhofer	Harrison
N. B. Hoff	Roane	H. J. Wills	Kanawha
Walter Holle	Doddridge	J. B. Wilson	Ohio
George A. Hott	Hampshire	P. H. Wilson	Wayne
James Hunter	Wood	W. T. Workman	Wayne

OFFICERS.

David W. Shaw	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
C. F. Lynch	Sergeant-at-Arms
E. M. Vickers	Doorkeeper

*M. J. Kane, of Ohio county, successfully contested the seat of S. G. Smith, and qualified January 16, 1893.

Twenty-Second Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1895. Adjourned February 22, 1895.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Brice W. Catlett	Thirteenth	James A. Hughes	Sixth
William H. H. Cook	Seventh	P. S. Hyde	Twelfth
Thomas P. Davies	Eighth	Henry C. Lockney	Fourth
Robert Earle	Thirteenth	William M. Mahood	Seventh
George W. Farr	Third	George W. Patton	Ninth
John B. Finley	Twelfth	John H. Peck	Ninth
James H. Furbee	Second	Stuart F. Reed	Third
Samuel H. Gramm	Eleventh	C. H. Scott	Tenth
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth	James H. Stewart	Sixth
William Haynes	Eighth	William H. Tarr	First
H. C. Henderson	Fourth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
James M. Hensley	Fifth	William G. Worley	Eleventh
John A. Hoge	Second	U. G. Young	Tenth

OFFICERS.

William G. Worley	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Cyrus Willey	Sergeant-at-Arms
Hiram Campbell	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
H. B. Adkins	Wayne	Peter F. Jones	Kanawha
J. M. Anderson	Monongalia	J. R. Kemper	Doddridge
William Ankrom	2nd Del. Dist.	Marcellus J. Kester	Monroe
F. B. Blue	Taylor	J. W. Kidd	3rd Del. Dist.
William H. Boggs	Pendleton	John C. Kimes	Wood
Joseph C. Brady	Ohio	O. B. Kiser	Jackson
J. H. Bromfield	Marion	S. B. Lawson	Logan
George F. Bumgardner	Fayette	A. W. McDonald	7th Del. Dist.
Alex R. Campbell	Ohio	John M. McKimmie	Wetzel
A. B. Clark	Upshur	Charles McKnight	Pleasants
Cyrus A. Crislip	Roane	John McNabb	Fayette
J. H. Collins	Putnam	Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha
A. W. Cook	8th Del. Dist.	G. W. Maze	Calhoun
M. J. Cook	Summers	J. P. Moorman	Pocahontas
Richard M. Corbett	Wood	P. W. Morris	Ritchie
William B. Corder	Barbour	A. Pearson	Wirt
A. S. Dandridge	Jefferson	Joseph A. Pierson	3rd Del. Dist.
Jacob S. Davis	Cabell	T. C. Pipes	Marshall
Andrew Edmiston	4th Del. Dist.	J. D. Porter	Lincoln
William S. Edwards	Kanawha	Evan P. Pugh	Hampshire
George F. Evans	Berkeley	L. B. Purdy	Marshall
R. D. Erwin	Greenbrier	Isaac C. Prince*	Raleigh
Robert F. Fleming	Jackson	Stephen G. Pyle	Tyler
Azel Ford*	Raleigh	Frances M. Reynolds	Mineral
William H. Glover	Preston	John D. Rinehart	6th Del. Dist.
H. J. Greer	Mason	Frank H. Smith	1st Del. Dist.
J. D. Groves	Nicholas	S. G. Smith	Ohio
Lloyd Hansford	5th Del. Dist.	J. G. Wayne	Wayne
J. F. Harding	5th Del. Dist.	Abraham Stamm	Ohio
Harvey W. Harmer	Harrison	Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood
Thomas Hawkins	Cabell	Charles L. Stucky	7th Del. Dist.
J. W. Hess	Harrison	J. T. Sturm	Marion
Byrd Hill	Mason	W. H. H. Toler	Kanawha
George Hill	Boone	James A. White	Mercer
J. M. Hoover	4th Del. Dist.	James W. White	Preston
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier	T. F. Whitney	Gilmer

OFFICERS.

William Seymour Edwards	Speaker
William M. O. Dawson	Clerk
M. B Morris	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper

*The seat of Isaac C. Prince, of Raleigh county, was successfully contested by Azel Ford, who qualified January 14, 1895.

Twenty-third Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1897. Adjourned February 26, 1897.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Bernard C. Baker	Twelfth	P. S. Hyde	Twelfth
Brice W. Catlett	Thirteenth	James M. Hensley	Fifth
George C. Cole	Tenth	John A. Hoge	Second
W. H. H. Cook	Seventh	Henry C. Lockney	Fourth
Thomas P. Davies	Eighth	N. C. McNeil	Eighth
Commodore D. Dotson	Fourth	Oliver S. Marshall	First
Richard E. Fast	Eleventh	S. W. Matthews	Second
George W. Farr	Third	George W. Patton	Ninth
Alonzo Garrett	Sixth	E. G. Pierson	Ninth
Harry C. Getzendanner*	Thirteenth	Stuart F. Reed	Third
Samuel H. Gramm	Eleventh	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
A. G. Hughes	Fifth	Carlos V. White	Seventh
James A. Hughes	Sixth	U. G. Young	Tenth

OFFICERS.

Nelson E. Whitaker	Preisdent
John T. Harris	Clerk
J. N. Devore	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. C. Hamrick	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
H. B. Adkins	Wayne	J. T. Hume	Summers
William M. Arnold	Gilmer	John H. Hunt	Kanawha
H. F. Behrens	Ohio	Charles Hunter	Wood
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell	Romanus Hunter	7th Del. Dist.
W. H. Blon	Ohio	J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson
John A. Bock	Marion	William W. Jackson	Mason
Humphrey F. Brohard	Taylor	Peter F. Jones	Kanawha
T. P. R. Brown	5th Del. Dist.	George Kelsall	Pleasants
W. H. Bunner	Marion	Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun
W. Childers	Cabell	M. J. Kester	Monroe
H. M. Cline	8th Del. Dist.	O. B. Kiser	Jackson
Henry Colerider	Upshur	George W. Laidley	Monongalia
J. H. Collins	Putnam	John W. Leach	Marshall
Grant Cremeans	Lincoln	John McCoy	Pendleton
George W. Crook	4th Del. Dist.	William H. McClung	Greenbrier
W. H. C. Curtis	Ohio	M. J. McNeil	Pocahontas
E. W. Cutlip	3rd Del. Dist.	W. L. Mansfield	Wayne
John S. Darst	Jackson	A. T. Morriston	Wood
A. W. Davis	Harrison	T. J. Owens	Wirt
C. M. Doddrill	4th Del. Dist.	J. C. Pack	Mercer
F. D. Ferrell	Logan	A. R. Parsons	Roane
T. M. Garvin	Ohio	Christopher Payne	Fayette
James W. Gawthrop	Barbour	B. W. Power	Hampshire
W. H. Glover	Preston	John L. Ryan	Fayette
John D. Groves	Nicholas	J. E. Shirk	3rd Del. Dist.
Charles F. Hahn	Mineral	James B. Small	Berkeley
C. L. Hall	6th Del. Dist.	C. P. Stover	Raleigh
S. R. Hanen	Marshall	S. T. Stapleton	Wood
Lloyd Hansford	5th Del. Dist.	L. M. Stephens	Wetzel
Benjamin F. Harlow	Greenbrier	E. G. Taylor	Doddridge
J. Henshaw	7th Del. Dist.	W. H. H. Toler	Kanawha
Henry C. Hervey	1st Del. Dist.	George H. Umstead	2nd Del. Dist.
J. W. Hess	Harrison	F. Marion Vickers	Boone
Byrd Hill	Mason	James W. White	Preston
A. L. Hughes	Tyler	C. L. Zinn	Ritchie
Robert E. Hughes	Kanawha		

OFFICERS.

Samuel R. Hanen	Speaker
E. E. Hood	Clerk
Cyrus A. Crislip	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph M. Allen	Doorkeeper

*Harry C. Getzendanner, of Jefferson county, took his seat January 21, 1897, having successfully contested that of G. W. Shafer.

Twenty-fourth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1899. Adjourned February 25, 1899.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth	Robert F. Kidd	Fourth
Bernard J. Baker	Twelfth	Thomas F. Lanham	Eleventh
Starke L. Baker	Tenth	N. C. McNeil	Eighth
James F. Beavers	Seventh	James H. Marcum	Sixth
Robert C. Burkhart	Thirteenth	Oliver S. Marshall	First
George C. Cole	Tenth	S. V. Mathews	Second
John J. Cornwell	Twelfth	Charles W. Oscnton	Eighth
Commodore D. Dotson	Fourth	E. G. Pierson*	Ninth
George W. Farr	Third	Anthony Smith	Third
Richard E. Fast	Eleventh	Jesse F. Sturm	Second
Alonzo Garrett	Sixth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
Harry C. Getzendanner*	Thirteenth	Carlos V. White	Seventh
A. G. Hughes	Fifth	Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth

OFFICERS.

Oliver S. Marshall	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Charles W. Swisher	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. C. Hayes	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.
H. F. Asbury	Putnam
R. B. Ash	Marion
J. Nelson Baker	Preston
Isaiah Bee	Mercer
H. F. Behrens	Ohio
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell
Stuart H. Bowman	Barbour
W. F. Brown	1st Del. Dist.
H. L. Carter	Boone
B. W. Connelly	Ohio
Geo. W. Crook	4th Del. Dist.
J. A. Cunningham	5th Del. Dist.
H. S. Cushwa	Berkeley
W. B. Cutright	Upshur
J. S. Darst	Jackson
John W. Davis	Harrison
Thomas B. Davis	Mineral
W. R. D. Dent†	Taylor
Jake Fisher	3rd Del. Dist.
R. A. Gorrell	Pleasants
E. M. Grant	Monongalia
C. L. Hall	6th Del. Dist.
J. J. Haptonstall	Fayette
F. H. Harmison	7th Del. Dist.
H. F. Harnish	Wood
French N. Hays	Gilmer
Byrd Hill	Mason
A. L. Hughes	Tyler
John H. Hunt	Kanawha
Charles Hunter	Wood
J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier
W. H. Kelbaugh	Jackson
J. R. Kemper	Doddridge
J. P. Knight	Calhoun
Frank Legge	Marshall
J. D. Logan**	Monroe
John H. Long	3rd Del. Dist.
M. P. Malcolm	Kanawha
W. L. Mansfield	Wayne
L. A. Martin	Kanawha
Albert Meade	Logan
Homer G. Merrill	Wood
C. F. Millender	Wayne
I. B. Moore	Pocahontas
C. F. Morris	Kanawha
R. W. Morrow	7th Del. Dist.
John McCoy	Pendleton
Ralph McCoy	Ohio
Harry W. McClure	Ohio
Geo. C. McIntosh	Fayette
Owen S. McKinney	Marion
John Nixon	Marshall
Robert E. O'Brien	Wirt
J. A. Oldfield	8th Del. Dist.
E. F. Raymond	Greenbrier
Benjamin J. Redmond	Mason
W. R. Rine	2nd Del. Dist.
Julius Scherr	Preston
B. P. Shumate	Summers
Geo. E. Smoot	Lincoln
N. A. Snuffer	Raleigh
Wilbur Spencer	Roane
L. M. Stephens	Wetzel
Wm. B. Stump	Hampshire
W. T. Talbott	4th Del. Dist.
J. B. Taylor	Cabell
Howard Wagoner	5th Del. Dist.
R. L. Walker	Nicholas
Z. W. Wyatt	Harrison
C. L. Zinn	Ritchie

OFFICERS.

Owen S. McKinney	Speaker
William E. R. Byrne	Clerk
E. H. Morton	Sergeant-at-Arms
Shirley H. Mitchell	Doorkeeper

*At the beginning of the session of 1899, protests were made against Harry C. Getzendanner and E. G. Pierson participating in the deliberations and proceedings of the Senate, they having served in the United States Army, in the Spanish-American war; the former as Captain of Company M, 2d Regiment West Virginia Infantry; and the latter as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry—both being lucrative offices under the United States Government—but the Senate, on January 24, 1899, decided that they should retain their seats.

†William R. B. Dent, of Taylor county, took his seat in the House, February 14, 1899, he having successfully contested the seat of Humphrey F. Brohard.

**In the session of 1899, J. D. Logan, of Monroe county, successfully contested the seat of Charles M. Via, and by decision of the House qualified January 16, 1899.

Twenty-fifth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1901. Adjourned February 22, 1901.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth
Starke L. Baker	Tenth
James F. Beavers	Seventh
Robert C. Burkhart	Thirteenth
Hiram Campbell	Fourth
William Campbell	Thirteenth
Andrew Clark	Second
W. B. Corder	Tenth
John J. Cornwell	Twelfth
Thomas E. Davis	Eleventh
Samuel George	First
Harvey W. Harmer	Third
Byrd Hill	Fifth
Andrew J. Horan	Ninth
Robert F. Kidd	Fourth
Thomas F. Lanham	Eleventh
James H. Marcum	Sixth
Clarke W. May	Seventh
Alex McVeigh Miller	Eighth
Charles W. Osenton	Eighth
Richard C. Price	Twelfth
Anthony Smith	Third
Jesse F. Sturm	Second
Nelson E. Whitaker	First
Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth
John Y. York	Sixth

OFFICERS.

Anthony Smith	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Frank Tyree	Sergeant-at-Arms
David S. Pettigrew	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
John D. Alderson	Nicholas	P. B. Lowry	Tyler
John G. Aten	Mason	L. M. Luzader	Ritchie
J. Nelson Baker	Preston	Lewis A. Martin	Kanawha
Ira S. Bartlett	Roane	C. F. Millender	Wayne
R. F. Brammer	Cabell	Claude J. Mitchell	Putnam
W. W. Brannon	4th Del. Dist.	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
J. F. Briant	Summers	L. J. Murphy	Pleasants
H. Lon Carter	Boone	L. M. McClintic	Pocahontas
L. D. Chambers	Logan	Joseph R. McClure	Lincoln
J. C. Christopher	5th Del. Dist.	John McCoy	Pendleton
J. S. Cochran	3rd Del. Dist.	Abram McCulloch	Ohio
E. C. Colcord	Kanawha	Geo. C. McIntosh	Fayette
H. T. Cushwa	7th Del. Dist.	Perry Nicely	Wood
John S. Darst	Jackson	J. W. Owens	Wood
Thos. P. Davies	Fayette	A. N. Prichard	Marion
Jake Fisher	3rd Del. Dist.	Francis M. Reynolds	Mineral
R. M. Fisher	7th Del. Dist.	J. S. Roberts	2nd Del. Dist.
C. W. Good	Jackson	Julius Scherr	Preston
E. M. Grant	Monongalia	Josiah H. Sinclair	Marshal
E. W. Grover	Cabell	S. G. Smith	Ohio
C. L. Hall	Hardy	R. R. Smith	8th Del. Dist.
Virgil T. Handley	Taylor	Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood
Samuel D. Hanna	Mason	Henry Steck	Ohio
Benjamin F. Harlow	Greenbrier	William B. Stump	Hampshire
W. H. Harris	Marshall	Charles W. Swisher	Marion
French N. Hays	Gilmer	W. G. Talbott	Upshur
James Hearn	Mercer	Charles M. Via	Monroe
W. T. Henshaw	Berkeley	Lloyd Washburn	Harrison
Henry C. Hervey	1st Del. Dist.	C. M. Wetzel*	Jefferson
Malcolm Jackson	Kanawha	Lewis C. Williams	4th Del. Dist.
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier	D. M. Willis	Harrison
Shelton Johnson	Kanawha	William G. Wilson	5th Del. Dist.
Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun	W. L. Wilson	Wayne
G. A. Laughlin	Ohio	E. R. Woodyard	Wirt
T. A. Law	Barbour	L. H. Zinn	Doddridge
A. A. Lilly	Raleigh		

OFFICERS.

William G. Wilson	Speaker
Harry Shaw	Clerk
W. H. Ramsey	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. A. Ripley	Doorkeeper

*R. W. Morrow, elected November 6, 1900, as a member of the House from Jefferson county, died before the beginning of the session, and at a special election held January 5, 1901, C. M. Wetzel was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

Twenty-sixth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 14, 1903. Adjourned February 27, 1903.
Extraordinary Session—Convened July 26, 1904. Adjourned August 12, 1904.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Starke L. Baker	Thirteenth	Harvey W. Harmer	Twelfth
Thomas A. Brown	Third	Byrd Hill	Fourth
Charles T. Caldwell	Third	B. O. Holland	Eighth
Hiram Campbell	Tenth	Andrew J. Horan	Ninth
William Campbell	Fifteenth	Robert F. Kidd	Tenth
Charles E. Carrigan	Second	William H. McGinnis	Seventh
Andrew Clark	Second	M. F. Matheny	Seventh
E. C. Colcord	Eighth	Clarke W. May	Fifth
George C. Cole	Twelfth	Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth
W. H. H. Cook	Sixth	G. A. Northcott	Fifth
W. B. Corder	Thirteenth	Richard C. Price	Fourteenth
John J. Cornwell	Fifteenth	Ira E. Robinson	Eleventh
J. S. Darst	Fourth	Jacob Snyder	First
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth	Charles W. Swisher	Eleventh
Samuel George*	First	John Y. York	Sixth

*Died while in office; J. F. Cree elected to fill unexpired term.

OFFICERS.

Clarke W. May	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Lewis Largent	Sergeant-at-Arms
David S. Pettigrew	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
George Alderson, Jr.	Monroe	John C. Hutzler	Berkeley
James H. Allen	Boone	Shelton Johnson	Kanawha
John G. Aten	Mason	F. M. Keller	Wetzel
C. M. Babb	Grant	C. C. Kelley	Roane
William G. Barnhall	Putnam	Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun
Stuart H. Bowman	Barbour	Mark C. Kyle	Clay
C. G. Buchanan	Brooke	Jasper S. Kyle	Harrison
C. M. Buck	Cabell	Dr. W. P. Lowe	Greenbrier
G. A. Burdett	Wirt	Ralph McCoy	Ohio
J. W. Bee	Doddridge	Joseph R. McClure	Lincoln
J. W. Blizzard	Fayette	Dr. James E. McDonald	Logan
William G. Caldwell	Ohio	Benjamin McGinnis	Ritchie
E. B. Carlin	Braxton	I. S. McPherson	Wood
Roy V. Chidester	Lewis	J. O. McNeeley	Marion
Henry Colerider	Upshur	W. H. Martin	Fayette
John W. Cook	Wyoming	Edwin Maxwell*	Harrison
W. S. Cope	McDowell	Philip M. Merritt	Cabell
D. P. Crockett	Mercer	Frank P. Moats	Wood
S. C. Cross	Morgan	Daniel Moody	Ohio
A. M. Cunningham	Tucker	Dr. J. P. Mooman	Pocahontas
J. W. Davis	Preston	M. M. Morrison	Wayne
T. C. Davis	Pleasants	E. H. Morton	Webster
Isaac A. Dix	Nicholas	John E. Newell	Hancock
A. F. Dulaney	Wetzel	T. E. Parriott	Marshall
C. N. Edginton	Kanawha	Thomas Reed	Mercer
J. M. Ellis	Fayette	Francis M. Reynolds	Mineral
W. B. Freeland	Preston	C. E. Rudesill	Kanawha
H. R. Furbee	Marion	J. G. Schilling	Roane
Dr. J. F. Gardner	Hampshire	Henry W. Schrebe	Ohio
John S. Garee	Braxton	Morris P. Shawkey	Kanawha
E. C. Goff	Ritchie	H. L. Van Sickler	Greenbrier
R. L. Gregory	Tyler	Chas. L. Simpson	Cabell
Lew Greynolds	Randolph	Jacob Sites	Berkeley
Harvey Hagerman	McDowell	Lewis C. Snyder	Monongalia
Virgil T. Handley	Taylor	Amos O. Stanley	Marion
Samuel D. Hanna	Mason	W. S. Steele	Raleigh
D. B. Hardwick	Wayne	M. G. Trumbo	Pendleton
W. H. Harris	Marshall	Altha Warman	Monongalia
F. P. Hatfield	Wood	M. M. Warren	Summers
A. W. Hawk	Jackson	George C. Weimer	Kanawha
French N. Hays	Gilmer	C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson
T. P. Hill	Tyler	George R. C. Wiles	Mingo
Robert E. Hughes	Jackson	J. Ward Wood	Hardy

OFFICERS.

Frank P. Moats	Speaker
Harry Shaw	Clerk
H. H. Worden	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. M. Maynard	Doorkeeper

*Died during session, February 5, 1903.

Twenty-seventh Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1905. Adjourned March 1, 1905.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Starke L. Baker	Thirteenth	T. P. Hill	Second
W. A. Ballard	Seventh	William Simpson Johnson	Ninth
Joseph A. Browning	Eighth	Robert F. Kidd	Tenth
Charles T. Caldwell	Third	Joseph H. McDermott	Eleventh
William Campbell	Fifteenth	W. H. McGinnis	Seventh
Charles E. Carrigan	Second	E. W. McKown	Fourth
E. C. Colcord	Eighth	Oliver T. Marshall	First
George C. Cole	Twelfth	Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth
W. H. H. Cook	Sixth	Samuel B. Montgomery	Fourteenth
John J. Cornwell	Fifteenth	Gustavus A. Northcott	Fifth
J. S. Darst	Fourth	Jacob Snyder	First
Jake Fisher	Tenth	Charles W. Swisher	Eleventh
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth	W. D. Talbott	Thirteenth
Samuel Hatfield	Third	Arthur K. Thorn	Twelfth
Ira Clay Hicks	Fifth	William W. Whyte	Sixth

OFFICERS.

Gustavus A. Northcott	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Thomas J. O'Brien	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. M. Dorsey	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
R. H. Adair	Wood
George Alderson, Jr.	Monroe
Zimri Ammons	Monongalia
E. S. Baker	Mercer
E. B. Carlin	Braxton
B. E. Carney	Kanawha
R. M. Cavendish	Braxton
Lew F. Chapman	Cabell
J. S. Cogar	Webster
Thomas A. Cook	Wyoming
C. P. Craig	Pleasants
Samuel V. Crum	Wayne
Joseph W. Davis	Preston
E. P. Dye	Wood
J. C. Edelman	Boone
F. H. Evans	Mingo
Thos. W. Fleming	Marion
James B. Fox	Marion
William B. Freeland	Preston
F. M. Gallaher	Summers
M. H. Griffith	Raleigh
Fred Paul Grosscup	Kanawha
Harvey Hagerman	McDowell
O. B. Harper	Mason
French N. Hays	Gilmer
Robert Hazlett	Ohio
James Hearn	Mercer
W. G. Hensley	Cabell
T. C. Herndon	McDowell
Alfred C. Holmes	Doddridge
W. D. Huff	Nicholas
Warwick Hutton	Randolph
John C. Hutzler	Berkeley
George D. Ingram	Hancock
M. C. Jarrett	Harrison
W. R. Jewell	Lewis
Z. T. Kalbaugh	Mineral
Alonzo C. Kelley	Mason
C. C. Kelley	Roane
V. W. Kittle	Barbour
G. L. Kizer	Pendleton
G. K. Kump	Hampshire
Jefferson Lucas	Lincoln
Thomas F. Lanham	Taylor
John R. Laughry	Tucker
Charles McCamic	Marshall
William H. McClung	Greenbrier
Bruce McDonald	Logan
John S. McDonald	Kanawha
L. E. McWhorter	Kanawha
Daniel Maxwell	Ohio
Haymond Maxwell	Harrison
M. L. Maysilles	Morgan
A. J. Mitchell	Wirt
Daniel D. Moody	Ohio
Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
Job Musgrave	Ritchie
Joseph R. Naylor	Ohio
Dr. T. D. Nutter	Clay
Byron L. Osburn	Wayne
J. W. Owens	Wood
L. W. Parks	Tyler
Lamar C. Powell	Marion
John A. Preston	Greenbrier
J. W. Price	Pocahontas
H. H. Railey	Fayette
W. H. Rardin	Fayette
Robert A. Reger	Upshur
E. M. Riddle	Roane
John D. Rinehart	Grant
Joseph Santrock	Putnam
C. B. Scott	Brooke
James A. Seaman	Jackson
Josiah Sinclair	Marshall
D. B. Smith	Cabell
W. Russ Smith	Tyler
Clarence M. Stone	Wetzel
J. T. Waldo	Calhoun
George Walker	Kanawha
Altha Warman	Monongalia
W. W. Westphal	Berkeley
Robert T. Wetzel	Jackson
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson
G. E. W. Wood	Fayette
J. Ward Wood	Hardy
C. L. Zinn	Ritchie

OFFICERS.

Fred Paul Grosscup	Speaker
Harry Shaw	Clerk
H. N. Worden	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper

Twenty-eighth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1907. Adjourned March 5, 1907.
Extraordinary Session—Convened January 28, 1908. Adjourned March 3, 1908.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
O. A. Ashburn	Twelfth
E. S. Baker	Seventh
B. F. Bailey	Eleventh
W. A. Ballard	Seventh
F. O. Blue	Thirteenth
William Campbell	Fifteenth
William A. Carroll*	Fifth
G. W. Cossin	Fourth
Jake Fisher	Tenth
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth
Thomas Gartlan	Third
Samuel Hatfield	Third
Robert Hazlett	First
Ira Clay Hicks	Fifth
T. P. Hill	Second
W. S. Johnson	Ninth
R. F. Kidd	Tenth
Joseph H. McDermott	Eleventh
E. W. McKown	Fourth
F. C. Le'twicht	Eighth
Adam B. Littlepage	Eighth
Oliver S. Marshall	First
Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth
Samuel B. Montgomery	Fourteenth
J. D. Porter	Fifth
William Post‡	Thirteenth
J. W. Santee	Second
Gray Silver	Fifteenth
William Damron Talbott‡	Thirteenth
Arthur K. Thorn	Twelfth
H. S. White	Sixth
W. W. Whyte	Sixth

OFFICERS.

Joseph H. McDermott	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Louis E. Schrader	Chief Assistant Clerk
Will E. Long	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. V. Gough	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
R. E. Allen	Morgan	W. P. Lowe	Greenbrier
Zimri C. Ammons	Monongalia	William McCoy	Pendleton
Elbert R. Ballard	Monroe	A. Bliss McCrum	Preston
Davis L. Barlow	Pocahontas	Bruce McDonald	Logan
Rev. Elisha Bias	Lincoln	William C. McGrew	Monongalia
Robert L. Bland	Lewis	Dr. R. D. Mackin	Taylor
Thomas C. Boyles	Barbour	Jesse A. Mason	Marion
Lewis Buchwald	Ohio	L. C. Massey	Kanawha
R. F. Brammer	Cabell	Daniel Maxwell	Ohio
J. T. Carskadon	Mineral	C. A. Midelburg	Fayette
John T. Cooper	Wood	Dr. A. J. Mitchell	Wirt
C. P. Craig	Pleasants	J. J. Morton	Clay
John M. Curry	Upshur	Joseph R. Naylor	Ohio
T. M. Dean	Braxton	John Nugent	Kanawha
Marion Dent	Fayette	Byron Osborne	Wayne
G. H. Devol	Wood	T. J. Parsons	Marshall
J. R. Dillard	Mercer	John A. Preston	Greenbrier
Emory Duffield	Jackson	Marcus L. Riblett	Harrison
Michael K. Duty	Ritchie	M. T. Roach	Kanawha
J. M. Ellis	Fayette	George Ryneal, Jr	Berkeley
R. T. Embleton	Mason	Joseph Santrock	Putnam
F. H. Evans	Mingo	James A. Seaman	Jackson
W. A. Flesher	Ritchie	L. C. Shaffer	Preston
F. M. Gallaher	Summers	A. R. Shepherd	Kanawha
B. M. Hager	Boone	E. E. Shumway	Wood
Septimius Hall	Wetzel	Josiah Sinclair	Marshall
George B. Harmon	Grant	Ben A. Smith	Roane
O. B. Harper	Mason	D. B. Smith	Cabell
C. F. Harris	Wayne	A. R. Stallings	Tucker
Charles M. Hart	Harrison	S. Wise Stalnaker	Braxton
R. E. Harr	Marion	Fred M. Staunton	Kanawha
French N. Hays	Gilmer	J. Floyd Strader	Randolph
Julian G. Hearne	Ohio	J. H. Strickling	Tyler
F. L. Hersey	Cabell	C. M. Stone	Wetzel
Walter Holle	Doddridge	J. A. Strother	McDowell
J. F. Holroyd	Mercer	Dr. S. S. Sutphin	Raleigh
B. N. Hughes	Roane	Jordon Taylor	McDowell
George D. Ingram	Hancock	C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson
C. K. Jacobs	Brooke	S. D. Wells	Tyler
J. M. Jacobs	Marion	L. C. Williams	Nicholas
J. I. Justice	Wyoming	J. W. Woddell	Webster
Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun	J. Ward Wood	Hardy
J. S. Kuydendall	Hampshire	T. W. Wood	Berkeley

OFFICERS.

James A. Seaman	Speaker
C. L. Topping	Clerk
H. N. Worden	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds	Doorkeeper

*William A. Carroll, of Lincoln county, in the Fifth District, was elected at a special election, January 26, 1907, as the successor of J. D. Porter, deceased.

†F. C. Leftwich, of the Eighth District, was elected as the successor of Joseph A. Browning , deceased.

‡William Damron Talbot, of Upshur county, in the Thirteenth District, died at Charleston, February 21, 1907; and the vacancy was filled by William Post, of the same county, elected at a special election held January 11, 1908.

Twenty-ninth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1909. Adjourned February 26, 1909.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
O. A. Ashburn	Twelfth	Robert Hazlett	First
B. F. Bailey	Eleventh	W. S. Johnson	Ninth
E. S. Baker	Seventh	R. F. Kidd	Tenth
F. O. Blue	Thirteenth	Adam B. Littlepage	Eighth
W. A. Carroll	Fifth	A. C. McIntire	Fifteenth
Charles G. Coffman	Twelfth	W. S. Meredith	Eleventh
G. W. Cossin	Fourth	Alex McVeigh Miller	Ninth
C. P. Craig	Third	J. W. Santee	Second
E. T. England	Eighth	J. O. Shinn	Fourth
Jake Fisher	Tenth	Gray Silver	Fifteenth
J. W. Flynn	Fourteenth	D. B. Smith	Fifth
L. J. Forman	Fourteenth	Joe L. Smith	Seventh
Thomas Gartlan	Third	Howard Sutherland	Thirteenth
W. C. Grimes	Second	H. S. White	Sixth
H. D. Hatfield	Sixth	Henry Zilliken	First

OFFICERS.

L. J. Forman	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant Clerk
John T. Simms	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. V. Gough	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
T. J. Ashbury	Wayne	A. C. Kelley	Mason
Chas. Avis	Logan	C. C. Kelley	Roane
L. F. Ball	Wayne	E. R. Kingsley	Wood
Ucal Bates	Doddridge	William Kirk	Wood
A. W. Bell	Clay	C. F. Lee	Wirt
C. W. Bente	Ohio	H. B. Lee	Putnam
George H. Brackland	Fayette	R. C. Lilly	Mercer
R. F. Brammer	Cabell	Lee P. Lusk	Wyoming
W. L. Brosius	Braxton	A. Bliss McCrum	Preston
Louis Buchwald	Ohio	H. W. McDowell	Marshall
A. B. Campbell	Tyler	M. F. Matheny	Raleigh
E. C. Colcord	Kanawha	M. V. Millan	Marion
John Cornell	Calhoun	E. F. Moore	Marshall
D. E. Cuppett	Tucker	P. H. Murphy	Braxton
Dr. W. F. Dailey	Preston	John Nugent	Kanawha
G. W. Daniels	Berkeley	George M. Parsons	Mason
Thomas H. Dennis	Greenbrier	H. C. Paxton	Jackson
G. H. Devol	Wood	M. F. Poling	Hardy
Emory Duffield	Jackson	M. L. Riblett	Harrison
James M. Ellis	Fayette	Ralph R. Robinson	Cabell
Dr. G. T. Epling	McDowell	Sherman Robinson	Ritchie
W. A. Flesher	Ritchie	H. M. Ruppenthal	Morgan
A. G. Fickeisen	Ohio	M. W. Ryan	Fayette
Joseph H. Finley	Hancock	C. M. Seibert	Berkeley
J. D. Germer	Summers	Joseph Simpkins	Mingo
H. B. Gilkeson	Hampshire	Edward D. Smoot	Greenbrier
Dr. Martin V. Godbey	Boone	Jack Smith	Cabell
C. W. Good	Kanawha	W. Y. Smith	Roane
E. C. Goodno	Pleasants	J. H. Strickling	Tyler
Ira P. Hager	Lincoln	James A. Strother	McDowell
Septimius Hall	Wetzel	Samuel Y. Symms	Monroe
Samuel C. Harless	Kanawha	W. T. Talbott	Webster
Charles M. Hart	Harrison	W. V. Teagarden	Wetzel
W. P. Hawley	Mercer	John A. Thayer	Kanawha
F. N. Hays	Gilmer	W. H. Veach	Marion
J. G. Hearne	Ohio	Chas. H. Vossler	Grant
D. F. Henry	Brooke	Hugh Warder	Taylor
Philip Hinkle	Nicholas	H. Roy Waugh	Upshur
George C. Hinzman	Lewis	James W. Weir	Randolph
W. B. Ice	Marion	Simeon L. Wildman	Monongalia
W. T. Ice Jr.	Barbour	A. D. Williams	Pocahontas
John P. Kearfott	Jefferson	Ellis A. Yost	Monongalia
John D. Keister	Pendleton		

OFFICERS.

J. H. Strickling	Speaker
C. L. Topping	Clerk
Dr. S. S. Sutphin	Sergeant-at-Arms
John M. Buckley	Doorkeeper

Thirtieth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1911. Adjourned February 24, 1911.
Extra Session—Convened May 16, 1911. Adjourned May 30, 1911.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
George W. Bland	Twelfth	W. S. Meredith	Eleventh
Charles G. Coffman	Twelfth	W. G. Peterkin	Third
C. P. Craig	Third	A. Hood Philips	Eleventh
E. T. England	Eighth	John A. Preston	Ninth
Jake Fisher	Tenth	R. A. Salmons	Fifth
J. W. Flynn	Fourteenth	J. O. Shinn	Fourth
D. E. French	Seventh	Gray Silver	Fifteenth
W. C. Grimes	Second	G. B. Slemaker	Second
H. D. Hatfield	Sixth	B. A. Smith	Fourth
Julian G. Hearne	First	D. B. Smith	Fifth
O. A. Hood	Fourteenth	Joe L. Smith	Seventh
W. S. Johnson	Ninth	Howard Sutherland	Thirteenth
R. F. Kidd	Tenth	M. Z. White	Sixth
William A. MacCorkle	Eighth	Samuel V. Woods	Thirteenth
A. C. McIntire	Fifteenth	Henry Zilliken	First

OFFICERS.

H. D. Hatfield	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant
James R. Mehen	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. C. Thurman	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
F. N. Alderson	Nicholas	W. R. McIntyre	Tyler
C. A. Barlow	Marshall	John A. McLaughlin	Pocahontas
A. M. Belcher	Kanawha	W. W. Marcum	Wayne
E. A. Brannon	Lewis	C. W. Marsh	Gilmer
P. C. Buffington	Cabell	A. A. Meredith	Tyler
C. W. Campbell	Cabell	Warren Miller	Jackson
F. N. Carr	Kanawha	B. F. Morris	Putnam
J. E. Carle	Wood	Everett F. Moore	Marshall
Peter Carroll	Kanawha	Richmond Morton	Fayette
R. J. Clifford	Tucker	John Nuttall	Fayette
S. L. Cobun	Preston	W. W. Ogden	Roane
David H. Courtney	Monongalia	H. F. Ours	Upshur
Henry D. Currie	Kanawha	W. T. Owens	Wirt
John T. Davis	Randolph	Thomas L. Padden	Ohio
John Dice	Greenbrier	A. A. Parsons	Mason
C. S. P. Edwards	Mason	Robert L. Pemberton	Pleasants
G. T. Epling	McDowell	A. P. Pence	Summers
E. S. Felton	Preston	B. W. Pendleton	Mercer
H. B. Gilkeson	Hampshire	John Porter	Hancock
M. D. Goode	Lincoln	A. J. Pugh	Clay
Wells Goodykoontz	Mingo	James W. Robinson	Harrison
B. M. Hager	Boone	H. W. Sanders	Wyoming
Septimius Hall	Wetzel	C. M. Seibert	Berkeley
G. Warren Hays	Calhoun	C. L. Shaver	Marion
D. F. Henry	Brooke	L. J. Shock	Braxton
Harry Hubbard	Ohio	H. C. Skaggs	Fayette
N. C. Hubbard	Ohio	E. D. Smoot	Greenbrier
R. M. Hudnall	Kanawha	J. W. Sprow	Berkeley
H. W. Huey	Jackson	F. M. Steele	Mercer
W. B. Ice	Marion	James A. Strother	McDowell
W. T. Ice Jr.	Barbour	Clarence Symms	Monroe
L. H. Jeffers	Wood	F. N. Terrell	Wayne
V. E. Johnson	Morgan	E. L. Thomas	Marion
J. K. Jolly	Wood	J. F. Throckmorton	Wetzel
S. J. Kane	Cabell	George S. Van Meter	Grant
John D. Keister	Pendleton	R. E. Vickers	Logan
Jesse D. Kennedy	Harrison	Joseph L. Walton	Doddridge
Thomas P. Kenny	Taylor	H. D. Wells	Roane
F. H. Kidd	Braxton	C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson
J. C. Lacy	Ritchie	C. G. Whitman	Ohio
Newton Law	Ritchie	Simon L. Wildman	Monongalia
James C. Liller	Mineral	G. W. Williams	Raleigh
G. W. McCauley	Hardy	W. S. Wysong	Webster

OFFICERS.

C. M. Wetzel	Speaker
M. M. Neeley	Clerk
Will A. Strickler	Chief Assistant
E. L. Wood	Sergeant-at-Arms
James H. Lemon	Doorkeeper

Thirty-first Legislature.

Extraordinary Session—Convened in Charleston, January 2, 1913. Adjourned January 7, 1913.
Regular Session—Convened in Charleston, January 8, 1913. Adjourned February 21, 1913.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.
George W. Bland	Twelfth
R. A. Blessing	Fourth
C. C. Coalter	Seventh
E. T. England	Eighth
Fred L. Fox	Tenth
D. E. French	Seventh
Joseph Gray	Third
John L. Hatfield	Eleventh
Julian G. Hearne	First
O. A. Hood	Fourteenth
N. G. Keim	Thirteenth
Robert F. Kidd	Tenth
G. K. Kump	Fifteenth
William A. MacCorkle	Eighth
James McClung	Ninth
A. Bliss McCrum	Fourteenth
A. E. McCuskey	Second
Oliver S. Marshall	First
A. Hood Philips	Eleventh
John A. Preston	Ninth
W. G. Peterkin	Third
R. A. Salmons	Fifth
Gray Silver	Fifteenth
G. B. Slemaker	Second
B. A. Smith	Fourth
R. Dennis Steed	Fifth
James A. Strother	Sixth
Samuel V. Woods	Thirteenth
George E. White	Twelfth
M. Z. White	Sixth

OFFICERS.

Samuel V. Woods	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant
James R. Mehen	Sergeant-at-Arms
James M. Dorsey	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.
J. W. Alderson	Summers
James Allen	Boone
John P. Arbenz	Ohio
Sylvester Arnett	Monongalia
H. F. Asbury	Putnam
John Bannister	Kanawha
Jesse A. Bloch	Ohio
Thomas W. Brohard	Taylor
T. P. Bumgarner	Mason
H. M. Calhoun	Pendleton
S. V. Carper	Roane
S. L. Cobun	Preston
W. H. H. Cook	Wyoming
Cloyd M. Crane	Preston
C. A. Crislip	Roane
J. E. Crouse	Raleigh
John C. Dice	Greenbrier
C. W. Dowling	Wood
G. G. Duff	Nicholas
Rath Duff	Jackson
M. K. Duty	Ritchie
John R. Elon	Brooke
Fred F. Faris	Ohio
F. F. Farnsworth	Upshur
Arthur B. Flesher	Pleasants
William T. George	Barbour
M. D. Goode	Lincoln
F. M. Glenn	Tucker
Arthur H. Gray	Marshall
Septimius Hall	Wetzel
C. E. Harman	McDowell
Charles H. Hartley	Jackson
F. N. Hays	Gilmer
Robert E. Hays	Calhoun
William P. Hawley	Mercer
Davie Hill	Mason
E. M. Hinerman	Marshall
W. B. Honaker	Mercer
A. E. Huddleston	Greenbrier
William B. Ice, Jr.	Marion
Vernon E. Johnson	Morgan
C. F. Joliffe	Wetzel
J. C. Liller	Mineral
W. B. Lingamfelter	Berkeley
G. W. McCauley	Hardy
Henry McGraw	Fayette
Eli J. Mason	Fayette
R. P. Monroe	Hampshire
M. T. Morrison	Braxton
E. Orval Murray	Marion
C. P. Nash	Monroe
John Nuttall	Fayette
Roy E. Parrish	Harrison
J. C. Parsons	Clay
Tim Penwell	Wood
John Porter	Hancock
John L. Rhea	Braxton
S. U. G. Rhoades	Mingo
Sherman Robinson	Ritchie
G. G. Reynolds	Kanawha
H. V. Sanns	Cabell
A. E. Scherr	Kanawha
C. M. Scibert	Berkeley
J. S. Shaffer	Cabell
C. L. Shaver	Marion
H. T. Shears	Wirt
R. L. Shrewsbury	Logan
John M. Smith	Tyler
T. J. Smith	Doddridge
Charles A. Sutton	Harrison
Arlen G. Swiger	Tyler
E. D. Talbott	Randolph
F. W. Terrill	Wayne
C. W. Thompson	Wayne
A. C. Vandine	Kanawha
George S. Van Meter	Grant
J. T. Warder	Lewis
H. Clay Warth	Cabell
W. W. Weigle	Wood
Harry A. Weiss	Ohio
W. W. Wertz	Kanawha
C. M. Wetzel	Jefferson
George W. Wilson	Pocahontas
George Wolfe	McDowell
W. S. Wysong	Webster
Ellis A. Yost	Monongalia

OFFICERS.

William T. George	Speaker
John Guy Prichard	Clerk
Edgar R. Statts	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. U. Fletcher	Doorkeeper

Thirty-second Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1915. Adjourned February 26, 1915.
Extraordinary Session—Convened February 27, 1915. Adjourned March 13, 1915.
Second Extra Session—Convened May 18, 1915. Adjourned May 24, 1915.

SENATORS.

Name.	District.	Name.	District.
Frank Beckwith	Fifteenth	G. K. Kump	Fifteenth
S. O. Billings	Fourteenth	Scott C. Lowe	Eleventh
R. A. Blessing	Second	W. P. McAboy	Fifth
W. H. Carter	Second	James McClung	Ninth
C. C. Coalter	Seventh	A. Bliss McCrum	Fourteenth
E. T. England	Eighth	A. E. McCuskey	Second
Fred L. Fox	Tenth	Oliver S. Marshall	First
Dr. Martin V. Godbey	Eighth	Warren Miller	Fourth
Wells Goodykoontz	Sixth	Eskridge H. Morton	Tenth
Joseph Gray	Third	Roy E. Parrish	Twelfth
Robert L. Gregory	Third	Ben L. Rosenbloom	First
John L. Hatfield	Eleventh	R. Dennis Steed	Fifth
W. P. Hawley	Seventh	James A. Strother	Sixth
Gory Hogg	Ninth	Richard E. Talbott	Thirteenth
N. G. Keim	Thirteenth	George E. White	Twelfth

OFFICERS.

E. T. England	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Homer Gray	Chief Assistant
Will E. Long	Sergeant-at-Arms
Jack Smith	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

Name.	County.	Name.	County.
Ira Akins	Marion	Philip T. Lilly	Mercer
J. W. Alderson	Summers	Frank H. Markey	Wood
John J. Allen	Ohio	C. W. Marsh	Gilmer
W. R. Bailes	Clay	R. P. Monroe	Hampshire
Fred F. Bailey	Lewis	S. N. Moore	Mineral
John T. Ballard	Monroe	James R. Moreland	Monongalia
Garfield Barlow	Kanawha	A. J. Mullens	Wyoming
Charles Beard	Berkeley	E. Orval Murray	Marion
John I. Bender	Braxton	G. W. McCauley	Hardy
J. Leslie Blackwood	Cabell	J. Riley McCollum	Pleasants
Robert Bland	Logan	Henry McGraw	Fayette
Jesse A. Bloch	Ohio	John M. McKimmie	Wetzel
M. T. Board	Roane	William T. Otto	Ohio
James C. Boone	Braxton	S. L. Parsons	Mason
Martin Brown	Marshall	Carleton C. Pierce	Preston
Frank T. Burnham	Fayette	W. W. Pilchard	Brooke
Milton W. Burr	Jefferson	J. Ness Porter	Hancock
David C Clarke	Monongalia	B. J. Prichard	Wayne
S. S. Cline	Berkeley	G. G. Reynolds	Kanawha
Jesse Courts	Lincoln	J. H. Rinehart	Harrison
W. D. Curry	Mason	L. G. Sansom	Wayne
John A. Davis	Wirt	A. E. Scherr	Kanawha
Flavius B. Davisson	Harrison	J. S. Shafer	Cabell
S. C. Dotson	Nicholas	C. L. Shaver	Marion
M. K. Duty	Ritchie	W. J. Sigmond	Kanawha
L. F. Everhart	Upshur	Charles A. Sinsel	Taylor
Lawson Garretson	Boone	Ira E. Smith	Doddridge
W. Henry Glover	Preston	James A. Smith	Wood
Septimius Hall	Wetzel	H. W. Smith	Tyler
C. E. Harman	McDowell	Arlen G. Swiger	Tyler
George B. Harman	Grant	V. E. Sullivan	Raleigh
A. M. Hersman	Roane	W. E. Talbott	Ritchie
G. A. Hiner	Pendleton	W. T. Talbott	Webster
E. M. Hinerman	Marshall	W. W. Thomas	Putnam
W B. Honaker	Mercer	George B. Thompson	Tucker
A. E. Huddleston	Greenbrier	J. S. Thurmond	Greenbrier
W. W. Hughes	McDowell	Howard Waldo	Calhoun
Ireland James	Mingo	James W. Weir	Randolph
Vernon E. Johnson	Morgan	Harry A. Weiss	Ohio
W H. Kelbaugh	Jackson	W. W. Wertz	Kanawha
George M. Kittle	Barbour	J. L. Wolfe	Jackson
Carney M. Layne	Cabell	B. M. Yeager	Pocahontas
C. W. Lemon	Fayette	J. B. Yeager	Wood

OFFICERS.

Vernon E. Johnson	Speaker
John Guy Prichard	Clerk
George W. Otto	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Davis	Doorkeeper

PART III

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Present Members of Congress from West Virginia.

The State Legislature.

Roster of the Senate.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

Roster of the House of Delegates.

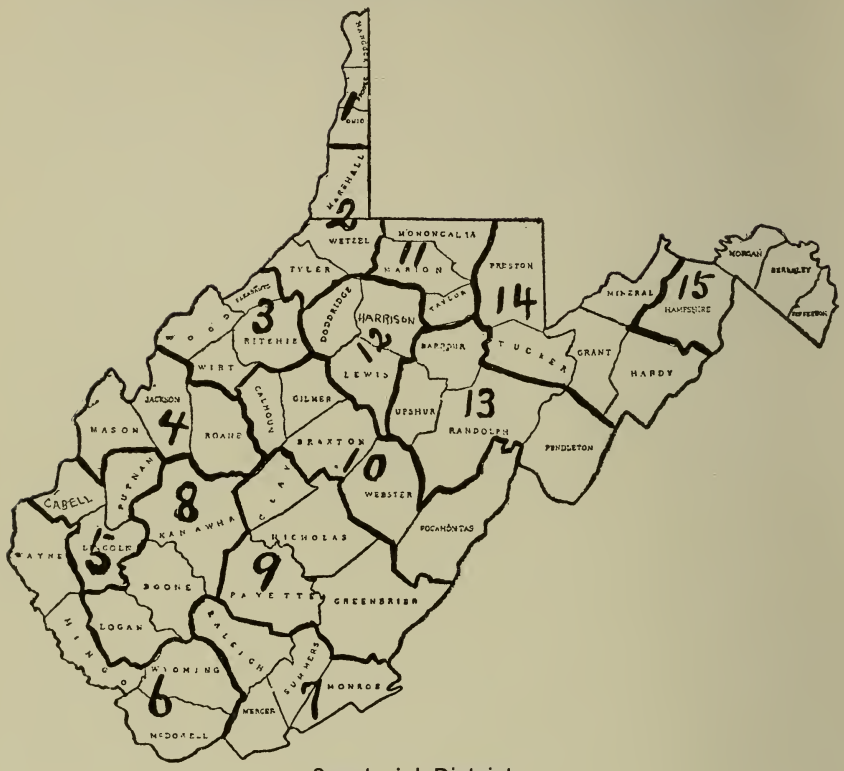
Standing Committees of the House of Delegates.

Joint Rules of the two Houses.

Rules of the Senate.

Rules of the House of Delegates.

MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.



Senatorial Districts.

First—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio.

Second—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel.

Third—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood.

Fourth—Jackson, Mason and Roane.

Fifth—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam.

Sixth—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming.

Seventh—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.

Eighth—Boone, Kanawha and Logan.

Ninth—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas.

Tenth — Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster.

Eleventh — Marion, Monongalia and Taylor.

Twelfth — Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis.

Thirteenth—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur.

Fourteenth — Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.

Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

United States Senators.

Nathan Goff, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1919.

Howard Sutherland, Republican; Elkins, Randolph County; term expires March 4, 1923.

Representatives.

First District—Mansfield M. Neeley, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County.

Second District—George M. Bowers, Republican; Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

Third District—Stuart F. Reed, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County.

Fourth District—Harry C. Woodyard, Republican; Spencer, Roane County.

Fifth District—Edward Cooper, Republican; Bramwell, Mercer County.

Sixth District—Adam Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston, Kanawha County.

Terms expire March 4, 1919.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitution of West Virginia the legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates.

The State is divided into fifteen senatorial districts—as shown by the map facing this page—and the Senate is composed of thirty members, or two from each district, one-half of whom are elected at each biennial election for a term of four years.

The House of Delegates is composed of ninety-four members, who are elected biennially. Each county has its representative. There are no delegate districts. Under the act of the Legislature passed on the 15th day of February, 1915. the following re-apportionment of members of the House was made:

To the counties of Barbour, Boone, Brooke, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Mineral, Mingo, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming, one delegate each.

To the counties of Berkeley, Braxton, Greenbrier, Jackson, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Wayne and Wetzel, two delegates each.

To the counties of Marion, Mercer and Wood, three delegates each.

To the counties of Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, McDowell and Ohio, four delegates each.

To the county of Kanawha, six delegates.

The Legislature convenes in regular session in the State capitol at Charleston on the second Wednesday in January in the odd numbered years. This is a constitutional provision. No regular session shall continue longer than forty-five days without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each House. The Governor, however, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature in extraordinary session "whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it"; and it is his duty, under the constitution, "to convene it on application in writing of two-thirds of the members elected to each House."

Members of the Legislature receive a compensation of four dollars per day during the session, (Sundays included) with mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile.

At the opening of each regular session the Senate proceeds to the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; the House of Delegates to the election of a Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates each receives two dollars per day in addition to his allowance as a member. The Clerks of the two houses receive ten dollars per day each, with an extension of time, by resolution, to enable them to complete the work of the session by the proper arranging, labeling and filing of all papers, indexing the corrected journals and getting out the advance and regular editions of the acts. The Sergeants-at-Arms of the two houses receive five dollars per day; the Doorkeepers four dollars. Assistant clerks—authorized by a law that is usually supplemented by resolutions—are appointed by the Clerks of each house, and receive six dollars per day. Under similar authorization committee clerks are appointed by the presiding officers of each house and receive four dollars per day; mail and banking and journal pages three dollars, floor pages two dollars, and cloak room keepers three dollars. The appointment of other employees can only be authorized by resolutions designating the employment and the amount of compensation to be paid.

ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1917.

Following is an official list of the names, together with the post office address, of the officers and members of the Legislature of 1917—thirty-third regular session—which convened in the city of Charleston on the second Wednesday in January, that being the 10th day of the month; also of the standing committees of each house. The last named Senator in each senatorial district is the hold over Senator.

WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,
President of the Senate.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Officers.

President—Wells Goodykoontz, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk—John T. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg.
Chief Assistant—Homer Gray, Republican; Wheeling.
Official Reporter—Louis E. Schrader; Republican; Wheeling.
Supervisor of Printing—Le Roy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.
Sergeant-at-Arms—O. A. Petty, Republican; Charleston.
Doorkeeper—Jack Smith, Republican; Huntington.

Members.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties. Ben L. Rosenbloom, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County. Elmer Hough, Republican; Wellsburg, Brooke County.

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties. W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne, Tyler County. Walter F. Burgess, Republican; Reader, Wetzel County.

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties. Robert L. Gregory, Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County. M. K. Duty, Republican; Pennsboro, Ritchie County.

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. Warren Miller, Republican; Ripley, Jackson County. Raymond Dodson, Republican; Spencer, Roane County.

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties, W. P. McAboy, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County. J. E. Frazier Democrat; Buffalo, Putnam County.

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo Wayne and Wyoming Counties. Wells Goodykoontz, Republican; Williamson, Mingo County. John W. Luther, Republican, Welch, McDowell County.

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties. W. P. Hawley, Republican; Bluefield, Mercer County. C. C. Coalter, Republican; Hinton, Summers County.

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties. Dr. Martin V. Godbey, Republican; Charleston, Kanawha County. A. R. Montgomery, Jr., Democrat, Clothier, Logan County.

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Dr. Gory Hogg, Democrat; Harvey, Fayette County. H. G. Vencill, Democrat; Dixie, Nicholas County.

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties. Eskridge H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs, Webster County. Fred L. Fox, Democrat; Sutton, Braxton County.

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties. Scott C. Lowe, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County. Dr. Charles A. Sinsel, Republican; Grafton, Taylor County.

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties. Roy E. Parrish, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County. Wallace B. Gribble, Republican; West Union, Doddridge County.

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties. Richard E. Talbott, Democrat; Philippi, Barbour County. Gohen C. Arnold, Republican; Buckhannon, Upshur County.

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties. S. O. Billings, Republican; Parsons, Tucker County. S. L. Cobun, Republican; Mason Town, Preston County.

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties. Frank Beckwith, Democrat; Charles Town, Jefferson County. G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney, Hampshire County.

Recapitulation.

Republicans	20
Democrats	10
Total	30

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Luther (*Chairman*), Burgess, Coalter, Gregory, Hough, McAboy, Frazier, Montgomery and Talbott.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Gregory (*Chairman*), Carter, Arnold, Duty, Miller, Parrish, Rosenbloom, Beckwith, Kump, Fox and Morton.

On Finance.

Messrs. Hawley (*Chairman*), McAboy, Cobun, Godbey, Luther, Gribble, Rosenbloom, Hogg, Lowe, Montgomery and Talbott.

On Education.

Messrs. Duty (*Chairman*), Parrish, Burgess, Carter, Hough, Sinsel, Beckwith, Morton and Talbott.

On Counties and Municipal Corporations.

Messrs. Rosenbloom (*Chairman*), Coalter, Arnold, Carter, Gribble, McAboy, Fox, Frazier and Lowe.

On Roads and Navigation.

Messrs. Burgess (*Chairman*), Hough, Billings, Duty, Gregory, Arnold, Lowe, Morton and Vencill.

On Banks and Corporations.

Messrs Cobun (*Chairman*), McAboy, Burgess, Dodson, Gregory, Hawley, Beckwith, Montgomery and Talbott.

On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.

Messrs. Dodson (*Chairman*), Billings, Burgess, Cobun, Luther, Sinsel, Frazier, Kump and Vencill.

On Penitentiary.

Messrs. Carter (*Chairman*), Sinsel, Gribble, Hawley, Hough, Luther, Beckwith, Hogg and Lowe.

On Railroads.

Messrs. Coalter (*Chairman*), Godbey, Carter, Billings, Parrish, Sinsel, Frazier, Kump and Montgomery.

On Militia.

Messrs. Dodson (*Chairman*), Billings, Gribble, Hough, Miller, Parrish, Fox, Lowe and Vencill.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. Luther (*Chairman*), Billings, Cobun, Dodson, Duty, Miller, Beckwith, Hogg and Kump.

On Insurance.

Messrs. Parrish (*Chairman*), Coalter, Godbey, Gribble, McAboy, Rosenbloom, Beckwith, Fox and Morton.

On Immigrating and Agriculture.

Messrs. Gribble (*Chairman*), Gregory, Dodson, Cobun, Luther, Miller, Frazier, Kump and Vencill.

On Mines and Mining.

Messrs. Hough (*Chairman*), Godbey, Coalter, Cobun, Billings, Luther, Hogg, Montgomery and Vencill.

On Medicine and Sanitation.

Messrs. Sinsel (*Chairman*), Godbey, Gregory, Billings, Gribble, Hawley, Frazier, Hogg and Kump.

On Labor.

Messrs. Carter (*Chairman*), Rosenbloom, Arnold, Billings, Duty, Gregory, Dodson, Beckwith and Talbott.

On Claims and Grievances.

Messrs. Billings (*Chairman*), Arnold, Burgess, Duty, Hawley, Rosenbloom, Fox, Montgomery and Morton.

On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

Messrs. Hough (*Chairman*), Carter, Dodson, Duty, McAboy, Miller, Kump, Lowe and Morton.

On Public Printing.

Messrs. Billings (*Chairman*), Godbey, Hawley, Luther, Miller, McAboy, Fox, Kump and Morton.

On Rules.

Messrs. Goodykoontz (*Chairman*), Godbey, Duty, McAboy and Fox.

On Public Library.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Gregory, Hawley, Hough, Parrish, Rosenbloom, Montgomery, Talbott and Vencill.

To Examine the Clerk's Office.

Messrs. Godbey(*Chairman*), Gribble, Luther, Miller, Rosenbloom, Sinsel, Beckwith, Hogg and Lowe.

On Prohibition and Temperance.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Arnold and Burgess.

On Forestry and Conservation.

Messrs. Godbey (*Chairman*), Billings, Arnold, Coalter, Cobun, Duty, Hogg, Frazier and Morton.

On the Virginia Debt.

Messrs. Miller (*Chairman*), Godbey, Hawley, Dodson, McAboy, Gregory, Parrish, Fox, Lowe Hogg and Morton.

Joint Committee on Passed Bills on Part of the Senate.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Carter, Parrish, Montgomery and Vencill.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Officers.

Speaker—Joseph S. Thurmond, Democrat; Alderson.
Clerk—Robert L. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John E. Kenna, Democrat; Charleston.
Doorkeeper—J. W. Kidd, Democrat; ————

Members.

Barbour—Clyde Poling, Republican; Berryburg.

Berkeley—Harry P. Henshaw, Democrat; Inwood. John N. Parks, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Boone—Luther R. Jones, Republican; Bald Knob.

Braxton—Lee Rader, Democrat; Sutton. L. T. Harvey, Democrat; Frametown.

Brooke—T. J. Mahan, Republican; Follansbee.

Cabell—W. C. W. Renshaw, Democrat; Huntington. John L. Conner, Democrat; Huntington. A. J. Baxter, Democrat; Huntington. W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.

Calhoun—Kenna Lester, Democrat; Pink.

Clay—Paul Hardman, Democrat; Hallburg.

Doddridge—A. K. Fleming, Republican; Center Point.

Fayette—J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat; Fayetteville. Charles J. Massau, Democrat; Montgomery. George H. Skaggs, Democrat; Marvel. J. Wilbur Davis, Democrat; Macdonald.

Gilmer—E. E. Cottrill, Democrat; Sand Fork.

Grant—P. A. Dixon, Republican, Bayard.

Greenbrier—A. B. C. Bray, Democrat; Ronceverte. Joseph S. Thurmond, Democrat; Alderson.

Hampshire—W. W. Carder, Democrat; Green Springs.

Hancock—J. Ness Porter, Republican; Newell.

Hardy—J. D. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.

Harrison—S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican; Clarksburg. John Moore, Republican; Bridgeport. George W. Sturm, Republican; West Milford. Louis A. Johnson, Democrat; Clarksburg.

Jackson—Kenna Casto, Republican; Belgrove. Everett Hughes, Republican; Sandyville.

Jefferson—Milton Burr, Democrat; Bardane.

Kanawha—L. V. Koontz, Democrat; Clendenin. J. F. Bouchelle, Democrat; Charleston. Angus W. McDonald, Democrat; Charleston. John Patrick, Democrat; Charleston. O. F. Payne, Democrat; Charleston. A. W. Price, Democrat; Sissonville.

Lewis—James Bassel, Democrat; Weston.

Lincoln—Charles Cabell, Democrat; MacCorkle.

Logan—Robert Bland, Democrat; Logan.

Marion—Ira A. Akins, Democrat; Fairmont. Frank C. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont. E. O. Murray, Democrat; Mannington.

Marshall—C. H. Hunter, Republican; Moundsville. George W. Byrnes, Republican; Moundsville.

JOSEPH S. THURMOND,
Speaker of House of Delegates.

Mason—Pat M. Wilson, Democrat; Beech Hill. W. D. Curry, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Mercer—R. B. Ferguson, Republican; Bluefield. W. B. Honaker, Republican; Matoaka. A. F. Wysong, Republican; Princeton.

Mineral—S. N. Moore, Republican; Keyser.

Mingo—Joseph B. Straton, Democrat; Williamson.

Monongalia—William S. John, Republican; Morgantown. Perry C. McBee, Republican; Morgantown.

Monroe—Clarence Symns, Democrat; Peterstown.

Morgan—W. H. Somers, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

McDowell—Harvey Hagerman, Republican; Welch. E. Howard Harper, Republican; Keystone. J. Buell Swope, Republican; Welch. Floyd Waldron, Republican; Welch.

Nicholas—W. G. Graves, Democrat; Summersville.

Ohio—J. E. Emsley, Republican; West Liberty. W. T. Otto, Republican; Wheeling. Harry A. Weiss, Republican; Wheeling. N. Price Whitaker, Republican; Wheeling.

Pendleton—G. A. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin.

Pleasants—Gilbert D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.

Pocahontas—B. M. Yeager, Democrat; Marlinton.

Preston—W. H. Glover, Republican; Terra Alta. Lercy Shaw, Republican; Kingwood.

Putnam—C. W. Taylor, Republican; Hurricane.

Raleigh—C. L. Heaberlin, Republican; Beckley. V. E. Sullivan, Republican; Raleigh.

Randolph—E. H. Arnold, Democrat; Elkins. James W. Weir*, Democrat; Elkins.

Ritchie—B. R. Twynam, Republican; Cairo.

Roane—A. M. Hersman, Republican; Spencer. G. T. Sarver, Republican; Ernest.

Summers—A. A. Riddleberger, Democrat; Hinton.

Taylor—J. Sidney Burdett, Republican; Grafton.

Tucker—Dr. Harry R. Werner, Republican; Thomas.

Tyler—Frank R. Hickman, Republican; Middlebourne.

Upshur—John B. Hilleary, Republican; Buckhannon.

Wayne—W. K. Ferguson, Democrat; Fort Gay. F. W. Terrill, Democrat,; Wayne.

Webster—W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Wetzel—Septimius Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville. J. Friend Alley, Democrat; Pine Grove.

Wirt—S. F. Wells, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Wood—W. D. Price, Democrat; Parkersburg. P. F. Wells, Democrat; Belleville. John D. Sweeney, Democrat; Williamstown.

Wyoming—A. J. Mullens, Republican; Mullens.

Recapitulation.

Democrats	52
Republicans	42
Total	94

*Resigned at opening of Second Extraordinary Session, May 14, 1917, having accepted the position of Private Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Elections and Privileges.

Messrs. Straton (*Chairman*), Bouchelle, Johnson, Renshaw, Smith, Haymond, Talbott, Clay, Hall, Taylor (of Putnam), John, Harrison, Burdett, Porter and Hersman.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Johnson (*Chairman*), Bland, Haymond, Talbott, Straton, Arnold, Renshaw, McDonald, Bouchelle, Smith, Hall, John, Burdett, Harrison and Glover.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Bassel, Henshaw, Terrill, Wells (of Wirt), Massau, Wells (of Wood), Cabell, Rader, Patrick, Dixon, Byrnes, Hagerman, Moore (of Harrison) and Otto.

On Taxation and Finance.

Messrs. Renshaw (*Chairman*), Bray, Parks, Burr, Murray, Weir, Cottrill, Wells (of Wirt), Terrill, Hall, Shaw, Porter, Whitaker, Heaberlin and Wysong.

On Military Affairs

Messrs. Bassel (*Chairman*), Price (of Kanawha), Arnold, Skaggs, Rader, Massau, Riddleberger, Clay, Hardman, Twyman, Hilleary, Curry, Harrison, Sarver and Taylor (of Fayette).

On Prohibition and Temperance.

Messrs. Harvey (*Chairman*), Talbott, Price (of Wood), Parks, Ferguson (of Wayne), Alley, Bassel, Payne, Conner, Poling, Fleming, Dixon, Hickman, Mahan and Sullivan.

On Education.

Messrs. Sweeney (*Chairman*), Lester, Ferguson (of Wayne), Arnold, Henshaw, Alley, Hiner, Price (of Kanawha), Cottrill, Harvey, Fleming, McBee, Ferguson (of Mercer), Poling and Honaker.

On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

Messrs. Bouchelle (*Chairman*), Straton, Ferguson (of Wayne), Sweeney, Symns, Alley, Lester, Henshaw, Chipley, Riddleberger, Sullivan, Otto, Ferguson (of Mercer), Fleming and Twyman.

On Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

Messrs. Haymond (*Chairman*), Koontz, Bray, Alley, Graves, Price (of Wood), Davis, Hiner, Henshaw, Smith, Hunter, Glover, Hickman, Werner and Hughes.

On Medicine and Sanitation.

Messrs. Werner (*Chairman*), Riddleberger, Taylor (of Fayette), Chipley, Conner, Massau, Henshaw, Price (of Kanawha), Weir, Baxter, Akins, Wysong, Otto, Sturm and Fleming.

On Game and Fish.

Messrs. Wilson (*Chairman*), Yeager, Arnold, Carder, Cabell, Cottrill, Harvey, Johnson, Lester, McDonald, Byrnes, Burdett, McBee, Curry and Wysong.

On Insurance.

Messrs. Patrick (*Chairman*), Hall, Straton, Clay, Davis, Lester, Sweeney, Symns, Wells (of Wirt), Yeager, Heaberlin, Taylor (of Putnam), Twyman, Moore (of Mineral) and Porter.

On State Boundaries.

Messrs. Riddleberger (*Chairman*), Patrick, Rader, Ferguson (of Wayne), Burr, Cabell, Skaggs, Emsley, Sturm, Sarver, Swope, Waldron, Mullins, Harper and Chipley.

On Railroads.

Messrs. McDonald (*Chairman*), Weir, Riddleberger, Koontz, Conner, Yeager, Akins, Bland, Cabell, Bray, Terrill, Whitaker, John, Hunter and Somers.

On Labor.

Messrs. Massau (*Chairman*), Bland, Parks, Carder, Harvey, Patrick, Symns, Renshaw, Yeager, Cottrill, Curry, Porter, Moore (of Harrison), Somers and Weiss.

On Rules.

Messrs. Thurmond (*Speaker*), Hall, Talbott, Koontz, Haymond and Honaker.

On Roads and Internal Navigation.

Messrs. Parks (*Chairman*), Burr, Rader, Payne, Lester, Baxter, Wilson, Symns, Price (of Wood), Cottrill, Byrnes, Glover, Emsley, Fleming and Harrison.

On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

Messrs. Talbott (*Chairman*), Straton, Hall, McDonald, Bland, Haymond, Johnson, Baxter, Bray, Murray, Burdett, Mullins, Swope, Hagerman and Harper.

On Claims and Grievances.

Messrs. Chipley (*Chairman*), Akins, Conner, Price (of Wood), Terrill, Carder, Sweeney, Skaggs, Graves, Price (of Kanawha), Ferguson (of Mercer), Swope, Hughes, Emsley and Harper.

On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

Messrs. Akins (*Chairman*), Clay, Bassel, Davis, Carder, Cottrill, Wells (of Wirt), Ferguson (of Wayne), Wells (of Wood), Henshaw, Honaker, Hughes, Moore (of Harrison), Mahan and Jones.

On Printing and Contingent Expenses.

Messrs. Taylor (of Fayette) (*Chairman*), Hardman, Johnson, Payne, Hiner, Sweeney, Weir, Smith, Cabell, Graves, Hilleary, Shaw, Hersman, Sturm and Sullivan.

On the Executive Offices and Library.

Messrs. Koontz (*Chairman*), Bassel, Patrick, Hall, Akins, Parks, Clay, Rader, Hardman, Symns, Waldron, Mullins, Casto, Taylor (of Putnam) and Weiss.

On Forestry and Conservation.

Messrs. Baxter (*Chairman*), Riddleberger, Bouchelle, Bray, Burr, Murray, Skaggs, Talbott, Johnson, Graves, Wysong, Shaw, Heaberlin, Whitaker and Byrnes.

On Arts, Science and General Improvements.

Messrs. Henshaw (*Chairman*), Harvey, Graves, Hardman, Payne, Haymond, Conner, Massau, Taylor (of Fayette), Hiner, Waldron, Sarver, Moore (of Mineral), Jones and Otto.

On the Penitentiary.

Messrs. Price (of Wood) (*Chairman*), Davis, Koontz, Smith, Weir, Harvey, Wilson, Yeager, Arnold, Terrill, Hunter, Casto, Weiss, Moore (of Mineral) and Werner.

On Mines and Mining.

Messrs. Bland (*Chairman*), Haymond, McDonald, Wilson, Skaggs, Murray, Straton, Baxter, Renshaw, Davis, Sullivan, Curry, Honaker, Werner and Hunter.

On Immigration and Agriculture.

Messrs. Burr (*Chairman*), Murray, Henshaw, Chipley, Wilson, Alley, Carder, Wells (of Wood), Hiner, Hardman, Somers, Moore (of Harrison), Mahan, Hersman and Shaw.

Joint Committee on Passed and Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Weir (*Chairman*), Wells (of Wirt) and John on the part of the House.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Carter, Parrish, Montgomery and Vencill on the part of the Senate.

On the Virginia Debt.

Messrs. Hall (*Chairman*), Bouchelle, Bland, Haymond, Yeager, Bray, Riddleberger, Hickman, Glover, Fleming and Hunter.

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Adopted January 31, 1917.

Messages Between the Houses.

1. When a message is sent by one house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent by the Doorkeeper thereof, if it be in session, and then be respectfully communicated to the presiding officer by the person by whom it may be sent. But the Clerk of one house may communicate a message to the Clerk of the other after adjournment, and any message so sent shall be received by the house to which it is sent whenever it may be in session.

Joint Committee on Passed Bills, Otherwise Known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

2. After a bill has been passed by both houses, the type from which it was originally printed shall be corrected as to any typographical errors that may not theretofore have been corrected and to meet any amendments that may have been made by either house since the last printing of the bill, and after the type has been so corrected twenty copies of the bill shall be printed on eight by ten heavy bond paper for the use of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, one of which copies, when properly authenticated, shall become the Enrolled Bill. The Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, shall consist of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Delegates, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each house, whose duty it shall be to compare carefully all bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses, with the enrollment thereof, and to correct any errors or omissions they may discover and to make report to their respective houses each day of the correctly enrolled bills or joint resolutions. They shall be authenticated by the signature of the chairman of the House Committee and the chairman of the Senate Committee, composing such Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, but in the absence of such chairman another member of the committee may act in his stead, and they shall require all bills and joint resolutions before such authentication to be free from interlineation or erasures and destroy any previous enrollment containing any interlineations or erasure. After enrolled bills and joint resolutions are authenticated as aforesaid, they shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

3. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

4. After a bill shall have thus been signed in each house, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor, for his approbation (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the clerk of the house in which the same did originate), and shall be entered on the Journal of each house. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each house.

5. Where a bill or joint resolution, which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

6. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement the bill or resolution respecting which they have disagreed shall be lost.

7. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall have power to regulate the use of the halls and stairway of the Capitol building for selling refreshments and like purposes, when the Legislature is in session.—(Joint Resolution No. 8, Acts 1881.)

Action of Governor on Bills.

(Adopted January 31, 1873.)

8. Every bill disapproved by the Governor shall be returned by him to the house in which it originated with his objections thereto unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within five days after said adjournment.

9. Every bill approved by the Governor shall, within five days after it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fact of said approval communicated by the

Governor to the house in which said bill originated. *Provided*, That bills heretofore approved by the Governor shall be disposed of as aforesaid within five days after the passage of the resolution

10. Every bill which shall be neither approved nor disapproved by the Governor, shall immediately after the expiration of five days from the time it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall forthwith engross thereon a certificate to the following effect: ''I certify that the foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the Legislature in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State, has become a law without his approval,' and shall date and sign the same

11. Upon each bill returned to either house of the Legislature with the objections of the Gover' nor, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates shall engross the action of their respective houses on the reconsideration and passage of said bill, and sign the same.

Manner of Printing the Journals and Bills.

(Adopted January 18, 1887.)

12. In printing the daily Journals of the proceedings of each house there shall be printed at the top of each page, except the first, the date of the Journal, and on the last page of each day's Journal shall be printed the calendar for the next day.

13. At the top of the first page of each bill, preceding the title and number thereof, there shall be printed the name of the person by whom or the committee by which it was introduced, the date when introduced; and at the top of each page, except the first, shall be printed the number of the bill.

Counting Vote for State Officers.

(Adopted January 11, 1877.)

14. As soon as the Senate is informed that the House of Delegates is ready to proceed, as provided by section three of article seven of the Constitution, to open and publish the returns of the election for State officers, the Senate, preceded by their president and other officers shall repair in a body to the hall of the House of Delegates. Upon their arrival the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, shall announce the presence of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall then address the Speaker of the House, stating that a majority of the Senate have assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to be present at the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers, held on the —— day of ——. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall invite the President of the Senate to a seat upon his right, and the other members of the Senate and officers thereof to take seats assigned them, and after announcing that a majority of the House of Delegates is present, shall then open and publish the returns of said election, proceeding by counties in alphabetical order, the Clerks of the two houses each taking down the returns as announced by the Speaker, to be entered upon the Journal of the House; and when completed and estimated, the Speaker shall announce the votes received by each person voted for, for each of said offices, and those receiving the largest number of votes shall be by him declared duly elected; and the Senate shall then return to its hall; and if any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the two houses shall immediately proceed to choose one of such persons for said office.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

(Adopted January 11, 1917.)

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that may have been made in the entries.

2. The President may call a member to the chair, who shall exercise its functions for the time; but no member by virtue of such appointment shall preside for a longer period than three days.

3. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its passages as are, or may be set apart for the use of the Senate, its officers and committees.

4. No person except members of the House of Delegates, their Clerks, the heads of the executive departments, the Governor's private secretary, ex-members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. and Circuit Court Judges shall be admitted within the Senate Chamber.

Duties of the Clerk.

5. The Journal of the Senate shall be daily drawn up by the Clerk and after being examined by the President shall be read the succeeding day. It shall be printed under the supervision of the Clerk and delivered to the members without delay. After the printed journal has been approved and fully marked for corrections the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith, and from the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto ten copies shall be printed on 6x9 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signature of the President and the Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the Senate. They shall be bound in flexible bindings and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the Senate of West Virginia," with designation of regular or extra session and the year. After being signed by the proper officers two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History and one with the Clerk of the House of Delegates.

6. The Clerk of the Senate shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from the table, or out of his custody, by any person except a chairman of a committee; but he may deliver any bill or paper, directed to be printed, to the printer of the Senate, or to any member of the Senate on taking his receipt for the same.

7. The Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates may interchange messages at such times between the hours of adjournment and that of meeting on the following day, so that said message may be read immediately after the usual orders of the day.

Powers of the Senate Over Its Members.

8. A majority of the Senators shall be necessary to proceed to business; two members may adjourn, and three may order a call of the Senate, send for absentees, and make any order for their censure or discharge. On a call of the Senate, the doors shall not be closed against any member until his name shall have been twice called.

9. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members as the majority of such members shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and, in that case, the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply, as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

10. No Senator shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on any question of complaint of breach of privilege, until the matter is examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported to the Senate, unless by order of the President of the Senate.

11. The Senate may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 25.)

12. The Senate may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its officers in the discharge of their duties; or for any assault, threat or abuse of any member for words spoken in debate; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 26)

Privileges of Members.

13. Every member, when speaking, shall stand in his own place, and address the President, and when he has finished take his seat.

14. Every member within the Bar, when a question is put, shall vote unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the Senate excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting must be made before the Senate divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

15. If a member be called to order, for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them have been taken.

16. No member of the Senate, or other person except the Clerk and his assistants, shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called or counted.

17. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same subject, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

18. While the President is reporting or putting a question none shall entertain private discourse, read, stand up, walk into, out of, or across the Senate Chamber.

19. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the chair, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his views, in preference to any other member.

20. While the President is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter may speak to the question before the negative is put.

21. During any debate, any Senator, though he has spoken to the matter, may arise and speak to the orders of the Senate, if they be transgressed, in case the President do not; but if the President stands up at any time, he is first to be heard.

22. If any member of the Senate absent himself from the service thereof without leave, except in case of his sickness or other unavoidable cause which may prevent his attendance, the Senate may by order or resolution, direct his absence to be entered on the Journal, and that no per diem be allowed for the period of such absence without leave.

23. No member of the Senate shall absent himself from its service without leave first obtained. When an application for leave of absence is made for a Senator, the Senate shall determine and enter upon its Journal whether such absence shall include a suspension of per diem during such absence.

24. At the commencement of each session the following standing committees shall be appointed, to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, except the committees on the Judiciary, on Finance, on Forestry and Conservation, and on the Virginia Debt shall each consist of eleven members.

I. On Privileges and Elections.
II. On the Judiciary.
III. On Finance.
IV. On Education.
V. On Counties and Municipal Corporations.
VI. On Road and Navigation.
VII. On Banks and Corporations.
VIII. On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.
IX. On Penitentiary.
X. On Railroads.
XI. On Militia.
XII. On Federal Relations.
XIII. On Insurance.
XIV. On Immigration and Agriculture.
XV. On Mines and Mining.
XVI. On Medicine and Sanitation.
XVII. On Labor.
XVIII. On Claims and Grievances.
XIX. On Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.
XX. On Public Printing.
XXI. On Rules (The President of the Senate to be ex-officio Chairman.)
XXII. On Public Library.
XXIII. To Examine Clerk's office (to consist of three members.)
XXIV. On Temperance.
XXV. On Forestry and Conservation.
XXVI. On the Virginia Debt.
XXVII. On Redistricting.

And there shall also be appointed on the part of the Senate five members of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

25. All standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed, and the chairman of each committee shall be designated by the President of the Senate.

The chairman of each standing committee of the Senate shall cause to be kept, in a well bound book to be kept for the purpose, a record of every meeting of such committee, wherein shall be entered:

(*a*) The time and place of each committee meeting, and every hearing had before the committee.

(*b*) The attendance of members of the committee at each meeting thereof.

(*c*) The name of any person appearing before the committee, and the interest represented by him.

Any member of such standing committee may cause a notation to be made upon the record aforesaid of the reason for his absence at any former meeting of the committee; and in the absence of any such explanatory note, the presumption shall be that his absence was without reasonable excuse.

All meetings of the committees, other than executive sessions, shall be open to the public.

On the adjournment of each session of the Legislature, the chairmen of the respective committees shall deliver to the Clerk of the Senate the record book herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to preserve the same among the archives of his office.

26. Select committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members unless the Senate direct otherwise.

27. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall report in all cases of privileges and contested elections, the principles and reasons on which their resolutions are founded.

28. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall examine the oaths taken by each member, and the evidence of their election, and report to the Senate.

29. The Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office shall see that all papers belonging thereto are properly filed, labeled and put away in the presses, and the books belonging to the office are chronologically arranged, and shall make report thereof to the Senate at each session.

Committee of the Whole.

30. When the Senate shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the chair and appoint a chairman to preside in the Committee.

31. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committeed to it by the Senate. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in the Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the Senate, except so far as reported to the Senate by the chairman of the committee.

Order of Business.

32. The first two hours of each daily session of the Senate, after the sixth order of business, to-wit: the consideration of unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, shall be called the "morning hour," and shall be devoted to the consideration of the business then on the calendar, unless the Senate, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present suspend this rule.

I. To read the Journal.
II. To dispose of Communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.
III. To receive reports from Standing Committees.
IV. To receive reports of Select Committees.
V. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.
VI. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon the day following that on which it was offered.
VII. Senate and House Bills on third reading.
VIII. Senate and House Bills on second reading.
IX. Senate and House Bills on first reading.

33. All bills originating in the Senate shall be read on three several days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by ayes and nays, on each bill, this rule be dispensed with.—(Const., art. 6, sec 29.)

34. In the title of all bills to amend chapters or sections of the Code, or acts passed since the Code was adopted, the several committees to whom they are referred, or by whom they originated, shall insert the subject matter of the chapter.

35. All engrossed bills shall be fully and distinctly read when put upon their passage.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

36. All bills or business originating in the Senate, shall be considered in the order in which they are introduced and all bills and resolutions received from the House of Delegates shall be considered in the order in which they are received, unless in either case the Senate otherwise direct.

37. All joint resolutions and all other resolutions, except those requiring a committee to inquire and report, shall lie on the table one day at least, after they are introduced.

38. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries, for officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 42.)

39. Bills may be introduced on leave being granted; but no bills excepting appropriation bills and bills of an emergency nature, shall be considered after the fortieth day of the session.

40. All bills reported from the House of Delegates shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading. All bills introduced on leave shall be read by their title and referred to the appropriate committee without printing, and shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one introduced such bill shall be received and treated by the Senate as the original bill, and shall be read a first time and printed, unless in any of the aforesaid cases the Senate shall direct otherwise.

41. Before reading each bill, the Clerk shall state whether it is the first, second or third reading of the bill.

42. On the demand of any two members when a bill is being read for amendment, it shall be read section by section, and when the amendments which may be moved shall be disposed of, the question, unless the Senate otherwise order, shall be taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. If a bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments thereto have been made, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform to the amendments. The bill shall then be reprinted, and shall be the engrossed bill. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill. All Senate bills so ordered shall be jacketed, endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the House and returned to the Senate without amendments, or if amended, and the amendment or amendments should be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a House bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the Senate and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full in typewriting on slips of paper, and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the House, and all the amendments shall appear in the Senate Journal.

43. When a bill or resolution of the House of Delegates is passed or rejected by the Senate, the fact of its passage or rejection, with the bill or resolution, shall be communicated to the House of Delegates.

Petitions.

44. No petition of a private nature, having been once rejected, shall be acted on a second time, unless it be supported by new evidence, nor shall any such petition, after a third rejection, be again acted on.

45. No petition shall be received claiming a sum of money or praying the settlement of unliquidated accounts, unless it be accompanied with a certificate of disallowance from the Executive or Auditor, containing the reason why it was rejected. But this order shall extend to no person applying for a pension.

46. When any petition, or bill founded on one, is rejected, such petition shall not be withdrawn, but the petitioner or member presenting the petition, or any member from the county or corporation in which the petitioner resides, may, with leave, withdraw any document filed therewith, and a list of all documents so withdrawn shall be preserved by the Clerk. All petitions not finally acted on may, with the accompanying documents, be in like manner withdrawn after the expiration of the session at which they were presented.

47. No petition shall be read in the Senate unless particularly required by some member, but every member presenting one shall announce the name of the petitioner and the nature of the application, and that, in his opinion, no similar application had been previously made by the same petitioner. He shall also endorse on the back of his petition his own name, as a pledge that it is drawn in respectful language, whereupon it shall be delivered to the Clerk, by whom it shall be laid before the proper committee.

Messages.

48. Messages may be introduced in any stage of business except when a question is being put by the presiding officer, while the yeas and nays are being called by the Clerk, or while the ballots are being counted.

Motions.

49. When a bill or joint resolution is put upon its passage, the President shall propound the question, "Shall the bill (or joint resolution as the case may be), pass?" On the passage of every bill or joint resolution the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the Journal. When the bill is on a second reading, and the question is upon striking out, the President shall propound the question: "Shall these words be stricken out?"

50. When the question is pending, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, for the previous question, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn the question to a different day, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are herein arranged.

51. On the first reading of the bill, no motion shall be in order except a motion to reject the bill, and if the committee shall have reported adversely to the bill, the President, immediately after its first reading, shall propound the question: "Shall the bill be rejected?" When the Senate refuses to reject the bill the question shall be: "Shall the bill be ordered to its second reading?', This question shall be duly put by the chair and acted upon by the Senate.

52. The question, being once determined, must stand as the judgment of the Senate, and cannot during the session be drawn again into debate unless reconsidered, and it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration of the same within two succeeding business days.

53. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and a standing committee, the question in reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

Division of the Question.

54. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided: but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

55. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

Previous Question.

56. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the Senate to direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions or may be made to embrace all authorized motions and amendments and include the bill to its engrossment and third reading and then, on renewal and second of said motion, to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order pending a motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on it passage, for the President to entertain and submit a motion to commit with or without instructions to a standing or select committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second and third reading of a bill.

A call of the Senate shall not be in order after the previous question is in order, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Yeas and Nays.

57. When the yeas and nays are ordered, or a call of the Senate is directed, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

58. The yeas and nays on any question shall at the desire of one-tenth of the members present, be entered on the Journal, and any member may enter any protest on the Journal upon the determination of any question. After the yeas and nays shall have been taken, and before they are counted or entered on the Journal, the Clerk shall read over the names of those who voted in the affirmative and those who voted in the negative, at which time any member shall have the right to correct any mistake committed in enrolling his name.

59. When a bill or joint resolution passed by the Senate shall be amended by the House of Delegates, the question on agreeing to the bill or joint resolution, as amended, shal be again voted on by yeas and nays in the Senate, and the result entered upon its Journal; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

60. In all elections of officers which may take place in the Senate the vote shall be *viva voce*, and be entered upon the Journal.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 44.)

Executive Session.

61. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

62. When acting on the nominations of the Governor, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Clerk, his assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

63. All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate, and all proceedings thereon, shall be by the members thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by the unanimous affirmative vote of the members present, remove the injunction of secrecy.

64. All information and remarks touching the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept secret. The Legislative proceedings and the executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept and recorded in separate books.

Constitutional Amendment.

65. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

Adjournment.

66. When the Senate adjourns each day, it shall stand adjourned to 10 o'clock, a. m., the next day, unless the Senate otherwise direct.

67. When the Senate adjourns each day, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves the chair.

Parliamentary Practice.

68. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in "A Manual of General Parliamentary Law, with Suggestions for General Rules," by Thos. B. Reed, shall govern the Senate in all cases not provided for by the rules of the Senate or in the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Delegates. In any case not governed by the said Manual of said rules, the Senate shall be governed by the practice in the Congress of the United States.

69. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate present.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(Adopted January 15.. 1917.)

Absence from the House.

1. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend; but any member who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath shall be excused from attending upon the House on that day.

Adjournment.

(*a*) Motion to adjourn, and to fix time to which the House shall adjourn always in order.—*Rule 65.*

(*b*) Motion to adjourn put without debate.—*Rule 66.*

Amendment of Rules.

(*a*) One day's notice required.—*Rule 56.*

Amendments

2. No motion on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

3. A motion to amend a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of, no other motion to amend will be in order. But, pending such amendment, a motion to amend in the nature of a substitute, and a motion to amend that substitute, may be received, but shall not be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

4. If a substitute for a bill or resolution be offered, a motion to amend the original bill or resolution shall have precedence.

5. If a motion be made to strike out part of a bill or resolution, a motion to amend the part proposed to be stricken out shall have precedence.

6. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time proposed shall be first put, and the question shall be put on names in the order they were nominated.

7. No amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill after engrossment.

8. After commitment of a bill, and report thereof to the House, it may be amended; but the amendments (if any) reported by the committee, shall be disposed of before any other amendment is considered, unless it be an amendment to an amendment.

9. When a House bill or House joint resolution shall be amended by the Senate, the question on agreeing to the bill or resolution as amended shal be again voted on by yeas and nays, and the result entered on the Journal, and in such a case the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to the House shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

(*a*) When bill recommitted and amended, question shall again be put on the engrossment of the bill.—*Rule 13.*

(*b*) Reading of bill for amendment on second reading.—*Rule 19.*

(*c*) If a motion to strike out certain words be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend, or strike out and insert.—*Rule 45.*

NOTE—Laying on the table a motion to amend the Journal, does not carry the Journal with it.

Appeals.

Debate upon, limited.—*Rule 88.*

Ayes and Nays.

May be demanded by one-tenth of members.—*Rule 95.*

Ballot.

No ballot permitted.—*Rule 48.*

Bills.

10. Bills shall be introduced on the part of a committee, or on motion for leave being granted.

11. All bills introduced by motion for leave shall be referred to the appropriate committee without printing and all such bills shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bil different from the one so introduced, such bill shall be received and treated by the House as the original bill.

12. Before any bill is read by the Clerk, he shall state to the House whether it is on its first, second or third reading.

13. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage. Should such recommitment take place after its engrossment, and an amendment be reported and agreed to by the House, the question shall be again put on the engrossment of the bill.

14. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with. Upon any bill there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule, in order that the bill may be read twice or three times on the same day, and upon the first or second reading of any bill, there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule, in order that the bill, may, upon such reading, be read by its title. *Provided*, in all cases, that there be three readings of each bill, and that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

15. On the passage of a bill by the House, a motion may be made that it take effect from its passage; and if said motion be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House, taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall communicate that fact to the Senate along with the bill.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 30.)

(*a*) No amendments by way of rider.—*Rule 7.*

(*b*) Amendments after commitment.—*Rule 8.*

Bills—First Reading.

16. The first reading of a bill shal be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be lost, it shall be regarded as ordered to its second reading, unless the House otherwise specially direct. All bills reported from the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading.

17. On the first reading of a bill, it may at any stage of the reading be rejected on motion. If the committee to which the bill was referred shall have reported adversely to the bill, the Speaker shall, immediately after the same is reported by its title, propound the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Bills—Second Reading.

18. No bill shall be put upon its second reading until the same shall have been printed and delivered to the members of the House at least one day previous to such reading, unless in cases of emergency.

Bills—Third Reading.

On passage of every bill the vote shall be by yeas and nays.—*Rule 95.*

Blanks.

In filling, questions to be put first on largest sum and longest time.—*Rule 6.*

19. On the second reading of a bill, on the demand of any two members, it shall be read section by section or amendment, and when the amendments as may be moved are disposed of, the question, unless the House otherwise orders, shall be, if a House bill, "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to the third reading?" If a House bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments have been made thereto, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform with the amendments. The bill shall then be re-printed and shall be the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. All House bills ordered to their engrossment and third reading shall be jacketed and endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signtaure of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the Senate and returned to the House without amendment, or if amended and the amendment or amendments be agreed to, it shall be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills otherwise known as the Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a Senate bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the House and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full on slips of paper in typewriting and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the Senate, and all the amendments shall also appear in the House Journal.

Clerk.

20. It shall be the Clerk's duty to read to the House all papers ordered to be read; to call the roll and note and report the absentees, when a call of the House is ordered; to call the roll and note the answers of members, when a question is taken by yeas and nays; to assist, under the direction of the Speaker, in taking the count when any vote of the House is taken, to notify committees of their appointment, and the business referred to them; to superintend the execution of all printing ordered by the House, and to report to the Speaker, to be submitted to the House, every failure of the printer to execute the same properly and promptly.

21. The Clerk shall have the custody of all records and papers of the House, and shall not allow them to be taken from the table or out of his possession without the leave of the House, unless to be delivered to committees to whom they may have been referred. He shall endorse on bills and papers brief notes of proceedings had thereon by the House and preserve the same in convenient files for reference.

Committee of the Whole.

22. When the House shall resolve to go into the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave his chair and appoint a Chairman to preside in the Committee.

23. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the House. The rules of the House shall be observed by the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rules limiting the times of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the House except so far as reported to the House by the chairman of the Committee.

Committees.

24. The following standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each session shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, namely:

On Elections and Privileges.
On the Judiciary.
On Federal Relations.
On Taxation and Finance.
On Military Affairs.
On Prohibition and Temperance.

On Education.
On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.
On Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.
On Road and Internal Navigation.
On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.
On Claims and Grievances.
On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.
On Printing and Contingent Expenses.
On the Executive Offices and Library.
On Forestry and Conservation.
On Arts, Science and General Improvements.
On the Penitentiary.
On Mines and Mining.
On Immigration and Agriculture.
On State Boundaries.
On Railroads.
On Labor.
On Medicine and Sanitation.
On Game and Fish.
On Insurance.
On Rules.

25. The Committee on Elections and Privileges shall examine and report upon all the certificates, and other evidences referred to them, touching the right of persons claiming to have been elected members of this House, or to any office for the State at large; and also upon other petitions and matters touching elections and returns, or relating to the privileges of members and officers of the House, or witnesses attending the House or any committee thereof, as shall be referred to them.

26. The Committee on Taxation and Finance shall, as soon as possible, after the commencement of the regular session, report the general tax and appropriation bills with an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditures of the two years, and of the public debt. They shall from time to time report such measures for equalizing and reducing taxation, supplying revenue and facilitating the collection thereof, reducing the public expenditure, and providing for the principal and interest of the public debt as may seem to them expedient; and they shall further examine into and report upon all such matters and propositions relating to taxation and finance as shall be referred to them by the House.

All motions directing payment of money to be referred to Committee on Taxation and Finance.—*Rule 68.*

27. All claims against the State, which may be presented to the House, shall be referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

28. The Committee on Executive Offices and Library shall examine the several public offices and library, and report whether their books and accounts are properly kept; whether the public money has been disbursed according to law; and diligence used in the collection of revenue; and whether the money received is properly accounted for. They shall report from time to time such measures as may seem to them necessary to add to the economy of the executive officers and the accountability of their officers.

29. Every committee, by a majority of their number, may elect a chairman, but if no such election be made, the first named member of the committee, if it be appointed by the Speaker, shall act as chairman.

30. Every committee shall meet at such time as they may appoint, or on the call of the chairman or any two of its members.

31. The several standing committees shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise. All committees shall submit their reports to the House in writing.

32. No committee shall sit without special leave while the House is in session.

33. Special committees shall consist of five members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

34. A majority of a committee shall be a quorum thereof.

35. The Speaker shall name the members who are to serve upon committees, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Debate.

36. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the Speaker and then the mover shall have the right to explain his view in preference to any other member.

37. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House he shall first rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid all personality and indecorous or disrespectful language.

38. When a member arises and addresses the Chair, the Speaker shall recognize him by name; but no member in debate shall designate another by name.

39. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker, shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

40. No one shall disturb or interrupt a member who is speaking, without his permission, except to call to order, if he be transgressing the rules.

41. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the House.

42. When the Speaker is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter, may speak to the question before the negative is put.

Division of House.

43. When the question is put and the Speaker shall have doubt as to the result of the vote, or a division be called for, the House shall divide, and those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats and remain standing until they are counted, and afterwards those in the negative. The count may be made by the Speaker, or if he so directs, by the Clerk, or two members, one from each side, to be named for that purpose by the Speaker. When the result is ascertained the Speaker shall rise and state the decision of the House.

Any member may call for division.—*Rule 97.*

Division of Question.

44. Any member may call for a division of any question pending, before the vote thereon is taken, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition will remain for the decision of the House, but the member calling for the division of a question shall state in what manner he proposes it shall be divided.

45. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible, and though a motion to strike out be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend or to strike out and insert.

Doorkeeper

46. The doorkeeper shall attend the House while in session, and under the direction of the Speaker execute the orders of the House respecting the admission and the exclusion of persons from the hall. He shall, when required by the Speaker, aid in the enforcement of order.

Election of Officers.

47. The House, at the commencement of each session, shall elect its Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

48. In the election of officers by the House, the vote shall be given *viva voce*, and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to elect. If, upon any vote there be no election, the person having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and any votes thereafter given to such person shall not be taken in to the count to affect the result in any way. But if two or more have the lowest and equal number of votes they may be voted for again. No question before the House, or in committee of the whole, shall be voted on by ballot.

Floor.

Who entitled to privilege of.—*Rule 72.*

Indefinite Postponement.

49. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

50. The Janitor, under the direction of the Speaker, shall have care of the hall and committee rooms of the House, and keep the same, at all times, in a neat and proper condition.

Journal.

51. The Clerk of the House, under the direction of the Speaker, shall keep a full and correct Journal of the proceedings; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker to examine the Journal daily before it is read and cause all errors and omissions therein to be corrected.

52. When the Journal has been read to the end that any mistake made in the entry may be corrected, if no objection be made, it shall stand approved, but if objection be made the first question of the House shall be to dispose of the same, and when such objections are disposed of and the Journal corrected, as the House may order, it shall stand as approved. After the printed Journal has been approved and fully marked for correction, the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith. From the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies

required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto six copies shall be printed on 6x9 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signatures of the Speaker and Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the House. They shall be bound in flexible binding, and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the House of Delegates of West Virginia," with designation of regular or special session, as the case may be, and the year. After being signed by the proper officers, two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk, and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History, and one with the Clerk of the Senate.

53. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to furnish a copy of each day's proceedings of the Journal to the printer, to be printed and distributed without delay.

54. Every written motion made to he House shall be inserted in the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it be withdrawn on the same day it is submitted.

Lie on the Table.

(*a*) Motion to lie on table not debatable.—*Rule 66.*

(*b*) When a resolution is presented containing no reference of subject matter to committee, it shall lie on the table for one day.—*Rule 67.*

(*c*) When motion to take from table in order.—*Rule 76.*

Manual and Rules.

55. The rules of the parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases not provided for by the rules of the House or joint rules of the Senate and House of Delegates.

56. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, unless the same is favorably reported by the Committee on Rules when either may be done by a majority vote of the members present.

Meeting of the House.

57. The House, unless it shall be otherwise directed by special order, shall meet every day, except Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

58. There shall be appointed by the Speaker an official Chaplain of the House whose duty it shall be to be present at the convening of each day's session for the purpose of opening the House with prayer. His compensation shall be fixed by the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

Messages.

59. The Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order precisely at the hour of meeting, and, if a quorum be present, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

60 When a message from the Executive or Senate is announced, other business shall be suspended until it is received, unless the House be at the time actually engaged in taking a vote on some question, in which case it shall be received as soon as the result of the vote is announced. When received, it shall lie on the table to be disposed of in its turn, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Motions and Resolutions.

61. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a specific day, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged.

62. When a motion is made it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, and shall then be deemed to be in possession of the House; it may be withdrawn by the mover before any order of the House respecting the same has been made.

63. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

64. When a motion is made to commit any subject to a special committee, a motion to commit the same to the Committee of the Whole, or a standing committee, shall have precedence.

65. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn, shall always be in order if the mover be entitled to the floor.

66. The motion to adjourn and to lie on the table shall be put without debate.

67. When a resolution is presented containing no reference of the subject thereof to a committee, it shall lie on the table for one day, to come up under the eighth order of business, unless a majority of the House order otherwise.

68. Every motion or resolution directing the appropriation or payment of money shall, unless otherwise ordered by the House, be referred without debate, to the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

Oaths.

69. The Speaker or Clerk shall have authority to administer any oaths required by the business of the House.

Objection.

Resolution not of inquiry shall lie over one day.—*Rule 67.*

Order and Decorum.

70. While the Speaker is putting any question, or ascertaining the result, no one shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

71. If a member speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, if any member object, without leave of the House, and if the case require it, shall be liable to the censure of the House.

72. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called; and no person, except members, ex-members and officers of the Legislature, State officers, members and ex-members of the Judiciary, shall be admitted upon the floor of the House, except by permission of the Speaker.

73. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table. And no member shall be held to answer, or be subjected to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before the exception to them was taken.

Speaker to preserve order.—*Rule 87.*

Order of Business.

74. The order of business for each day shall be:

I. To read, correct and approve the Journal.
II. To receive and consider reports of standing committees.
III. To receive and consider reports of select committees.
IV. To receive and consider messages from the Executive.
V. To receive messages from the Senate, and consider amendments, proposed by the Senate to bills passed by the House.
VI. To receive resolutions and petitions.
VII. Bills introduced on motion for leave and referred to appropriate committees.
VIII. To act on unfinished business of preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, but no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted on the day following that on which it was offered.
IX. House and Senate Bills on third reading.
X. House and Senate Bills on second reading.
XI. House and Senate Bills on first reading.
XII. The order of the day, unless a subject was made the order of the day for a particular hour, in which case it may be called for by any member when the hour arrives.
XIII. Miscellaneous business.

75. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

76. A bill or resolution laid on the table may be taken up by a vote of the House at any time after the seventh order of business is disposed of.

Petitions.

77. The member who presents a petition or memorial or offers a resolution on which a vote of the House is taken.. shall be named on the Journal.

Previous Question.

78. If the previous question be demanded by not less than seven members, the Speaker shall, without debate, put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" If this question be decided in the affirmative, all further debate shall cease and the vote be at once taken on the proposi-

tion pending before the House. When the House refuses to order the main question, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as if the previous question had not been demanded.

79. The previous question shall not be admitted in the Committee of the Whole.

Printing Documents.

80. Documents printed by order of the House shall be printed in pages of the same size as those of the Journal; and a copy of every such document, bound up with the Journal, shall be furnished by the printer to each member of the House at the close of the session, or as soon as possible thereafter; and twenty additional copies, bound as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be distributed as the House may order.

Printing of bills, before second reading.—*Rule 18.*

Reconsideration.

81. A question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the House and cannot again be drawn into debate during the same session, unless reconsidered. But it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for a reconsideration thereof and such a motion, if seconded, shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House; and if the House decides to reconsider any member may thereafter call the subject up for consideration.

82. When a majority of members present vote in the affirmative on any question, but the question be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority of a quorum is necessary to an affirmative decision, any member may move for a reconsideration.

Resolutions.

See "Motions and Resolutions."

Rules.

See "Manual and Rules," and *Rules 55 and 56.*

Sergeant-At-Arms.

83. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall give bond, with surety, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of West Virginia, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; such bond to be approved by the Speaker and filed with the Clerk of the House for safe keeping.

84. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House while in session; to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to execute the commands of the House, from time to time, together with all such process issued under its authority as may be directed to him by the Speaker.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Speaker, shall superintend the distribution by the pages of all documents and papers to be distributed to the members.

86. It shall also be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to keep the accounts for pay and mileage of members, officers and attaches, to prepare and sign warrants or requisitions for the same, and if required by any member, who shall endorse his warrant or requisition for that purpose, to draw the money thereon and pay over the same to the member entitled thereto.

Speaker.

87. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to preserve order and decorum while the House is in session; to enforce the rules and orders of the House; to prescribe the order in which business shall come up for consideration, subject to the rules and orders of the House; to announce the question of business before the House when properly requested by any members; to receive all messages and other communications; to put to vote all questions which are properly moved; to announce the result of all votes and to authenticate when necessary the acts and proceedings of the House.

88. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. He may speak to questions of order in preference to other members, and may make the concluding speech on any appeal from his decision, notwithstanding he may have before spoken on the question; but no other member shall speak more than once on such appeal without leave of the House.

89. When properly requested by a member, he shall inform the House upon any point of order or practice pertinent to the business before it.

90. If any question be put upon a bill or resolution, the Speaker shall state the same, without argument.

91. If there be any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the same to be cleared.

92. The Speaker, subject to the orders of the House, may assign convenient seats within the bar to stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the proceedings.

93. The Speaker may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but no one by virtue of such appointment, shall act as Speaker for more than three days.

94. If the Speaker be absent at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, it shall be called to order by the Clerk, and a Speaker *pro tem*, appointed by the House.

94-*a*. The Speaker shall, as soon as practical after his election, appoint for the House such number of Committee clerks, Floor pages, Journal pages, and other attaches as the House may by resolution direct, and may at his discretion, remove any person so appointed and appoint another in his stead. He may also appoint, without resolution, a private secretary, and a stenographer to himself.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, in addition to the Assistant Clerks, provided for by section 18 of Chapter 12 of the Code, may appoint a stenographer to himself, and such other assistants as the House may by resolution direct, and shall have power at any time to remove such appointee from office and appoint others in their stead at his discretion.

All resolutions relating to the appointment of persons mentioned in this section, or prescribing the salary or pay of such persons, shall originate in and come from the Committee on Rules.

94-*b*. The Speaker may, from time to time, designate such times as he may deem necessary for the consideration of bills of a local nature, and such bills shall be placed in a special calendar.

Voting.

95. On the passage of every bill, and when the yeas and nays on any question are called for by one-tenth of those present, the Speaker shall direct the roll to be called, and every member present shall answer aye or no, when his name is called. Before the result is announced the Clerk shall read to the House the names of those who voted in the affirmative, and then those who voted in the negative, at which time any member may correct a mistake committed in taking down his vote. The result shall then be announced, and the yeas and nays entered on the Journal, but if the House so order, the announcement of the result and the entry of the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal may be postponed to the succeeding day, with liberty to absent members, at any time before the result is announced by the Speaker, to appear and vote aye or no, in the presence of the House; and any member may in the presence of the House change his vote before the result is announced.

96. Upon calls of the House, in taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

97. Every question shall be first put in the affirmative and then in the negative; each member present shall vote on every question, and the Speaker shall declare whether the yeas or nays have it, which declaration shall stand as the judgment of the House, unless a member call for a division, in which event the Speaker shall divide the House.

98. Every member within the bar when a question is put, shall vote, unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the House excuses him. A motion to excuse a member from voting must be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

99. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested; and, except in the case provided for in the ninety-fifth rule, no member shall vote if he was not within the bar when the question was put, unless leave be given him by the House.

(*a*) Voting for officers.—*Rule 48*.

(*b*) Voting on bills amended by Senate.—*Rule 9*.

Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas.

100. All writs, warrants and subpoenas ordered by the House shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

Yeas and Nays.

May be demanded by one-tenth members present.—*Rule 95*.

PART IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:

Duties of Executive Officers and Boards.

Department of Free Schools.

State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

State Educational Institutions.

Auditor's Office.

The State Treasury.

State Tax Commissioner.

Secretary of State—Railroad Assessments and Mileage, 1917.

Assessments of Other Utilities by the Board of Public Works.

State Compensation Commissioner.

Department of Labor—Weights and Measures.

Forestry, Game and Fish.

State Health Department.

Department of Agriculture.

Banking Department.

Department of Mines.

State Road Commission.

Geological Survey—Petroleum Oil and Natural Gas.

Department of Archives and History.

HOUSTON G. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

THE GOVERNOR.

The chief executive power is vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He must give information by message of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient, at the beginning of each legislative session. He may convene the legislature in extraordinary session. He nominates and appoints all officers, whose offices are established by the constitution, or created by law, whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for by law. He may remove any officer whom he shall have appointed, for incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality or misfeasance in office, and fill the vacancy. He is vested with the pardoning power, and may remit fines and penalties, commute capital punishment, and grant reprieves and pardons after conviction. He is commander-in-chief of the military forces (except when they shall be called into service of the United States) and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Every bill passed by the legislature must be submitted to him before it becomes a law, and he must either veto, approve, or permit the same to become a law without action on his part. He is a member of the board of public works and president of the board of the school fund. All the subordinate officers of the executive department, and the officers of all the public institutions of the State are required to make report to him before each session of the legislature. He has power to make requisition on other governors for fugitives from justice and to honor like requisitions from other governors.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State is required to keep a journal of the executive proceedings, to arrange and keep all records belonging to the executive department, and to render to the governor such service as he may require in the dispatch of executive business. He is a member of the board of public works and secretary thereof. He must attest all proclamations and commissions issued by the governor and affix the State seal thereto, issue certificates of incorporation to all corporations formed under the laws, superintend public printing, receive from the canvassing boards certificates of election held for State offices and lay the same before the house of delegates, receive, file and record the bonds of all State officers; sell the supreme court reports and session acts and generally to keep, record and certify State records and public documents.

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

It is the duty of the state superintendent of free schools to exercise a general supervision over all the public schools of the State. He is the general adviser of all school officers upon school matters and his interpretation of the school law is effective until reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction. He serves as a member of the board of public works, State board of regents, State board of education, State text book commission, and board of the school fund. He is required to examine and issue licenses to teachers in the free schools, to make apportionment of State money to the various counties and districts; to inspect and classify high schools; to pay county superintendents, and to prepare, print and distribute forms for school work and reports, and collect, compile and distribute school statistics.

AUDITOR.

The auditor is a member of the board of public works, one of the commissioners of public printing, member and secretary of the board of the school fund, and is insurance commissioner. He examines and audits all claims for money payable out of the State treaury, and issues warrants therefor on the treasurer. He keeps the financial accounts of the State, and all payments out of the State treasury are by warrants drawn and signed by him. He keeps the accounts of the various sheriffs with the State, and requires them to make settlement of State funds in their hands. He has authority to institute suits for collection of claims due the State. Copies of the land books of the various counties are filed and preserved in his office; and he keeps record of all sales of lands for taxes when purchased by individuals or the State, and of all delinquent and forfeited lands. He collects corporation license taxes including taxes on insurance companies; appoints the State fire marshal; exercises general supervision over all insurance companies and companies issuing annuity contracts; enforces the "blue sky law"; and is generally the fiscal agent of the State to oversee the collection and distribution of the State's revenues. He is required to make an annual report to the governor of the fiscal affairs of the State, showing the balance in the treasury at the end of the year, and an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the current year; in short, a general report of the State's financial affairs.

TREASURER.

The treasurer is the custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the State, and keeps a general account of the receipts and disbursements, and separate accounts with each depository. No money can ge paid out of a depository of State funds except upon the check of the treasurer upon a warrant of the auditor authorizing such check. The treasurer is a member of the board of public works, and of the board of school fund, and is custodian of the workmen's compensation fund, under special bond.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the State, and a member of the board of public works. He is required to give his written opinion and advice in writing when requested by the governor, secretary of state, auditor, state superintendent of free schools, board of public works, tax commissioner, state archivist and historian, commissioner of banking, adjutant general, chief of the department of mines, and the heads of the state educational, penal and eleemosynary institutions. He is counsel in all causes in the supreme court of appeals or in the federal courts in which the State is interested. All bonds issued which are paid by taxation must be approved or disapproved as to the validity thereof by the attorney general. The various official bonds, as well as the bonds of all State depositories are passed upon by him as to form. He is *ex officio* the reporter for the supreme court of appeals.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The commissioner of agriculture must be a practical farmer and learned in the science of agriculture. He is a member of the board of public works, and is charged with the duty of advancing the agricultural interests of the State, and to that end is directed to advertise the State's resources and industrial opportunities, to induce immigration and attract capital. He is required to investigate and report upon the minerals of the State and their value; to prevent, control and eradicate transmissible animal diseases. and to that end prevent infected animals from coming into the State, and establish quarantine of animals; and to test seeds sold for agricultural purposes in the State both for purity and viability. The commissioner is required to make biennial report to the governor of the operations of his department containing information on practical agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This board was created by chapter 58, Acts 1909, and is composed of three members, appointed by the governor, for a term of six years each, at a salary of $5,000. The board has full power to manage, direct and control the asylums for the insane, penitentiary, reform school, industrial home for girls, miners' hospitals, schools for the deaf and blind. It controls the financial and business affairs of the university and its preparatory branches, the normal school and its branches, the West Virginia colored institute and the Bluefield colored institute, and purchases all supplies needed for their support. The board has control and charge of all insurance on public buildings, except property at the seat of government which must first be authorized by the board of public works. The act creating this board placed all of the State institutions under one financial and business management, and has so systematized their affairs that many thousands of dollars have been saved to the state.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Created in 1905 for supervision of the enforcement of laws for the inspection of mines, for the safety of persons employed therein, and protection of mining property. The executive officer is the "Chief of Department of Mines" appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The State is divided by him into fifteen mining districts, with an inspector appointed by him for each district. He is authorized to appoint an additional inspector of sand mines, sand pits, clay mines and pits, quarries and cement work. The chief and his inspectors are required to visit, enter and inspect all mines at least four times each year, and to observe and report upon the condition as to ventilation, drainage and general safety, and see that all the mining statutes are strictly carried out. The chief is required to make full written annual reports to the governor of mine inspections, including the quantity of coal mined in the State, coke produced, number of men employed in the industry, number of mines operated, ovens in and out of blast, improvements made, prosecutions had, etc. The chief may also appoint a director of rescue work to have charge of the operation of a rescue mine car authorized to be purchased by the legislature of 1915.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

The office of State Tax Commssioner was created in 1904, filled by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of four years, at a salary of $4,000. His duties are too numerous to mention in detail. Generally, he is directed to see that all the laws concerning the assessment and collection of all taxes and levies by every levying and collecting body or person are faithfully enforced. He is authorized to institute and conduct suits and prosecutions for any violation of the tax or license laws. He assists the board of public works in matters of assessments or revenue. One of his most important duties is to inspect and supervise public offices, install systems of accounting and reporting thereon, and at least once a year, if practicable, examine into all financial affairs of every public office, and to see that all public moneys are properly collected and disbursed. In this capacity he is *ex-officio* chief inspector and supervisor of public offices, and he and his assistant inspectors have the right to compel witnesses and boards to be brought before him in any matter under his jurisdiction. The system of accounting, and the audits made by him, have saved the State, counties and municipalities hundreds of thousands of dollars. He collects inheritance taxes, and special excise taxes on the net income corporations. He is also *ex-officio* commissioner of prohibition, and as such enforces all the provisions of law relating to the manufacture, sale and keeping of all liquors or in any way relating to the liquor traffic.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.

The personnel of the banking department consists of the Commissioner of Banking, appointed by the governor for a term of four years, at a

JAMES W. WEIR

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR

JAMES E. CUTLIP

PARDON ATTORNEY

SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR AND THE PARDON ATTORNEY.

salary of $3,500 a year, and three assistants appointed by the commissioner. At least twice a year the commissioner or one of his assistants must make a thorough examination of the affairs of every banking institution and other like institutions subject to the banking laws; all building and loan associations and similar institutions, and ascertain if the books are properly kept, and ascertain fully and carefully the assets and liabilities and the financial condition of each bank and institution subject to his authority. And generally, to observe whether all the laws of the State pertaining to such institutions are properly observed; to correct irregularities; require reports; close insolvent banks and institutions and appoint receivers; require assessments to cover impairment of capital stock, and give permission to banks and other institutions to begin business. Bonds tendered by banks as depositories of State funds must be first approved by him. He is required to make annual reports to the governor of the work of his department, showing the total resources and liabilities of all banks.

STATE BUREAU OF LABOR.

The legislature of 1889 created this bureau, which is under the Commissioner of Labor, who is appointed by the governor for the term of four years at a salary of $2,400 and traveling expenses. His duties are to collect and compile statistical reports to the governor relating to all departments of labor and industrial interests, especially in relation to the financial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes; inspect factories and work shops, or other places where labor is employed; establish and maintain a free public employment bureau; appoint two factory inspectors, and divide the State into inspection districts; and generally to assist in bettering the labor conditions in the State. He is *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and as such is directed to inspect, try and ascertain if all weights and measures are correct, and if not, to correct them, and in a proper case to prosecute a violator of the weights and measures law. He has power to require all weights and measures to be made correct, and if not, to condemn and confiscate them.

STATE SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.

This commission was created in 1909, and consists of eight citizens appointed by the governor for a term of five years, and the state superintendent of free schools, who is *ex-officio* secretary. They (with the exception of the secretary) receive five dollars per day and expenses when actually engaged in the work of the commission. At stated intervals of five years the commission selects and adopts text books for uniform and exclusive use in the free schools of the State, and contracts with the publishers thereof for furnishing the same at an agreed price. Boards of education in cities and independent districts containing 3,500 population or more, may select their own text books or adopt those, or any one or more, adopted by the commission.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of Free Schools, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Commissioner of Agriculture compose this board, which is a public corporation under the style of "the board of public works." This board represents the interests of the State in all works of internal improvements; fixes the rate of direct taxes for State purposes; assesses property of railroads, pipe lines, and all other public utilities, for taxation, appoints members of boards of review and equalization; and generally, looks after the interests of the State.

BUREAU OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

This bureau was created in 1905 for the purpose of preserving all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement of the State, its erection and formation, biographical matter pertaining to its then prominent men, preservation of State papers, reports of the various departments and institutions and generally, for the preservation and classification of all State archives of past, present and future; and for the further purpose of establishing a museum illustrative of history, science, and the social conditions and like of the people. The bureau is located at the capitol annex, and is in charge of the State historian and archivist, who is in charge of the State historian and archivist, who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and directed to carry cut the purposes of the act and make annual reports to the governor.

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

Created in 1909, composed of four persons chosen from the two dominant political parties, and the State superintendent of free schools, who is *ex-officio* secretary, each serving a term of four years, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and has control of the educational affairs of the university, its branches, the normal school, its branches, the West Virginia colored institute and the Bluefield colored institute. The board employs the teachers for, and prescribes the curriculum in said schools, and is required to make annual report to the governor of all its official acts.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

This board consists of five practicing dentists, appointed by the governor for a term of five years, and is charged with the duty of examining and licensing dentists, and generally to enforce the laws governing the practice of dentistry.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

This board was created in 1911. It consists of three members, appointed by the governor for a term of three years, with allowance of ten dollars per day for each day in discharge of duties, to be paid out of the fees paid by applicants for examination; and is charged with the duty of examining and certifying the result of such examination to the governor of all persons applying for certificates as certified public accountants. The

governor issues said certificates to the persons successfully passing such examination. The examinations are held in Charleston, annually, in May and November.

BERKELEY SPRINGS BOARD.

This board was created in 1901, for the purpose of leasing or selling the public property known as Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county, and by act of 1911 consists of five members appointed by the Governor who may remove any member at his discretion. The board has power to lease or sell the Berkeley Springs subject to the approval of the board of public works.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

The State Road Bureau, now the State Road Commission, was created by chapter 66, Acts of 1915, and consists of two members appointed by the governor selected from the two dominant political parties, for a term of four years at a salary of $3,500 per year and actual expenses, with offices at Charleston. The commission is charged with manifold duties under the good roads act, the chief of which are to classify roads and provide a connecting system of "Class A" roads throughout the State, collect license taxes on motor vehicles, superintend road construction, adopt regulations, compile statistics, advise with county officers, aid in establishing grades and systems of drainage, and in the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, and generally to see that all laws and regulations relating to the public roads are enforced.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR NURSES.

In 1907 the legislature directed the governor to appoint a board of examiners consisting of five persons, two of whom may be women, for the purpose of examining applicants for registration as nurses, and to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care to the sick. The examiners serve three years, and receive four dollars per day and expenses for actual service, and hold at least one meeting each year. The applicants after successfully passing examination are registered by the board and receive from it a certificate as "Registered Nurse." A fee of ten dollars is required from each applicant, out of which the per diem and expenses of the board are paid and also that of the secretary who must be an experienced graduate and duly registered nurse. (Chap. 32, Acts 1917.)

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

This board was created by chapter 73, of the Acts of 1909, and is composed of five residents, appointed by the governor for a term of three years. Their duties are to examine and register applicants for the practice of optometry and issue certificates to the successful applicants. The fee for such examination and registry is $15, which is paid into the treasury of the State, out of which sums so paid the legislature appropriates sufficient to meet the expenses incurred, including five dollars per day to the members and traveling expenses while on official business.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The board of pharmacy consists of five members—voters of the State—licensed as pharmacists and actively engaged as such, appointed by the governor, each for the term of five years. Its duties are to hold examinations and issue to those successfully passing, licenses as pharmacists; to revoke the same for cause, institute and carry on prosecutions for violations of the phramacist act; keep proper registry of those licensed and full records; collect fees from the applicants and pay the same into the State treasury, out of which the expenses of the members are paid including a per diem of five dollars for each day in the discharge of their duties; and make annual written report to the governor of its proceedings, receipts and disbursements, and persons licensed. (Acts of 1907-'09.)

BOARD OF EMBALMERS.

The board of embalmers consists of one practical embalmer of at least five years' experience and resident of the State for five years, appointed from each congressional district, for a term of three years, receiving for their services a per diem of three dollars and expenses, to be paid out of fees received for registration, examinations, and licenses issued by the board. It is required to hold annual or special meetings, register persons engaged in the practice of embalming, hold examinations, and issue licenses to the successful applicants and collect fees for same, renew annually certificates and licenses, revoke either for cause, and make an annual report to the governor. (Acts 1899-1905.)

BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

This board is composed of three competent veterinarians who are appointed by the governor for a term of three years; and is charged with the duty of examining and registering all persons who engage in the practice of veterinary surgery, veterinary medicine, veterinary dentistry, or prescribe treatment for, or perform any surgical operation on any domestic animal for compensation. Examinations are held at least once a year at the annual meeting of the State Veterinary Medical Association. Each applicant for examination is required to deposit with the board a fee of five dollars, which is paid into the State treasury and credited to a special fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the board.

M. P. SHAWKEY,
Superintendent of Free Schools.

DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

M. P. Shawkey.....State Superintendent
H. R. Bonner.....Assistant State Superintendent
L. L. Friend.....Supervisor of High Schools
L. J. Hanifan.....Supervisor of Rural Schools
George E. Hubbs.....Supervisor of Examinations
John L. Ramsey.....Statistics and Supplies
Evelyn V. Brown.....Proof Reader
Lillian Carver.....Examination Clerk
Anna McClellan.....Clerk
Burton R. Morley.....Clerk
Laura Chambers..... Stenographer
Edith Perkins..... Stenographer
J. F. Marsh.....Secretary to State Board of Regents

State Board of Regents.

M. P. Shawkey, State Sup't. of Schools, President....Charleston, W. Va.
George S. Laidley.....Charleston, W. Va.
E. W. Oglebay.....Wheeling, W. Va.
N. G. Keim.....Elkins, W. Va.
F. N. Sycafoose.....Webster Springs.

State Board of Education.

Name.	Appointed from	Term Expires
Morris P. Shawkey, State Supt. Schools, President...	Member *ex-officio*.	
Walter Barnes.....	Fairmont, First District.....	May 30, 1918
J. N. Deahl.....	Morgantown, Second District..	May 30, 1917
Thos. W. Haught.....	Buckhannon, Third District....	May 30, 1920
C. L. Wright.....	Huntington, Fourth District...	May 30, 1919
J. A. French.....	Princeton, Fifth District.....	May 30, 1921

J. F. Marsh, Secretary, Charleston.

Board of School Fund.

John J. Cornwell.....Governor, *Ex-officio* Chairman
M. P. Shawkey.....State Superintendent of Free Schools.
John S. Darst.....Auditor
W. S. Johnson.....Treasurer

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

For the Term of Four Years, Beginning July 1, 1915.

COUNTY	No. of Schools	Name	Salary	Post Office
Barbour	140	E. A. Hunt	$ 955.00	Belington
Berkeley	149	Charles W. Crowell	973.00	Hedgesville
Boone	110	W. W. Nelson	925.00	Turtle Creek
Braxton	200	J. H. Hutchison	1,075.00	Sutton
Brooke	87	T. A. Burton	850.00	Wellsburg
Cabell	345	Edward Mays	1,365.00	Milton
Calhoun	97	A. E. Weaver	850.00	Grantsville
Clay	86	Roscoe Mullins	850.00	Clay
Doddridge	134	L. L. Sadler	943.00	West Union
Fayette	415	J. W. Cavendish	1,500.00	Fayetteville
Gilmer	114	J. E. Hays	925.00	Glenville
Grant	88	H. F. Groves	850.00	Petersburg
Greenbrier	273	W. F. Richardson	1,221.00	Lewisburg
Hampshire	112	Arthur Slonaker	925.00	Dillons Run
Hancock	91	H. O. Miller	850.00	New Cumberland
Hardy	103	E. A. Hawse	925.00	Baker
Harrison	432	Carl S. Lawson	1,500.00	Clarksburg
Jackson	196	P. H. Rardin	1,067.00	Ripley
Jefferson	97	James Grantham	850.00	Kearneysville, R., No. 1.
Kanawha	620	Geo. W. Jenkins, Jr	1,500.00	Charleston
Lewis	190	Ellis L. Smith	1,055.00	Weston
Lincoln	155	Fisher B. Adkins	985.00	Hamlin
Logan	180	L. E. Browning	1,035.00	Logan
Marion	383	Homer C. Toothman	1,441.00	Fairmont
Marshall	240	H. W. McDowell	1,155.00	Glen Easton
Mason	187	M. E. Roach	1,049.00	Point Pleasant
Mercer	324	J. A. French	1,323.00	Princeton
Mineral	136	Richard W. Thrush	947.00	Keyser
Mingo	176	Chas. H. Ellis	1,027.00	Williamson
Monongalia	232	Lynn Hastings	1,139.00	Morgantown
Monroe	141	W. W. Baker	957.00	Union
Morgan	69	G. F. Fearnow	775.00	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	326	W. C. Cook	1,327.00	Welch
Nicholas	177	E. W. Skaggs	1,029.00	Summersville
Ohio	120	J. H. Lazear	925.00	Fulton, Wheeling
Pendleton	106	Jesse H. Cook	925.00	Circleville
Pleasants	68	G. C. MacTaggart	775.00	St. Marys
Pocahontas	150	B. B. Williams	975.00	Marlinton
Preston	263	Willis Fortney	1,201.00	Kingwood
Putnam	159	HenryC. Hill	993.00	Winfield
Raleigh	260	W. S. Rogers	1,195.00	Beckley
Randolph	232	Troy B. Wilmoth	1,139.00	Elkins
Ritchie	190	Austin Dotson	1,055.00	Harrisville
Roane	187	I. B. Boggs	1,049.00	Spencer
Summers	181	Lee Harper	1,037.00	Hinton
Taylor	128	Roy J. Martin	931.00	Grafton
Tucker	138	C. R. Parsons	951.00	Parsons
Tyler	154	J. T. Fonner	983.00	Middlebourne
Upshur	161	B. H. Carpenter	997.00	Buckhannon
Wayne	215	O. J. Rife	1,105.00	Wayne
Webster	118	Sampson N. Miller	925.00	Webster Springs
Wetzel	234	D. L. Haught	1,143.00	New Martinsville
Wirt	81	Ross Wilson	925.00	Elizabeth
Wood	299	H. A. Langfitt	1,273.00	Parkersburg
Wyoming	130	J. H. Cooper	935.00	Windom

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The following table summarizes the principal facts about the schools of this state. By comparing the two columns of figures the reader can get a general idea of the progress made in our schools in the last five years:

	1910	1916
Number of school houses	6,674	6,878
Number of high schools	97	164
Number of schools with libraries	3,407	4,899
Number of volumes in libraries	260,822	428,896
Number of teachers, male (white)	4,202	4,351
Number of teachers, female (white)	4,397	5,516
Number of teachers, male (colored)	134	131
Number of teachers, female (colored)	231	326
Total number of teachers	8,782	10,324
Average annual salary paid teachers (all grades)	$ 319.11	$ 332.41
Average length of term (in days)	134	135
Enumeration of school youth	369,053	419,890
Enrollment in schools	276,358	313,873
Average daily attendance	189,900	223,889
Per cent of attendance based on enumeration	51.4	53
Per cent of attendance based on enrollment	68.7	71
Per cent of enrollment based on enumeration	74.8	75
Cost of education per capita based on enumeration	$ 12.30	$ 15.31
Cost of education per capita based on enrollment	16.37	20.51
Cost of education per capita based on daily attendance	23.92	28.75
Total disbursement Teachers' Fund	3,023,641.00	4,164,550.00
Total disbursement Building Fund	1,518,970.00	2,273,457.00
Total disbursements for common schools	4,542,611.00	6,438,007.00
For state educational institutions	393,090.00	1,213 765.28
Total school expenditures	4,936,701.00	7,651,772.28
Value of public school property	9,331,649.00	15,599,531.00
State educational institutions (est.)	3,600,000.00	4,400,000.00
Total value of all school property	12,931,649.00	19,999,531.00

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	1909-10	1915-16
Total number of high schools	71	164
Number of four year high schools	38	93
Number of high school teachers	293	737
Per cent of high school teachers graduates of standard colleges	43	52.4
Total enrollment in public high schools	4,900	13,691
Per cent of enrollment in public high schools based on total public school enrollment	1.8	4
Enrollment of pupils of high school grade in state, church and private schools	No record	3,593
Total enrollment of pupils of high school grade in all schools in the state	No record	17,284
Number of graduates from all public high schools	487	1,873
Number of graduates of public high schools who went to college	158	521
Number of high schools giving instruction in manual training	2	46
Number of high schools giving instruction in domestic science and arts	2	76
Number of high schools offering instruction in agriculture	29	77
Number of high schools offering commercial courses	6	31

Since 1909-10 the enrollment in the high schools of the state has increased 178.45 per cent.

91-3 per cent of the pupils enrolled in public high schools are in four-year high schools.

Since 1909-10 ninety-six new high school buildings have been erected. The total cost of these buildings was approximately $4,000,000.

The minimum high school term in West Virginia is thirty-six weeks.

There are ten colored high schools in the state; three of these are high schools of the first class, two are high schools of the second class, four are high schools of the third class and one is unclassified.

Since 1909-10 approximately $40,000 has been expended in the purchase of apparatus, libraries and other equipment for high schools.

No school is recognized as a high school that offers less than two years of standard high school work.

The state appropriation for the aid of classified high schools is $100,000 for 1917 and $110,000 for 1918.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In the establishing of high schools in West Virginia the general tendency has been to bring the high school as near to the people as possible. This has resulted in the establishing of a considerable number of district high schools and town and city high schools. Of the former class there are now one hundred and fourteen in the State; and of the

latter class there are forty-eight. Only four counties have so far established county high schools.

Ritchie county was the first to start a movement for a county high school. General Thomas M. Harris, who owned considerable property in and near Harrisville, the county seat, and who was a life-long supporter and promoter of popular education, offered to donate about ten acres of land beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Harrisville, as a site for the proposed county high school. On February 8, 1905, a bill was introduced in the legislature by Senator Samuel Hatfield, of Ritchie, authorizing the acceptance of the site tendered by General Harris, and the establishing of a county high school thereon. This bill passed both houses, and at the following general election it was submitted to the people of the county for ratification. Much to the surprise and disappointment of those interested in the movement, however, the act was rejected. A town high school was later established at Harrisville, and district high schools were established at Cairo and Pennsboro.

Shortly after the movement was started to establish a county high school in Ritchie county, a similar movement was begun in Tyler county, led by Senator Thomas B. Hill, of that county, who secured the enactment of a bill authorizing the establishing of a county high school at Middlebourne, the county seat. This act was ratified by the people of the county at the general election of 1906. A site was purchased and a handsome and well-planned building was erected at a total cost of about $45,000. The school was opened in the fall of 1907. This was the first county high school established in West Virginia. It is now recognized as one of the best high schools in the State and its influence is being felt in every part of Tyler County. It is one of the normal-training high schools receiving a special subsidy from the State.

At the regular session of the legislature in 1911 acts were passed authorizing the establishing of county high schools in Clay and Nicholas counties, at Clay Court House and Summersville, the county seats of the respective counties. These acts were ratified by the people of Clay and Nicholas counties at special elections held in the spring of 1911. Attractive sites were purchased for both schools and handsome buildings were erected. The total cost of the Clay county building and ground was $43,500 The total cost of the Nicholas county building and ground was about $50,000. Both schools opened in 1913. They are growing rapidly and are already showing definite results in the educational development of their counties. Both schools have State aided normal-training departments.

In 1915 acts were passed authorizing the establishing of county high schools in five counties—Calhoun, Pleasants, Putnam, Wayne and Wirt. Calhoun county was the only one of the five, however, that ratified its act. All the other acts were rejected when voted upon. The Calhoun county high school will be located at Grantsville. A building for this school is now under construction.

H. R BONNER
CHIEF CLERK

L. L. FRIEND
SUPERVISOR of HIGH SCHOOLS

J. F. MARSH
SECTY STATE BOARD of REGENTS

GEORGE E. HUBBS
SUPERVISOR of EXAMINATIONS

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DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF SCHOOL LAW

GENERAL SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT

The state superintendent of free schools is at the head of the state system of free schools. He has large and varied official duties, which give him an opportunity to shape the educational policies of the state and to unify and co-ordinate the work from the State university down to the most remote rural school. He is elected every four years, receives a salary of $4,000 and must reside at the seat of government, and must make biennial reports to the governor of school conditions in the State. Among his most important duties are the following: To serve as a member of the state board of regents; to serve as a member of the state board of education and to appoint the other five members; to serve as a member of the state board of public works; to serve as a member and secretary of the state text-book commission; to serve as a member of the board of the school fund; to inspect and classify all high schools; to examine and certify all teachers in the state; to apportion state school moneys to the various counties and districts; to interpret the school law; to prepare, print and distribute all school forms and to collect and compile school statistics; to pay county superintendents.

The State Educational Institutions.

All the state educational institutions, including the university, the two preparatory schools, the six normal schools and the two colored institutes, are under the joint control of the state board of regents and the state board of control.

Board of Regents.

The state board of regents, composed of five persons, including the state superintendent, has charge of all matters relating to the educational part of the work, appoints professors and instructors, establishes departments, determines courses of study, etc. The salary of each member (not including the state superintendent) is $1,000 per year and actual expenses, and they are appointed by the governor.

Board of Control.

The state board of control has charge of all matters relating to the financial management, purchases sites, lets contracts for new buildings, makes repairs and improvements and pays salaries. This board consists of three men appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The State Board of Education.

This board is charged with the duties of preparing a state course of study for the elementary and secondary schools of the state; of inspecting private and denominational schools; offering normal courses of study; of designating and inspecting normal training high schools, and of examining credentials and recommending certificates to all persons submitting school work in lieu of examinations. This board is composed of six members—all professional school men—appointed by the state superintendent for a term of five years, the state superintendent being a member, ex-officio.

The State Text-Book Commission.

The board is charged with the duty of selecting uniform text-books for the elementary and high schools of the state, excepting cities and towns having a population of 3.500 and over. This board consists of nine members, eight appointed by the governor for a term of five years and the state superintendent, ex-officio.

Local Control and Management of Schools.

The district (township) board of education has general and immediate control of all schools of the district, laying necessary levies, building school houses, making repairs, fixing salaries, length of term, etc. Many districts have complete supervision, the board employing all teachers, while others hold to the school trustee system.

County Superintendent

The county superintendent acts as county financial secretary for all boards of education in the county, exercises more or less supervision over all schools and has a veto power over boards of education in matters relating to locations and plans of school buildings and the closing of small schools.

School Treasurer.

The sheriff acts as the school treasurer for all boards in his county and settles annually with the county financial secretary.

Subjects Required.

The subjects to be taught in the elementary schools include: Orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, physiology and hygiene, civil government, United States and West Virginia history, geography, theory and art of teaching and agriculture. In addition to these subjects, boards may provide for work in industrial subjects, continuation and night schools, etc. High school subjects and courses of study are determined by the state board of education.

Board of Education.

The board consists of a president and two commissioners. The president's term is four years and each commissioner serves two years. Their terms begin July 1st after being elected. (Sec. 3.) Where there is a tie in the vote for members of the board, the county superintendent gives the casting vote. If a member is employed to teach, a vacancy in his office is thereby created. Vacancies in the board are filled by the county superintendent until the next general election. Each member shall within ten days after his election has been declared take an oath of office and file the same with the secretary.

Corporation.

The board is a corporation and as such may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with. Process on the board may be served on the secretary or any member of the board.

Title to School Property.

The title to all real or personal property belonging to the schools, and the title to all lands as have been in actual possession of the board for five years last passed and not otherwise claimed, is vested in the board of education for school purposes only. All school house sites conveyed to trustees for educational purposes before the inauguration of the present free school system, and which have been held and used by boards of education for school purposes for the last five years, now belong to and title is vested in said board, which may sell the sites so held and use the money for the purchase of other land, or repair or purchase of other school buildings.

Taxes and Executions Against School Property.

All school houses, lands and personal property are free from execution or other process and from taxes. (Sec. 9.)

How School Property Sold.

Every year the president must inspect all buildings and sites and report to the board, and those not suitable or properly located shall, with consent of the county superintendent, be sold at auction to the highest responsible bidder after legal notice; and upon such terms as the board may prescribe, and the proceeds added to the building fund. (Sec. 10.)

General Powers.

The board determines the number and location of schools; establishes graded and high schools; increases and diminishes the number of sub-districts and changes the boundaries thereof, assigning, if practicable, not less than forty youths of school age to each sub-district; must provide suitable school houses and grounds by purchase, condemnation, leasing, building or otherwise; provide furniture, fixtures and apparatus as the health, comfort, cleanliness and convenience of the pupils may require, and keep the same in repair (but no apparatus shall be purchased by a board without the written consent of the county superintendent. Sec. 13); may take lands for school house sites by condemnation proceedings where the owner refuses to sell, or where the owner is not legally capacitated to make deed, but in no case to exceed two acres; cause to be taught in every sub-district a school by a teacher of good morals and temperate habits; and if the trustees fail or neglect to employ a teacher, the board shall do so; may discontinue any school where the average daily attendance for the month is less than thirty-five per cent of the pupils enumerated in the sub-district; may join in the erection of school houses with the board of an adjoining district for the accommodation of pupils who may be better accommodated by a union of schools, and supply the same with furniture and fixtures, each board paying an equitable share of the cost; require bond from contractor entering into contract for erection or repair of school house where the price exceeds fifty dollars; determine the number of schools, and the number of teachers to be

employed and the salary to be paid at the first meeting for each school year; and generally, has control and supervision of school and school interests in the district.

Closing of Schools.

The board at its first annual meeting on the first Monday in July, shall ascertain from the official records, what schools have not had an average daily attendance during the next preceding term of ten pupils, and as soon thereafter as may be, declare such school or schools closed; but if during any school term the average daily attendance is below ten daily for two consecutive months, the board shall close the school and the teacher shall receive no further salary. In such case the pupils of the schools so closed may attend school in the same or any adjoining district, or independent district, and the board shall pay their tuition as in the case of transfer of pupils. (Sec. 11.) The board may discontinue any school where the average daily attendance is less than thirty-five per cent of the pupils enumerated in the sub-district. (Sec. 17.)

Schooljng of Isolated Children.

Where any child or children of school age be without opportunity to attend school, for any cause, within two miles of their home by the shortest travelled road or path, the board of education may employ such means as it may deem best to provide educational advantages to such child or children, and may expend for such purpose an amount not to exceed the proportion of all the school funds of the district, which the number of such children bears to the whole number of children enumerated in the district. (Sec. 11.)

Appeal As to Sub-District Boundary Lines.

When the board changes a sub-district boundary, or increases or decreases the number of sub-districts, any person aggrieved may appeal to the county superintendent, by petition signed by himself and at least five other residents of the sub-district, and the county superintendent shall fix a time and place for hearing and give at least five days' notice; upon a hearing he may reverse, correct or approve the action of the board. Any person aggrieved by the superintendent's decision may appeal to the circuit court. (See 12.)

Approval of Location and Plan of School Houses.

No school house shall be erected until the location and plan is approved by the county superintendent, and where the board cannot agree upon plans or location, the county superintendent shall select the same. (Sec. 14.)

Levies for School Purposes.

At the election when a county superintendent is elected, the people vote on whether or not they will authorize a levy for general school purposes; and if the levy be thus authorized, the board must meet on the second Tuesday in August, and make separate estimates of the amounts due and to become due for the teachers' and building funds for the current fiscal year; the debts and demands owing and which will become due from each fund including interest. The board must ascertain the amounts necessary to be raised by taxation for each of said funds, the proposed rate of levy on each one hundred dollars' valuation; the assessed value of all the taxable real and personal property in the district, including that assessed by the board of public works; and publish such estimates and statements once in two newspapers of opposite politics published in the county. An adjournment of the board meeting must then be made until the fourth Tuesday in August to hear and consider any objections thereto which may be made by the prosecuting attorney, tax commissioner or any tax payer of the county. After hearing, considering and passing upon any such objections, the board shall—on said fourth Tuesday in August—lay a levy sufficient to raise the money for said expenditures and sufficient to continue the schools for at least six months, but not to exceed fifteen cents on the hundred dollars for the building fund, nor thirty cents for the teachers' fund. The State superintendent is authorized after satisfactory investigation to aid a district, which cannot continue its schools for six months by laying the maximum levies, out of the general school fund, but he has only seventy-five thousand dollars for this purpose for the entire State for aid to the teachers' fund; and only fifteen thousand dollars for aid to the building fund. But in any district which contains an incorporated city or town where a graded or high school is maintained, which is continued for a longer period than six months, the board may lay a levy in addition to the levies above specified sufficient for all purposes to conduct the schools of said city or town for the term fixed. Where all the sources of revenue, including the supplementary aid, will not be enough to hire sufficient teachers for the minimum salary, to teach the schools for six months, the board may lay an additional levy of five cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

High School Levy.

A maximum levy of ten cents may be laid for the support of a district high school where the same is lawfully established.

Additional Levy.

If the maximum levies will not produce sufficient funds to meet the expenditures in the year, the board may enter an order showing how much additional money will be needed, the purposes for which needed, how much for each purpose, the amount of taxable property, and the rate to be levied to produce the additional funds, and in the same order submit to the voters the question of additional levy; if the majority vote for additional levy the board may lay the same, not exceeding twenty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation.

Where a bond issue is had, and the maximum levies will not pay the interest and provide a sinking fund, the question of maximum bond levy shall be submitted to the voters at the bond election. (Sec. 22.)

Special Debt Levy.

Where there are outstanding orders or judgments issued or recovered before July 1, 1915, which cannot be paid out of the regular levies, the board may make up estimates and submit the question of special debt levy to the people for authority to lay the same, when submitted to and approved by the tax commissioner. This special debt levy cannot be laid after June 30, 1918.

Additional Term of School.

More than six months of school may be given by the board on the first Monday in July; or fifty taxpayers of the district, by petition, may require the board to submit the question of additional term to the voters at a general or special election. The number of months must be set out and voted upon, and if carried, shall be extended for the ensuing two years. (Sec. 27.)

Salaries of Teachers.

Minimum salaries for teachers are: Grade 1, fifty dollars; Grade 2, forty dollars; Grade 3, thirty dollars. A higher minimum rate may be fixed by the board where two or more teachers are employed in the same building. If the maximum rate of levy for the teachers' fund will not produce together with funds derived from all sources sufficient money to maintain all the schools for six months at the minimum salary for teachers, the board may exceed the maximum levy by five cents on the hundred dollars. (Sec. 28.)

Extension of Term in Sub-District.

A majority of the taxpayers in a sub-district may, by petition, require the board to extend the term thereon by a special levy of not to exceed five cents on the hundred dollars on the taxable property in the sub-district. (Sec. 29.)

Normal Training Department in High Schools.

Any county high school board, or any board of education which maintains a high school, may establish a training department in connection therewith for the training of teachers in the elementary schools. The course of study and number and qualification of the teachers therein must be prescribed by the State board of education. Such training schools shall each receive annual State aid to the amount of $400; but not more than ten such schools in the State shall receive State aid at the same time, nor shall such school be located in any county where the State maintains a like school or a normal school. (Sec. 29-a.)

District High School.

High schools are established by a majority vote of the people. The board must post for four weeks prior to an election at (at least) three of the most public places in the district, a notice giving the kind of school, estimated expense including site, building, furniture, books and apparatus, estimated annual expense for maintaining it, and fixing date for voting on the question of establishing the high school. If the election carries, the board must then proceed to provide the buildings, furniture, etc., and employ teachers. (Sec. 30.)

High schools are divided into three classes:

1. High schools of four-years' course of not less than thirty-six weeks each, with not fewer than three thorough high school teachers who devote all their time to the work.

2. High schools of three-years' course of not less than thirty-six weeks each, employing not less than two thorough high school teachers who devote all their time to the work.

3. High schools of two-years' course of not less than thirty-six weeks each employing not less than one thorough high school teacher who devotes all his time to the work.

The first-class high schools each receives annually from the State through the State superintendent, $800; the second class, $600; and the third class, $400 supplemental aid. (Sec. 30.)

High School Tuition.

If a board of education does not maintain a high school, it is required to pay not more than two dollars and fifty cents per month for not more than four years, for each of the pupils in the district who has completed the grades and continues his or her studies in public high school or other schools of high school grade in the State. (Sec. 30-a.)

Joint High Schools.

Two or more contiguous districts, whether in the same or another county, may join in the erection of a joint high school after an affirmative majority vote in each district shall have authorized the same. (Sec. 30½.)

Discontinuance of High School.

Seventy-five per cent of the taxpayers of a district may join in a petition to the board and thus discontinue a high school, at the end of any year.

Board Meetings.

Regular meetings of the board may be fixed, but if a special meeting is had no business shall be transacted except that set out in the call, of which all members shall have had notice.

Pay of Board.

Members are entitled to two dollars per day, not to exceed ten days. for a commissioner, and not to exceed fifteen days for the president, in any one year.

Kindergartens.

Where a district contains a city, town or village of not less than one thousand, the board may establish a kindergarten for the children of the district between the age of four and six years, and employ a teacher therefor who holds a diploma from a kindergarten college, or has passed an examination in kindergarten methods and theories.

Free Text Books.

Any board, by an order of record, may purchase and keep on hand with its secretary, the adopted text books, and furnish the same free to the pupils. The teacher shall distribute the books in his school, and at the end of the term collect them and return them to the secretary. The books unnecessarily injured or destroyed shall be paid for by the pupil injuring or destroying them.

Libraries.

The board may expend not more than ten dollars each year for the purchase of library books for any school, the books to be selected from a list furnished by the county superintendent.

District School Bonds.

Any district may issue bonds for money to build, complete, enlarge, repair or furnish a school house. The bonds shall mature in not less than ten nor more than thirty-six years, at not more than six per cent, but the bonds together with all other indebtedness must not exceed two and one-half per cent of the taxable property in the district, and shall not be issued unless authorized by three-fifths affirmative vote of al the voters voting at an election called and held for the purpose of deciding upon the question of issuing such bonds. (Sec. 39.)

Consolidation of Schools.

The board may consolidate two or more sub-districts and establish graded or consolidated schools therein, and transport pupils to and from such schools and pay for same out of building fund. (Sec. 68.)

District Supervision.

Upon application in writing of a majority of the taxpayers, the board shall provide for district supervision of all schools, and employ a competent teacher holding a first grade certificate who shall devote all his time, while the schools are in session, to thorough and careful supervision of all the schools, at a salary to be fixed by the board and paid out of the teachers' fund; and in such cases the board may take charge of the schools and appoint the teachers. (Sec. 163.)

Child Labor.

It is unlawful to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or service whatever during the hours when the public schools of the district in which the child resides are actually in session, without the written consent of the State commissioner of labor or county superintendent of free schools.

General School Fund.

The schools are supported by local levies made by the board of education, by supplementary aid from the State fund for high schools and by the general school fund.

The general school fund is derived: 1. Capitation tax; 2. Income of the school fund; 3. Proceeds of fines and forfeitures; 4. Sale of "school lands" and proceeds of escheated lands and other sources set out in section four, article twelve of the constitution. This fund is annually distributed to the schools in proportion to the enumerated youths of school age, after taking therefrom the salaries of the State superintendent and county superintendents, the supplemental aid to poor districts, and the contingent expenses of the State superintendent's office including travelling expenses not to exceed $500. This fund must be at least $750 each year, and if it falls below that amount the board of public works must make it up out of the State fund. In July the auditor apportions the fund to the counties and notifies the county superintendent, who thereupon apportions the county's share to the districts and notifies each board of the amount. The board cannot use its proportion until it has laid the general school levies for the district. The distribution is made on the 5th of September and December in each year.

Colored Pupils.

Where there are colored pupils in a district who do not have a school (and a colored school must be had if there are ten or more of school age) the board must set aside a proportionate part of the school moneys for their schooling and apply it for that purpose from time to time in such way as the board may deem best. (Sec. 71.)

Flags.

The board may purchase out of the building fund, United States flags—four by six regulation bunting—and require them to be displayed over the school house while school is in session.

Night Schools.

The board may establish night schools, where practicable, for the education of all persons including resident foreigners, excepting pupils who are required by law to attend day schools. (Acts 1917, chapter 74.)

Secretary of the Board of Education.

The secretary is appointed by the board in July, and must attend all meetings, record all proceedings, issue and keep a record of all drafts, and keep his record open to inspection of any person in interest. He shall keep all papers and contracts of the board, make a list of all orders as soon as drawn and forward the same to county superintendent; post abstract of proceedings of the board at the front door of the place of meeting within three days after the meeting; post at same place sworn statement showing all disbursements after annual settlement with sheriffs; administer oaths to school officers and teachers; report levies made by the board to the county superintendent and the assessor, and make statistical reports to the county superintendent before July 20th of each year. His salary is twenty dollars if there are less than fifteen schools in his district; thirty-five dollars if fewer than twenty-five schools, and fifty dollars where there are more than twenty-five schools. He shall be paid ten dollars for making the statistical report above set out. If a teacher fails to report enumeration in his sub-district, the secretary must employ some one to take it, who is paid out of the building fund not to exceed two dollars per day

Trustees.

Three trustees in each sub-district are appointed by the board and hold office for three years. They must qualify in ten days by taking oath and cannot act officially except when sitting together, and must keep a record of their proceedings. They may be removed by the board for cause after five days' notice. They have charge of the sub-district schools, and on the first Monday in July (or soon thereafter) must appoint at the school house a teacher for the ensuing year, who holds a valid teacher's certificate, but no trustee shall appoint himself, wife, father, son, son-in-law, grandson, brother, brother-in-law, daughter, daughter-in-law, granddaughter, sister, sister-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or first cousin by blood. They must visit the schools and see that they are properly kept, supplied, ventilated, clean and comfortable, and shall purchase the necessary supplies therefor; may allow the school houses to be used for religious, political or literary meetings; furnish to the board estimates for improvements; report to the board their exact expenses; and transfer pupils from one school to another for better accommodation. All doings of the trustees are under control of the board and may be corrected or annulled upon complaint of any three taxpayers of the sub-district.

Who May Attend School.

Every youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years residing in a sub-district may attend the school therein; those over twenty-one years may attend upon obtaining consent of trustees or board and upon paying not more than two dollars and fifty cents per month tuition in advance to the sheriff. White and colored pupils shall not be taught in the same school or building.

Compulsory Attendance.

Every person having control of a child between the ages of eight and fifteen years must cause it to attend school at least twenty-four weeks yearly, under penalty of being fined, unless the failure is from reasonable cause, or unless the child is instructed systematically elsewhere; provided, always, that there be a school in session within two miles of the pupil's home by the nearest travelled road. The truant officer is required to enforce this law by complaint to the nearest justice of the peace. It is the duty of the teacher to give information to the truant officer and assist him in enforcing the truancy law. A truant officer is paid two dollars per day for actual service and is appointed by the board.

Medical Inspection.

The schools in independent districts must have, and those in other districts may have, medical inspection by a practicing physician appointed by the board, who shall once a year test each pupil for any defect or disability, or for contagious diseases of any kind and keep a record of the same. When evidence of any contagious disease is discovered, the pupil must be sent home. The medical inspector may investigate the heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation of the building. When any condition is found in a pupil which would prevent full benefit of the school work, the inspector must so notify the parent and superintendent of the school.

TEACHERS.

Qualifications.

A teacher must be morally, mentally and physically qualified; be at least eighteen years old on the first of September in the year in wh ch his certificate was issued, and have a valid teacher's certificate.

Examinations.

The general regulation, direction and control of teachers' examinations, preparation of questions, grading, fixing time, etc., are vested in the State superintendent. County superintendent conducts the examinations, to whom each applicant must pay a fee of a dollar and fifty cents for a full examination. The fees are used to pay the expenses of examination, and the surplus paid to the auditor to the credit of the general school fund. State superintendent must prepare, seal and transmit the questions to the county superintendent who must break the seal in the presence of his assistants and the assembled applicants, conduct the examination, and send the manuscripts sealed to the State superintendent, who grades the same and issues the certificates. The grades are as follows:

First grade certificate, valid for five years, for general average of ninety per cent or more and not below seventy-five per cent on any subject.

Second grade certificate, valid for three years, for general average of eighty per cent and not below sixty-eight per cent on any subject.

Third grade certificate, valid for one year, for general average of seventy per cent. No subject below sixty per cent. First grade certificates may be renewed at expiration, if holder has taught thereon for three years.

Short Course and Normal School Certificates.

When a teacher has completed the short course in the normal school or its branches, or a similar course in other schools deemed to be equivalent, the State superintendent may issue a "short course" certificate good for three years, which may be renewed; he may also issue certificates to normal graduates valid for five years, which are equal to first grade certificates. University graduates, high school graduates, and principals or supervisors may receive certificates from the State superintendent under certain conditions and restrictions, which are also renewable; and special certificates may be issued to kindergarten, primary and special teachers as the needs of the school may require. Emergency certificates may be issued to those who were not able to take regular examinations for cause satisfactory to the State superintendent. State life certificates may be issued to teachers who have taught ten years on a grade-one certificate and shown superior ability or marked progress, upon recommendation of the State board of education.

Violations.

It is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a county superintendent or assistant to violate instructions in holding examinations; or for any one to have any of the questions in his possession unlawfully, to break the seal on the package containing the questions, pass the examination under an assumed name, help or give help in an examination, or change or alter the manuscripts.

Revocation.

The State superintendent may revoke any teacher's certificate for good cause, after ten days' notice upon proper evidence.

Authority and Duties of Teachers.

The teacher stands in the place of the parent while the pupils are at and returning from school, and may suspend any pupil for good cause, subject to review by the trustees, and may cause any pupil to be expelled by the trustees on investigation. A teacher is not required to serve on a jury or to work the roads while his school is in session. He is required to keep a daily register, make monthly and term reports to the secretary of the board, and take and report to him an enumeration of the pupils in the sub-district, duly verified.

Institute Attendance.

A teacher must file with the secretary of the board before he opens school a certificate of institute attendance, or an excuse signed by the county superintendent; if the institute has not then been held, it must be filed within ten days after the institute has closed. (Acts 1917, chapter 79.)

Teachers' Institutes.

Institutes are held in each county each year, for five days, between the third week in July and the last week in October. Every teacher must attend, or have good cause not to attend, as a condition precedent to teaching that year, and he or she is allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for attendance. An enrollment fee of one dollar and twenty-five cents is required, one dollar of which goes to the general school fund, and twenty-five cents for incidental expenses of the institute. The institute instructor is appointed by the State superintendent and paid out of the general school fund. If a teacher has been in attendance for at least six weeks after January first of that year, at a standard college, university, State normal school, or other school approved by the county superintendent, which attendance is evidenced by a signed statement by the principal or president of school attended, showing what branches have been pursued and that the regular work has been satisfactorily completed, he shall be excused from institute attendance. (Acts 1917, chapter 79.)

District Institutes.

The county superintendent or supervisor with his consent, shall cause district or joint district institutes to be held, and the attendance at such, or at a teachers' round table, may be substituted for an equal amount of teaching by the county superintendent, who shall report to the secretary of the board the attendance approved by him. (Acts 1917, chapter 79.)

Reading Circles and Professional Work.

The State superintendent shall prescribe a course of study in professional subjects, examine those teachers who complete the course, and issue certificates of merit to those who pass. He may also issue coupons of credit to those who complete additional professional work or projects outlined by him, and such coupons, when signed by the county superintendent, shall entitle the holder to one dollar per month additional salary payable at the close of the school term by the board out of the teachers' fund. (Acts 1917, chapter 79.)

County Superintendent.

The county superintendent is elected at the general elections which do not select a president of the United States, and serves four years from July 1st following his election. If there be a tie in the vote, the presidents of the various district boards decide it in favor of one of the candidates receiving the highest number of votes. A vacancy is filled by the said presidents until the next general election. He must be a teacher or supervisor and hold a first-grade certificate, or its equivalent. His salary is determined by the number of schools in his county, the minimum salary being $750 per annum if there are not more than fifty schools, and the maximum being $925 plus two dollars for every school more than one hundred and twenty-five, but in no case to exceed $1,500, and is paid out of the general school fund. He is prohibited from teaching while the schools of his county are in session, and is required to visit every school in his county, excluding the independent district schools, once a year, for the purpose of observing the conditions and for making suggestions and giving advice for carrying on the courses of study. Two dollars is deducted from his salary for every school he fails to visit up to one hundred and twenty-five schools. He has general supervision of the schools, make reports to the State superintendent each year—based upon reports made to him by the secretaries of the various boards—his personal knowledge and authentic information; and has a veto power over boards in matters relating to plans and location of school buildings, and closing of small schools. As county financial secretary he must keep the financial records of the schools, and countersign all legal orders issued by the boards, make annual settlements with the sheriff for the several school funds, and at the end of each month furnish to each board a statement showing the condition of their funds. He is entitled as such financial secretary to a furnished office in the court house, and to be paid a minimum of seventy-five dollars for each year. The sheriff cannot pay any school order unless it be countersigned by the financial secretary. The failure of the financial secretary to make annual settlement with the sheriff, when requested, subjects him to a fine of twenty-five dollars upon conviction.

The School Fund.

The school fund which is limited to one million dollars, was derived from forfeited, delinquent, waste and unappropriated lands, the State's share of the literary fund of Virginia, the proceeds of estates of persons who left no will or heirs, and of all escheated lands, and other sources mentioned in section four, article twelve of the constitution; and is under the management, control and investment of the governor, State superintendent of free schools, auditor and treasurer, who constitute a corporation under the name of the "board of the school fund," which is required to invest the fund in interest bearing bonds of the United States, or of this State, or such other solvent interest bearing securities as may be approved by them, and the proceeds are set aside and applied annually to the support of free schools, and to no other purpose. Since November, 1902, all the moneys which would have gone to swell the school fund, have been paid into the general school fund under the amended constitution, it being designed that the school fund shall not exceed one million dollars.

Violations.

A fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, can be imposed upon any teacher who acts as agent for any author, publisher, book seller or other person, to introduce or recommend the use of any book, apparatus, or other article in any free school, or who receives any reward therefor, or who is interested in proceeds or profits of anything so used; except any book written or thing invented by himself, (Sec. 156.); also, a like fine may be imposed upon any county superintendent, member of a board, or trustee, who becomes pecuniarily interested in any manner in the repair or building of any school house, or in the proceeds of any contract, in the letting of which he may have any voice or control. (Sec. 158.)

A fine of not more than $500 or imprisonment of not more than a year, or both, may be imposed on any member of a board or any officer who shall expend any money or incur any obligation not expressly authorized by law to expend or incur; or make any contract which would require more money than is legally at the disposal of the board; or authorize the issuance of any order or certificate or evidence of indebtedness which cannot be paid out of the levies for the current year, or lay levies exceeding the legal rate. In addition to this punishment, such officer shall forfeit his office. (Sec. 25.)

A teacher may be removed by the board for incompetency, neglect of duty, intemperance, profanity, cruelty or immorality. (Sec. 58.)

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA

RELATING TO

State Institutions and the Various Executive Departments of the Government

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Legislature in 1909 made a radical change in the system of governing state institutions by creating the State Board of Control and the State Board of Regents, which were made to supersede and replace the various boards hitherto managing these institutions.

To the State Board of Control was given full power to manage, direct, control and govern all the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, now thirteen in number, and to manage the business and financial affairs of the State educational institutions, of which there are twelve.

To the State Board of Regents was given the power to select teachers and other employees, prescribe courses of study, and have general supervision of the professional side of the work in the state educational institutions.

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

E. B. Stephenson, President.....Charleston, W. Va.
J. M. Williamson, Treasurer.....Charleston, W. Va.
J. S. Lakin, Member.....Charleston, W. Va.
Roy Reger, Secretary, Charleston, W. Va.
Offices: State Board of Control Building, 403 Capitol Street.

STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

M. P. Shawkey, State Supt. of Schools, President.....Charleston, W. Va.
Geo. S. Laidley.....Charleston, W. Va.
E. W. Oglebay.....Wheeling, W. Va.
N. G. Keim.....Elkins, W. Va.
F. N. Sycafoose.....Webster Springs
J. F. Marsh, Secretary, Charleston, W. Va.

Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions

WESTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Weston, W. Va.

C. W. Halterman, M. D., Superintendent.

This hospital is the oldest public institution of the state, having been established by the state of Virginia in 1858 as the Northwestern Asylum.

E. B. STEPHENSON
PRESIDENT

J. M. WILLIAMSON
TREASURER

JAMES S. LAKIN
MEMBER

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

It was taken over by West Virginia immediately after the admission of that state into the union, and when the main building was completed West Virginia insane patients then in hospitals at Staunton and Williamsburg, Virginia, were transferred to Weston.

The institution has about 335 acres of land, purchased from various persons at the time of its location. Because of its hilly nature, the greater part of it is suitable only for pasture, while the greatest need of the institution is land for truck gardening. A farm of 214 acres has been rented recently for a term of five years to meet this need.

The buildings consist of the main administration and ward building, 1290 feet long with several wings, fronting on the West Fork River, and a number of good sized buildings in the rear. There has recently been completed a new building for congregate dining room, kitchen and storage, which cost approximately $85,000.00.

At this hospital are admitted insane white patients from the northern and eastern counties of the state, and all insane colored patients in the state are sent here. There were 1066 patients in the institution Sept. 1, 1917.

SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL.

Spencer, W. Va.

Article by Chas. A. Barlow, M. D., Superintendent.

The hospital at Weston having reached its capacity, and there being a necessity to provide for more patients, the legislature, in February, 1885, appointed a committee of four to recommend to the governor three locations for a new hospital for the insane. This committee recommended Alderson, in Monroe county; Mason City, in Mason county; and Charles Town, in Jefferson county. Disregarding these recommendations, the legislature by an act passed May 7, 1887, located the institution at Spencer, in Roane county, and appropriated $10,000.00 to be expended on the new institution by the board of public works, as soon as the county court of Roane county should execute deeds to the State for certain lands near Spencer which were promised.

Grounds.

A tract of 184 acres of land was purchased by the county court of Roane county and donated to the State. It is just outside the town of Spencer, Spring Creek being the dividing line between the farm and the municipal corporation. On February 1, 1916, the State leased 400 acres of land adjoining the state farm, making a total of 584 acres. About 200 acres are used for truck gardening, about fifteen acres of woodland for raising several hundred hogs yearly. Several acres are used in raising poultry, about twenty acres are contained in the front lawn and the remainder of the farms are used for grazing. The lawns are decorated with flowers, shrubbery, shade trees and fountain, all of which are cared for by the patients. One hundred benches are scattered over the lawns for the use of the patients. In the year 1914 the State built a con-

crete roadway from the administration building to the Arnoldsburg pike, thus giving a permanent roadway to town and the railroad station. The county is building concrete roadways along both sides of the state farm.

There was recently constructed, by the patients, a greenhouse 18x96 feet for the growing of flowers, shrubbery and garden plants.

An artificial lake 225x420 feet and ten feet deep was constructed in the bottom north of the hospital buildings, to be used as a reservoir, in addition to the 2,500,000 gallon reservoir on the hill top. This was necessary on account of the shortage of water during periods of drought.

Buildings.

The hospital buildings proper are seven in number and are constructed of brick with stone trimmings and slate roof. The five original buildings are built upon the Kirkbride plan; that is to say, with a large four-story administration building in the center and two three-story ward buildings upon each side. These ward buildings have been recently connected by the erection of sun rooms, making them into practically one large structure with a frontage of 940 feet. In 1905 there was erected a congregate dining-room annex in the rear of the main buildings and connected with the same by covered bridges from the second story. In 1916 a new building was constructed for the treatment of acute cases. This building is located on a line with the main ward buildings and one hundred feet therefrom making it an entirely separate structure. The building is modern in every particular and fully equipped for the proper care and treatment of the mentally sick.

In 1913 modern dairy and horse barns were erected. These are of brick with slate roof. Two silos were built—one of concrete blocks and the other of wood. A large dairy herd of Holsteins is kept to supply the institution with milk. During the year 1915 a brick and concrete root cellar, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels was built. The second story is used for the preparation of vegetables.

The other buildings connected with the hospital consist of the following structures: powerhouse, laundry, paint shop, morgue, industrial shop, isolated ward, farm house, etc.

All of the buildings erected during the past six years were built by the patients and the regular hospital force.

Medical and Surgical Equipment.

The hospital has a drug room in which is kept a complete line of drugs and pharmaceuticals. There is an operating room equipped with the latest surgical instruments, sterilizers and dressings, for use in surgical operations. There is an X-ray machine and other electrical appliances. Upon the sick wards there are spray and shower baths, in addition to the tubs. In the new building there is installed a complete hydrotherapy outfit. Four rooms in this building are used for hydrotherapy apparatus. There is a well equipped laboratory in which all bacteriological, seriological and pathological examinations are made.

Diversional Occupation.

Realizing that diversional occupation is one of the best adjuncts to medical treatment for the mentally sick it has been made a principal feature of the work at this institution. In many cases where apparently little can be done through mediation, diversional occupation offers almost the only method of changing the patient's mental condition and in effecting a recovery. In the female department there is employed an industrial teacher, who has classes in raffia, basketry, rug weaving, fancy work, etc. For the male department many agreeable forms of this are to be found in the shops and upon the farms.

Amusements.

Moving picture shows are given once each week throughout the year. Weekly dances are held from September to June in which as many patients as possible participate. Holidays are fittingly observed. Pocket billiards, checkers, dominoes and cards are provided on the wards for those who can be encouraged to use them. Pianos, organs and victrolas are upon the wards for the amusement of the patients. Religious services are help in the chapel each Sunday morning. The patients are taken to shows, circuses and the like.

General Features.

The care and treatment afforded patients in this institution are modern and up-to-date and equal to that given in the best institutions in the country. A training school for nurses and attendants is in operation and especial attention is given to the acute, curable forms of mental diseases. By the use of the psychpathic building the acute insane never come in contact with the chronic until the prognosis of their cases is fully determined. If they are of a recoverable type, they are kept in this building until they are fully restored, but if the case is of a chronic type they are transferred to the main wards, in order to provide room for the other acute cases coming in. The percentage of recoveries in this institution varies from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of those admitted. The general public should familiarize itself with the excellent facilities offered by our state institutions and advise the early admission of those suffering from mental disorder. The early treatment of the insane is very important as the delay of a few days might prevent all hopes for recovery.

The staff of this hospital is ever ready to give the public the benefit of their knowledge in the diagnosing and treating of mental diseases outside of the institution.

On September 1, 1917, there were 631 patients in this hospital.

HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Huntington, W. Va.

Article by L. V. Guthrie, M. D., Superintendent.

Established by the legislature in 1897 as "The West Virginia Asylum for Incurables," the name of the institution was changed in 1915 to the "Huntington State Hospital."

Originally intended and beginning its work as a home for physical as well as mental incurables, the scope of the institution's activities was limited by the legislature of 1901 to the extent that at present there are admitted from all sections of the state, "epileptics, idiots, and such other incurable mental defectives and insane as the State board of control may deem eligible."

As an inducement for the location of the institution, the chamber of commerce of Huntington donated thirty acres of land to the State, which comprises the present site. The location is most ideal from a sanitary and building point of view, but because of the hilly nature of the land and the small acreage, no extensive farming or trucking can be carried on.

The buildings are twelve in number, those for the patients being erected on the cottage plan. Recently there was constructed—largely by inmates' labor—a new building to be used as a home for the superintendent and for administrative offices.

The population of this institution has increased from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1917, from fifty-two to seven hundred and forty-seven patients. in this period there were five hundred and twenty-five patients discharged and returned to their homes as cured and six hundred and twenty-eight as improved.

The Huntington State Hospital has an ideal water supply, the capacity being one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day, of clear, cold, wholesome water. The cannery has a capacity of one thousand gallons of vegetables, fruits, etc., per day. The steam laundry, ice plant and power house equipment are modern. The institution has recently equipped a hydro-therapeutic department and this compares favorably with any in the country. The new diversional occupation department is modern and useful in the re-education of a certain class of patients and also in the development of other patients who are congenitally defective. A day school is maintained during the winter months for backward children. The usual elementary branches are taught and remarkable progress is being made by the several patients attending this department.

One thousand and thirty-six patients were treated in the institution during the past fiscal year and of this number seventy-eight voluntary patients presented themselves for treatment and paid the expense of same.

During the past year one hundred and one cases were discharged as improved and ninety-three cases were discharged as cured.

Roman Catholic and Protestant religious services for the patients is participated in weekly and the motion picture show is used for the education and amusement of the entire population.

Among the important developments during the past year, should be mentioned the "Outdoor Department," which provides for reaching out and extending the usefulness of the institution, by following up discharged patients with "after care" and advice, endeavoring to prevent a relapse. Also by furnishing advice and treatment to indigent persons who may feel themselves in need of advice from a medical staff experienced in nervous and mental diseases. Upon request examinations and reports on special cases are furnished courts, juvenile delinquent officers and social workers.

WELCH HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Welch, W. Va.

C. F. Hicks, M. D., Superintendent.

In 1899 the Legislature provided for the establishment of three miner's hospitals, to be located in certain designated sections of the state.

The board of directors selected Welch as the location of Miners' Hospital No. 1. The citizens of Welch donated to the State the three and one-quarter acres of land comprising the site of the institution.

On account of the limited amount of the original appropriation the hospital building was of cheap construction, and has had to undergo extensive repairs. During the last two years there has been built a two-story and basement brick addition for kitchen, dining rooms, storage rooms, and living quarters for domestic help, at a cost of about $14,000.00. Also there has recently been erected a nurses' home, the cost of the same being approximately $15,000.00. In addition to the above buildings there are a well equipped laundry building and power house.

In 1915 the legislature changed the name to "Welch Hospital No. 1," and the statute provides that the hospital shall "treat free of charge, persons accidentally injured in this state while engaged in their usual employment or occupation." In addition to the above, and because of lack of hospital facilities in the surrounding section of the state, this institution admits a considerable number of patients who pay for their treatment. A total of 215 patients received treatment in this institution during August, 1917, seventy-nine remaining at the end of the month:

McKENDREE HOSPITAL NO. 2.

McKendree, W. Va.

H. L. Goodman, M. D., Superintendent.

In accordance with the establishing act passed by the legislature in 1899, which required one miners' hospital to be located in the New River coal region, in either Fayette or Kanawha county, the board of directors, after considering a number of propsed sites, selected McKendree, where Col. Joseph C. Beury donated six and one-half acres of land to the State.

The location is almost ideal for a hospital, being on a hill far above and removed from the smoke and filth of mines and railroads and towns. The plant consists of one large two and a half story brick and stone building, a new nurses' home recently erected, and a few small outbuildings.

The name "Miners' Hospital" being really a misnomer, the legislature of 1915 changed it to that given above. The same class of patients is admitted here as to Welch Hospital No. 1, and like the latter institution, this hospital admits and treats a number of pay patients. During August, 1917, 85 patients were treated, 34 remaining at the end of the month.

FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NO. 3.

Fairmont, W. Va.

J. W. McDonald, M. D., Superintendent.

This institution was established as "Miners' Hospital No. 3," by the legislature of 1899. In order to meet the provision of the above act requiring that the site should be furnished free of cost to the State, the citizens of Fairmont donated one acre of land in the first ward of Fairmont. No additional land has ever been purchased.

The building is a handsome structure of red brick with buff brick trimmings, and being situated on a small knoll shows to excellent advantage. It was opened for the admission of patients October 1, 1901. The legislature in 1915 changed the name to "Fairmont Hospital No. 3."

Owing to the fact that a number of private hospitals are located in the vicinity, this institution confines its work almost entirely to the treatment of persons who are accidentally injured and who under the statute are entitled to free treatment. Thirty patients were in the hospital September 1, 1917, seventy-five having received treatment during the preceding month.

THE WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.

Article by M. Z. White, Warden.

The West Virginia Penitentiary, located at Moundsville, was erected in the year 1866, on a ten-acre tract of land fronting on Jefferson Avenue.

The administration building—which is four stories in height—together with the north and south cell hall buildings, take up the entire Jefferson avenue front—682 feet. Extending north and south from the main central corridor are two large cell halls. These halls are known as the north and south halls. The north hall contains four hundred and sixteen cells and the south hall four hundred and twenty-four. In addition to these the female ward contains thirty-six, making a total of eight hundred and seventy-six cells in the institution. The cells are of modern steel construction, each being supplied with running water, automatic closet, electric light, and steel spring bunk, and are well lighted and well ventilated. The halls are so arranged that the sun shines in practically every cell at some time during the day. All the cells are kept thoroughly renovated and painted and the walls and the cell halls are regularly cleaned and whitewashed.

The enclosure is entirely surrounded by a solid wall of masonry, twenty-five feet high, five feet at the base tapering somewhat toward the top and surmounted at the corners by six guard towers.

Following is a list of the wardens from the beginning to the present time:

G. S. McFadden	1866-1869
William B. Curtis	1870-
Thomas Paul Shallcross	1871-1873
William L. Bridges	1873-1880

Thomas J. West	1881-1884
John E. Peck	1885-1886
Edward Robertson	1887-1888
M. Van Pelt	1889-1896
S. A. Hawk	1897-1900
*C. E. Haddox	1901-1908
C. G. Dawson (Acting Warden)	1908
Joseph E. Matthews	1909-1910
M. L. Brown	1911-1914
M. Z. White	1914

*Warden Haddox died in office February 7, 1908.

Reception of Prisoners.

When a prisoner is received at the penitentiary he is at once enrolled and given a serial number. He is then required to bathe, given a hair cut and shave, dressed in prison clothes and placed in the second grade. This grade is indicated by a plaid suit. If his conduct is good for six months, he is advanced to first grade and clothed in a suit of cadet gray. After a prisoner has been received as stated above, he is given a thorough examination by the prison physician, who carefully notes all defects and keeps a complete record of his examination. He is then measured by the clerk according to the Bertillion system, and a complete record is made showing nativity, color, parentage, antecedents, habits, domestic relation and previous prison record, if any. A photograph is also made and filed with the record. If a prisoner is able bodied, he is assigned to one of the factories operated within the prison, and is required to labor nine hours every day, except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.

While there are at this time seven hundred men working in the various factories, and while they are required to work nine hours per day, they are only working about one-half of this time for the State; the other half they are working for themselves and are being paid in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars per month for their work, and at this time the seven hundred men above referred to have thirty-two thousand dollars to their credit.

Discharge of Prisoners.

When a prisoner's term has expired and the day comes for his final discharge, he is given a complete new outfit of citizen's clothes of good material, and if in the winter time, an overcoat is also furnished. Transportation is paid him to the county from which he was sent and a cash allowance of three dollars is given him. This is in addition to the amount he may have to his credit on the books in the office, and prisoners are very frequently discharged who have several hundred dollars to their credit. This represents the money made by "overtime" work in the shops, prisoners being paid for all overtime at the same rate the State is paid for their labor. In this way many prisoners aid materially in supporting dependent families, and they are encouraged to do so.

Chapel.

There is a large chapel within the enclosure where two regular chaplains are employed—one of the Protestant religion and one to minister to those of the Catholic faith. There are also ministers of different denominations, who volunteer their services to preach at different intervals during the year, and for the special benefit of the colored boys we have been able to secure the services of several very brilliant colored ministers.

Chapel service is held every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, lasting one hour, and is compulsory upon the inmates, unless excused for satisfactory reasons.

Aside from our regular chapel service we have an organization known as the "Volunteer Prison League," organized by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, which meets one Sunday afternoon each month. Membership in this league is voluntary, and about seven hundred of the inmates belong and are greatly benefitted.

We also have Sunday school every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, open to all who may desire to attend. The attendance at this service averages about four hundred, which certainly speaks well for the religious life of the institution. Prayer meeting is also held each Sunday afternoon, and speakers and lecturers of renown are frequently secured at no llttle expense to speak to the inmates for their edification and enjoyment.

Prison School.

The night school at the penitentiary is in session two hours per day, five nights in the week from five until seven o'clock. The school continues in session for eight months and is under the supervision of an officer as superintendent. There are accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and this requires the services of fifteen teachers from among the inmates, who volunteer their services. Some well trained and proficient teachers are often obtained.

The pupils are selected from those who are illiterate, or most nearly so, having in view also those whose terms will soon expire. The aim is to give the rudiments of an education to every prisoner who has not had advantages of school. The results obtained in the school are highly satisfactory. Much interest is manifested and there are always more applicants than can be accommodated. There is now included in the course of study the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history and civil government.

In addition to the regular prison school, a number of inmates are taking courses in correspondence schools, perfecting themselves in the higher branches.

With the facilities at command, every encouragement possible is given for the mental improvement of the prisoners, and many a man who could neither read nor write when entering this institution, leaves with a fairly good education, equal to that obtained in the lower grades of our public schools.

Prison Library.

There is a splendid prison library containing about seven thousand volumes, the greater number being well selected works of standard authors. According to the report of the librarian, during the past year more than twenty-eight thousand volumes have been read by the inmates. A large number of current magazines are donated to the library monthly and these are freely distributed. A reading club has been organized among the prisoners who subscribe for all the leading magazines.

The records show that over two thousand newspapers are delivered to the inmates monthly, some being subscribed for by the prisoners themselves and others sent in from friends on the outside.

Farm.

The State owns—in connection with the penitentiary—about two hundred and twelve acres of farm land. One hundred acres of this land is hillside and unsuited for farming purposes, but is excellent pasture land, affording splendid pasture for the dairy herd and other stock at the institution. The remainder is excellent bottom land, well suited for farming and gardening purposes. This portion is kept in a high state of cultivation and is cultivated extensively.

Large quantities of vegetables are raised for consumption by the inmates of the institution. The farm each year will show a profit of about seven thousand dollars, prices being based on wholesale prices at the time the various productions are consumed, the farm being charged with labor at the price received for labor by the State for the prisoners working within the walls. All farm work is done by prisoners, and during the summer months from twenty to thirty are kept constantly employed. It may be of interest to state that not a single man has escaped from the farm in the last five years.

In addition to the financial profit derived from operating the farm, it is extremely valuable in other ways. It enables us to feed a great many fresh vegetables, impossible to purchase in sufficient quantities in local markets, which are conducive to the health and contentment of the inmates, such as onions, radishes, beets, beans, corn, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, potatoes, etc. Aside from the amount of tomatoes consumed during the summer months, we usually can from eight to ten thousand gallons to feed during the winter. The farm furnishes a fair part of the daily diet and also supplies an abundance of fresh milk and eggs to the men in the prison hospital, as we have a dairy herd of from fifteen to twenty cows and a flock of one thousand chickens.

The following list will give some idea of the amounts of each different kind of food required to serve for one meal:

Beef	570 lbs.	Oatmeal	100 lbs.
Pork	570 lbs.	Prunes	350 lbs.
Bacon	325 lbs.	Watermelons	350
Turkey	1600 lbs.	Peaches	350 lbs.

Oysters	160 gals.	Fresh Apples	30 bu.
Eggs	400 doz.	Corn on Cob	400 doz.
Potatoes	25 bu.	Pumpkin	50 gals.
Tomatoes	100 gals.	Beets	12 bu.
Cabbage	2000 lbs.	Syrup	6 gals.
Navy Beans	400 lbs.	Coffee	20 lbs.
Green Beans	60 bu.	Tea	10 lbs.
Kraut	150 gals.	White Bread (Flour)	2 bbls.
Turnips	35 bu.	Corn Bread (Meal)	1 bbl.
Sweet Potatoes	35 bu.	Butter	50 lbs.
Rice	125 lbs.		

Aside from the above a great number of combination dishes are prepared, such as vegetable soup, hash, beef stew and potatoes, macaroni and cheese, stewed corn and tomatoes, etc.

Factories.

There are three factory buildings within the walls where the inmates are employed in manufacturing whips, brooms, shirts, pants, etc. These shops are well built brick buildings, well lighted and well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Hospital.

Until two years ago there was only one hospital in connection with this institution, which made it impossible to segregate those with tuberculosis or other contagious diseases and keep them separate and apart from the other prisoners, but we now have two modern, thoroughly up-to-date and well equipped hospitals, giving adequate facilities for any demands that may arise. One hospital is for the tubercular patients where they are all isolated from the remainder of the population, while the other one is for the treatment of all ordinary cases. The tubercular hospital is fitted with sleeping porches, sun parlors, separate dining room, kitchen and bath rooms. Both are first class in every respect and will compare most favorably with the best hospitals on the outside.

The institution has its own cold storage and ice plant, bakery, store room, laundry, power plant, water supply, incinerating plant, printing shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, plumbing and machine shops, green house and a State tailor shop, where all the clothing for the inmates is manufactured.

For some years no money has been appropriated for this institution, and during the last biennial period—after all expenses had been paid—we turned into the State treasury a net profit of one hundred thousand dollars.

The number of prisoners in the penitentiary September 1, 1917, was nine hundred and forty-two.

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Grafton, W. Va.

H. E. Flesher, Superintendent.

This institution was established as the "West Virginia Reform School" by an act of the legislature passed in 1889. The commission appointed to select a location decided upon Pruntytown, formerly the county seat of Taylor county, four miles west of Grafton, and two miles from the nearest railroad station. The county gave the state the old court house and site, and $5,000.00 cash for the purchase of additional land of which enough was purchased within a few years to make a total of about 170 acres.

The legislature of 1909 appropriated $30,000.00 for a farm, and with this amount 811 acres of land were purchased. Farming has now become the principal occupation of the boys in the school.

The buildings are on the cottage plan, and the boys are grouped as far as possible in regard to age and development. In all there are about a dozen buildings, the principal one of which is the Administration and Dormitory building for older boys, costing about $80,000.00.

Owing to the crowded conditions and lack of room, it has recently been impossible to keep the boys long enough to give them the thorough training they need. Boys not yet prepared to leave are forced out to make room for new arrivals. This condition will be remedied by the occupation of two new cottages recently erected on the farm some distance from the main institution, in which it is the intention to house the more trustworthy boys.

This institution is for the care and training of male youths over ten and under eighteen years of age, who may be committed thereto by a justice of the peace on a charge of vagrancy or incorrigibility, or by the courts of the state when such youths are convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment. Three hundred and thirty boys were in the institution on September 1, 1917.

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Industrial, W. Va.

Miss Jennie F. Sutton, Superintendent.

Realizing the need of a reformatory institution for wayward and delinquent girls, the legislature of 1897 passed an act establishing this home, which was located at Industrial, one mile west of Salem, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The institution was open to receive inmates May 5, 1899.

The citizens of Salem donated about thirty-eight acres of land, to which have been added by subsequent purchases other tracts sufficient to make in all about sixty acres, a considerable portion of which can be cultivated.

At present there are four brick buildings, three cottages or "homes," and the new school building. In each of the cottages about thirty-eight

girls can be comfortably cared for, each girl having a room of her own. The school building is just completed and is a modern, fire-proof building containing six school rooms, a library and a chapel. The school is graded and conducted similar to public schools and in addition to this, the girls are taught to cook, wash, iron, sew and do general housework.

To this institution are admitted girls between the ages of seven and eighteen years, who may be committed thereto by justices on the charge of vagrancy or incorrigibility, or by courts of the state upon conviction of any crime punishable by imprisonment. The population was one hundred and seventeen on September 1, 1917.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Romney, W. Va.

F. L. Burdette, Superintendent.

This institution was established by the legislature in 1870, and as an inducement for its location the Romney Classical Institute donated to the State the building and lot belonging to the institute, to which the citizens of Romney added several acres of land as a gift. Subsequently additional purchases were made, until the institution now has about 150 acres of land, on which considerable amounts of grain, feed and garden truck are produced.

Most of the buildings, about ten in number, exclusive of some small out buildings, recently have been extensively repaired, and are in good condition.

To this institution are admitted deaf and blind youths between the ages of eight and twenty-five years, who receive board and instruction free of charge. During the year ending June 30, 1917, the enrollment was two hundred and forty-five, of whom eighty-four were blind, and one hundred and sixty-one were deaf.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Terra Alta, W. Va.

Article by E. E. Clovis, M. D., Superintendent.

Established in 1911, and opened for reception of patients in January, 1913, the rapid growth of the sanitarium has demonstrated the imperative need of such an institution in this State. The demand for treatment is so great that there is always a list of applicants waiting for admission, and it has been found impossible to accommodate all who apply, much less all citizens of the State who are in need of treatment.

Location.

The sanitarium is situated on a tract of six hundred and nineteen acres of land on top of the Cheat mountain range, with an altitude ranging from 2500 to 3000 feet. Pure air, pure water, and restful surroundings all combine to make an ideal location for fighting the great "while plague."

Buildings.

All of the buildings are of frame construction, with shingle sides and roofs. They are now seven in number, consisting of two receiving build-

ings, four cottages for patients, and a residence for the superintendent. One receiving building, two cottages and the superintendent's residence were completed during this biennial period, thus doubling the original capacity of the institution. The present capacity is one hundred and seventeen, which will be increased by forty upon the completion of a new hospital building which is now under construction.

In addition to the above a splendid new barn with a complete James outfit has been erected during this period.

Farming.

Much of the farm is glade and rolling land, susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. This has been cleared, and several miles of drainage tile have been laid in the low and swampy parts.

Rates for Treatment.

At present the rate is six dollars per week, except for charity patients sent by a county or municipal corporation, or by a benevolent or charitable organization, the rate for such patients being three dollars per week. Payments must be made four weeks in advance. One hundred and twenty-three patients were treated during August, 1917, of whom one hundred and four remained at the end of the month.

There is no distinction whatever in the attention given to charity cases and others, and the weekly charge pays for board, professional services of the physicians, and laundry except the finer class of personal apparel.

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Huntington, W. Va.

JAMES L. HILL, Superintendent.

Originally incorporated as a private institution, this home was purchased by the state board of control in 1911, in accordance with an act passed at the legislative session of that year.

The building is situated on a bluff overlooking the Guyandotte river. Having been erected largely by inmate labor it was in a very rough and unfinished condition when taken over by the State. Since then very extensive repairs have been made on it.

The farm on which the institution is located is some distance outside the city limits of Huntington, and contains one hundred and ninety acres, only a comparatively small part of which can be used for gardening.

Colored orphan and destitute children under sixteen years of age are received in this home, where they are maintained and educated until they can be placed in suitable private homes. Forty children were in the home September 1, 1917.

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

Elkins, W. Va.

MISS GERTRUDE SIMMONS, Superintendent.

There being urgent need for a place of temporary shelter or home for such children as came into teh custody of the West Virginia Humane Society, the legislature of 1909, established "The West Virginia Children's

Home," to be carried on in the buildings to be provided by the directors of the humane society, who were authorized to select and purchase the site, and cause the buildings to be erected, for the purpose of affording a temporary home to the white children surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the society; the society to keep such children until they can be placed in suitable homes elsewhere. The society was authorized to make such rules and regulations relative to the management, government, instruction, discipline, employment and disposition of such children as they thought proper, and to appoint such officers, agents, and servants as they deemed necessary. The home was located at the city of Elkins, and was open for the reception of children on May 9, 1911. An act of the last legislature, however, committed the home to the management of the state board of control.

The institution owns about twenty acres of land, within the corporate limits of the city of Elkins, for which the State paid about $5,000.00. All of it can be cultivated, and a considerable amount of truck is raised each year.

The buildings consist of the home proper, a two story brick and stone structure, costing about $11,700.00, and a two story brick barn. A substantial addition was made to the main building in 1915, at a cost of $3,000.00.

In this home are kept, until suitable private homes may be secured for them, white children under sixteen years of age surrendered to the humane society by parents or guardians, and children under fourteen years of age who come into the custody of the society under commitment of courts, upon complaint and due hearing of charges that such children are abandoned, neglected, ill treated, or that the parents of such children are unfit to care for them. On Sept. 1, 1917, there was a population of thirty in the home.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

FRANK BUTLER TROTTER, LL.D., President.

(Article prepared by J. M. CALLAHAN.)

Foundation.

West Virginia university originated from the national land grant act of July 2, 1862, from the subsequent action of the state legislature in accepting and carrying out the provisions of the act, and from the foundations of an educational institution which had already been laid at Morgantown for half a century.

On October 3, 1863, the West Virginia legislature, empowered by the constitution to foster education and organize institutions of learning, in the interest of the people of the state, accepted the conditions of the act of congress and appropriated $500.00 to defray the expenses of procuring and selling the land script and of investing the proceeds. Congress by act of April 14, 1864, extended the act to West Virginia, and the latter received land script for 150,000 acres.

On January 9, 1866, the board of trustees of the Monongalia Academy tendered to the legislature, for the use of the college, all its property, (including Woodburn Female Seminary) estimated at $51,000, on condition that the college should be located at Morgantown. On January 30,

BOARD OF CONTROL BUILDING.

1867, the legislature accepted, and on February 7 passed an act permanently establishing the "Agricultural College of West Virginia," and authorizing the governor to appoint eleven suitable persons (one from each senatorial district) to constitute a Board of Visitors, a close corporation, whose powers and duties were clearly defined by the act.

The eleven visitors at their first meeting, April 3, 1867, selected a president and decided that the new institution should offer instruction in all the subjects that were generally understood to belong to the curriculum of a "College," comprising every essential department of education from the foundation upwards. In addition to the preparatory department, at the academy building, they established "three distinct and separate departments of instruction in the college building": (1) collegiate; (2) scientific; (3) agricultural. They also provided for instruction in military tactics.

By act of December 4, 1868, the name of the college was changed to "West Virginia University."

The Government.

By the act of 1868, the name of the close corporation "Board of Visitors" was changed to the "Board of Regents" with provision that vacancies should be filled by the governor. In 1873 the number of regents was reduced to nine (one person from each judicial circuit) appointed by the "Board of the School Fund"; but by an act of 1877, the power of appointment was conferred upon the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. In 1877, the number was increased to twelve (one from each senatorial district) with provision for change by the retirement of two members each year. In 1883 the number was increased to thirteen.

In 1895 was created the first bi-partisan board one-third of which was replaced every second year.

The act of 1901 provided for the appointment of a new board of nine members "divided into two classes consisting of four and five regents respectively." The term of office of the first class continued for two years, and the term of the second class for four years, and thereafter, the term of office of each class was to be four years (and until their successors were appointed and qualified). Since 1909 the board has consisted of five members: the state superintendent of free schools, elected by the people; and four other members appointed by the governor and responsible to him for the proper conduct of their duties and receiving a salary of $1,000 per year for their services. Under the act of 1909, the financial and purely business affairs of the university (and all other state educational institutions) are controlled by a state board of control consisting of three members appointed by the governor.

From 1867 to 1896 there was a standing executive committee which assisted in the administration of the university and reported to the board. The number of members varied from five in 1867 to nine in 1880 and was finally reduced to three in 1895-6.

The university has had nine regular presidents: Alexander Martin 1867-1875; John W. Scott, (acting president,) 1875-7; John Rhey Thompson, 1877-81; Daniel Boardman Purinton (acting president), 1881-2; William

L. Wilson, 1882-3; Robert C. Berkeley (chairman of the faculty), 1883-5; Eli Marsh Turner, 1885-93; Powell Benton Reynolds (acting president), 1893-5; James L. Goodnight, 1895-7; Jerome Hall Raymond, 1897-01; Daniel Boardman Purinton, 1901-11; Thomas Edward Hodges, 1911-14; Frank Butler Trotter (acting president, 1914-1916), 1916—.

The powers and responsibilities of the president have been greatly increased in recent years. The administrative duties, at first shared by the faculty or the local committee, and after 1899 by twenty-three or more efficient but inharmonious committees, was in 1901 wisely and satisfactorily unified and placed under the control of the president acting with the aid of a council of advisors, several standing committees, and heads of departments, a registrar, and a financial officer. In 1911, the powers of internal administration previously exercised by the council were distributed, partly to a smaller council consisting of the president and the five deans representing the four colleges and partly to the faculty acting as a legislative body. The president and council, aided by standing committees, appointed by the president and responsible to him, have charge of all matters of a purely administrative or executive nature. The faculty fixes the requirements for entrance and graduation, and has additional power in directing the general educational policy of the university. The story of the evolution of administrative plans and policies is interesting and instructive. The strict rules and discipline of the earlier years became unnecessary as the embryo-college expanded from local and traditional conditions and developed a more efficient and less clumsy system of administration and cooperation. The strict curriculum of the earlier years, and the loose separate school elective system (Virginia plan) which replaced it in June 1882, both gave way to a partially elastic system in which, since 1895, the choice of studies by the student is under the oversight and direction of a "class officer" who requires that prescribed courses shall be taken in order and supervises the selection of elective courses (both as to kind and sequence.)

The control of the entrance requirements, of advanced standing, and of the character and amount of the student's work, has developed by experience, is based upon the best interests of the whole student body, and is efficient enough to maintain a high standard without causing unnecessary hardship to any student.

Buildings and Equipment.

The problem of securng suitable buildings to meet the needs of expansion has been a continuous one. The supply has never exceeded the demand. The following buildings have been constructed: Martin Hall, 1870; central part of Experiment Station (the first armory), 1873-74; the south wing of the Experiment Station, 1889, and the north wing, 1890; central part of Woodburn Hall, 1874-76 (to replace Woodburn Seminary building which burned in February, 1873) north wing of Woodburn, 1898-1900, and the south wing, 1910-11; Commencement Hall (with basement Gymnasium), 1889-92; old Mechanical building, 1892 and 1894 (burned 1899); Science Hall, 1893; Astronomical Observatory, 1900; Armory, 1902; new Mechanical Hall, 1900-02; library, 1902; President's

House, 1905; Central Heating Plant, 1906-07; Medical Building, 1915-16; Mechanical Annex, 1915-16.

Two new buildings—Agricultural Hall and Woman's Hall—were begun in 1917.

The university needs some good modern buildings constructed with a view to permanent use. Appropriations for buildings have never been adequate. The total cost of all buildings with their equipment from 1867 to 1894 was only $250,000—considerably less than the cost of one high school building recently constructed at Huntington. The state can afford to build for its highest educational institution several modern buildings equal to the best high school buildings of its chief cities.

Equipment, which in the earlier years was scarce and poor, in recent years has been provided more liberally. Laboratories are now well provided for conducting modern scientific work. The library, which was not properly organized until 1897, has steadily increased in usefulness, and in satisfactory facilities to encourage its use, in the new home provided for it in 1902, but now needs additional room and additional attendants. The number of books, which was "estimated" at 4,000 in 1872, and at 5,000 from 1878 to 1892, increased to 13,000 by 1898, to 17,500 in 1901, to 20,000 in 1902 and to 22,000 in 1904, and is now 60,000 including 8,600 in the law library and 6,400 in the experiment station collection. The usefulness of the library has recently increased in many ways. Each year courses in library methods are offered by Dr. L. D. Arnett, head librarian, in order to qualify students to take charge of high school libraries which have recently developed so rapidly.

Growth, Adjustments and Standards.

For many years the growth of the new institution was very slow and uncertain. This was due to many causes: (1) the partially local foundation; (2) sectional questions which had divided Virginia long before the war, and new sectional jealousies; (3) post-bellum political questions and partisanship; (4) lack of a satisfactory system of secondary schools; (5) divided responsibility and *laissez faire* policy; (6) lack of communication, (7) discrimination against women. Gradually these obstacles to growth were reduced or removed by changing conditions. Industrial progress, stimulating better communication, has been a prominent factor in the transformation of the earlier poorly equipped school into a real college which which may now claim to university rank. Recently the university has been greatly aided by the devolpment of better secondary schools. The first remarkable increase in the attendance of the university was coincident with the admission of women, between 1889 and 1897. The story of their knockings for admission and of the conservative opposition that so long delayed it (including the struggle in the legislature of 1884) forms one of the most interesting and dramatic chapters in the history of the university. In 1901-02 a dean of women was appointed, and in June, 1903, the regents leased a building for use as a woman's hall until an appropriation could be secured for a larger building which after various delays was begun in 1917.

The university passed through the earlier experiences which have been

common to most state universities. Even in its most difficult and critical periods, as in all its history, noble and scholarly men were connected with its faculty and did efficient work notwithstanding inadequate facilities. Finally it overcame the obstacles and opposition of its time of trial, outgrew political and sectional influences and established itself in the confidence and affections of the people. In the last decade it has had phenomenal growth and is worthy of recognition as one of the leading state institutions, much in advance of many older institutions which had a wide reputation before West Virginia University had passed beyond the Monongalia Academy stage. Fifty years ago its students numbered only 124. In 1916-17 the total enrollment, including 1,609 enrolled in the "schools" was 2,788 of whom 1,150 were candidates for degrees. In 1867 women were not admitted. In 1916-17, of 682 students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences, 285 were women. In 1867 the faculty numbered five. In 1916-17 the total number of the faculty exclusive of assistants twenty-four, library staff four, experiment station staff seventeen, and extension department fifteen, was one hundred and twelve, of whom forty-four were full professors, twelve associate professors, eighteen assistant professors and thirty-eight intructors.

Throughout the earlier decades few professors had training beyond that required for the ordinary degree of A. B. Now there are few who have not had research or other graduate work in the best equipped universities —usually for at least two years, and in some cases for four or five years. From the primitive high school stage the university has grown to be a real college which may rightly lay claim to university rank. Some of its alumni are found in all the useful vocations of life and in many states and countries. Supported by a liberal minded and progressive people it will continue its useful development, heeding the experience and free from the difficulties of the past.

In recent years the curriculum and many of the courses have been readjusted to the new needs resulting from rapidly changing conditions of life. Entrance requirements are fifteen units (four years of high school work), seven of these units are elective. The time required for graduation is four years. Ancient language requirements for graduation in the A. B. course were recently abolished. By a combination of academic and professional work a student may earn the regular university degree and the professional degree in six years.

Each college maintains a high standard of scholarship and is in live touch with recent progressive movements and methods in higher education. Since 1900 and especially in the last decade there has been a higher standard of professional and technical education in accord with the development of public opinion. Since 1913 the College of Law has greatly increased the requirements for graduation, raised the standards of work and improved the methods of instruction; and in 1914, after thorough inspection and investigation, it was admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Colleges. The number of candidates for the law degree increased from seventeen in 1907-08 to sixty (one-third of whom were college graduates) in 1916-17. The School of Medicine has been standardized. In 1916, after official inspection, it was given classification "A" and obtained membership in the Association of American Medical

Colleges. The College of Agriculture shows remarkable improvement both in quality and quantity of work done, and its increased standards for entrance and for graduation have resulted in a steady increase of students. Research is encouraged and is steadily developing in all the colleges. Increased attention will be given to the development of graduate instruction to meet the needs of the state as soon as necessary facilities of equipment and additional instructors are provided.

The recent official reports of the university show a marked widening of the work of the institution and an increasing practical activity in cooperative efforts to solve the social, industrial and financial problems of the state. Various extension departments have been organized to carry the work of practical instruction to the people in their home communities and to co-operate in public service by bringing expert knowledge to bear productively upon many state enterprises. The College of Agriculture, besides the work of teaching, conducts various experimental projects in research and the results are published in a series of bulletins which are distributed to the farmers of the state. The College of Agriculture is cooperating with county courts and local organizations in a wide range of activities. Recently it has successfully reached the people of the state by various forms of extension. The short course in agriculture has had much influence in aiding farmers and in winning public confidence and support. The agriculture extension division, organized in 1912, has charge of all itinerant educational work in agriculture and directs the work of county agricultural agents. Under the division there are now sixteen administrative officers and specialists, forty-four agricultural agents, twenty-one district club agents, fourteen home demonstration agents and twelve clerks and stenographers. Extension work in home economics is conducted through farmer's institutes, extension schools, farm women's clubs, publications and correspondence concerning courses in rural schools. The College of Engineering cooperates with the State Road Commission and the State Department of Mines. The mining department of the College of Engineering conducts well organized extension work. The School of Medicine through its close relation to the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University has extended its services to the people of the state in the interest of public health. Members of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences in addition to their regular class room duties render active service to the state in various ways. University extension work in education courses—begun in 1916-17—will be continued, and plans to meet needed organization and development of similar work in history, government, economics and sociology and language and literature will doubtless be completed as soon as the necessary means are provided. A special feature since 1902—the summer school under the immediate direction of Waitman Barbe—is meeting the needs of many students who can not attend during the regular semester. The educational conference held at the university each summer beginning with 1903 serves as a valuable means of further proper cooperation of different educational institutions of the state in solving problems in which all have a common interest.

Many interesting points in the growth of the University may be obtained by a study of the following tables:

SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT 1867-1906

DATE	Total Attendance at Morgantown	Total of Women at Morgantown	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Preparatory at Morgantown	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Total	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Graduates	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Seniors	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Juniors	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Sophomores	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Freshmen	Liberal Arts and Sciences: Special	Other Colleges or Schools: Law	Other Colleges or Schools: Medicine (Anatomy)	Other Colleges or Schools: Engineering	Other Colleges or Schools: Agriculture	Other Colleges or Schools: Commerce	Distribution of Attendance: Counties Represented	Distribution of Attendance: From Monongalia	Distribution of Attendance: From West Virginia	Faculty: Professors, including Associate and Assistant Professors	Faculty: Instructors and Tutors	Faculty: Experiment Station Staff
1867-68	124	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	66	.....	6	.....	.....
1868-69	154	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	55	.....	7?	.....	.....
1869-70	161	.....	94+ 24	.....	.....	1	4	4	24	10+ 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	60	.....	6	2	.....
1870-71	166	.....	97+ 25	.....	.....	2	12	8	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	81	.....	7	2+2	.....
1871-72	159	.....	81+ 27	.....	.....	4	14	10	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	70	.....	8	1	.....
1872-73	144	.....	82+ 32	.....	.....	13	6	11	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	51	.....	9	2+1	.....
1873-74	138	.....	73+ 24	.....	.....	7	7	18	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	48	.....	9	2+1	.....
1874-75	125	.....	73	.....	.....	7	11	16	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	49	.....	8	2+1	.....
1875-76	96	.....	57	.....	.....	9	11	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	52	.....	6	3+1	.....
1876-77	93	.....	56	.....	.....	9	6	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	54	.....	1+ 7	3+1	.....
1877-78	118	.....	76	.....	.....	6	2	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	73	.....	7	2+1	.....
1878-79	135	.....	85	.....	.....	3	7	6	20	8	1	18 (—13)	.....	.....	.....	19	79	122	10	2+1	.....
1879-80	132	.....	70	.....	.....	5	4	13	30	4	5	8 (— 7)	.....	.....	.....	24	49 (50?)	113	8	3+1	.....
1880-81	162	.....	97	.....	.....	3	8	16	19	12	11	9 (—13)	.....	.....	.....	28	56	143	9	3+1	.....
1881-82	177	.....	84+ 19	.....	.....	9	12	12	10	22	9	13 (— 9)	.....	.....	.....	30	59	159	8	3+1	.....
1882-83	159	.....	45+ 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	33	51	146	10	2+1	.....
1883-84	96	.....	28+ 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	.....	.....	.....	23	30	88	9	3	.....
1884-85	107	.....	32+ 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	.....	.....	.....	28	41	99	11	2	.....
1885-86	136	.....	34+ 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	10	.....	.....	.....	30	50	124	11	2	.....
1886-87	169	.....	32+103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	28?	.....	.....	.....	32	59	163	11	2	.....
1887-88	189	.....	68+ 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10?	.....	.....	.....	34	54	187	11	3	.....
1888-89	195	.....	79+ 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	13?	14	.....	.....	36	59	188	13	3+3	1
1889-90	208	10	78	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	10	.....	10+ 4	.....	.....	34	66	193	12+1	2	4
1890-91	205	6	79	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	25	.....	14+ 3	.....	.....	36	46	185	11+1	7	5+1
1891-92	224	11	80	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	26	.....	12	.....	.....	41	55	199	16	6	5+1
1892-93	228	14	108	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	22	.....	15	2	.....	48	57	206	16	2	5+1
1893-94	244	20	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	57	.....	23	38	85	230	15	2	5+1
1894-95	283	20	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	58	.....	25	38	90	249	15	11	7+1
1895-96	398	35	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	82 3	.....	128?	46	129?	367	19	6	5+2

1896-97	465	38	151	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	85+18	.....	92 4	.....	41	49	54	407	1+19	6+1	7+2
1897-98	644+100 +130	112	184	.....	19	23	19	33	77	40	93	28	44 6	10	109	.....	.....	565	27 7	19	7+2
1898-99	815	188	204	.....	31	29	43	43	67	86	114	32	54 6	21	133	.....	.....	728	29 8	16+9	8+2
1899-1900	885	240	239	.....	41	54	42	36	35	119	121	10	52 5	32	188	.....	.....	759	37	18+9	7+2
1900-01	882	249	239	.....	52	53	35	39	43	100	110	15	41 5	36	155	.....	.....	766	35	14+9	8+2
1901-02	825	186	222	.....	26	29	28	31	31	62	117	.....	79 6	37	122	.....	.....	668	33	24	9+1
1902-03	935	247	268	.....	28	31	25	22	34	137	104	2	59 5	9	57+67	.....	.....	826	35	34	11+3
1903-04	991	322	233+25	225	10	29	24	28	31	104	68+47	23	94 5	5+20	63+70	.....	.....	875	36	38	10+3
1904-05	1105	401	183+15	315	7	25	24	27	28	214 1	122 2	50	74+17	5+53	47+48	.....	.....	975	38	28	11+3
1905-06	1118	483	197+ 16	112	5	22	31	22	37	97+260	67+40	28+6	85+25	5+7	48	.....	.....	1006	41 9	24	9+3

1 Includes summer school.
2 43+24+55
3 145 Including preparatory.
4 153 Including preparatory.
5 This includes specials.
6 This does not include specials.
7 15 For summer.
8 10 For summer.
9 32+5+4.

SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT. 1906-1917

DATE	Enrollment in Colleges and School of Medicine						Enrollment in Other Departments at Morgantown													Faculty		
	Arts and Sciences	Engineering	Agriculture	Law	Medicine and Pharmacy	Total	School of Music	School of Fine Arts	Commercial School	Preparatory School	Physical Training	Irregular Summer School	School of Agriculture	Night Class	Winter Short Course in Agriculture	Farmers' Week	Boys and Girls Prize Winners Course—Agriculture	School of Good Roads	Special Law (Bar and Diploma)	School of S. S. Methods	Total	Total enrollment at Morgantown	Professors including Associate and Assistant Professors	Instructors and Tutors
1906-07	175	120	16	21	31	363	202	17	59	192	57	214	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	79	54	894	1257	39	13
1907-08	207	136	20	26	33	422	170	13	46	160	28	282	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	868	1208	48	11+17
1908-09	250	103	31	25	18	427	136	20	46	172	52	254	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	102	48	911	1338	47	7+11
1909-10	225	89	27	47	26	414	178	15	48	133	57	302	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	73	47	881	1295	48	16+ 12
1910-11	255	81	17	45	17	415	139	17	19	100	65	271	11	15	61	.....	.....	.....	29	39	766	1181	50	15+13
1911-12	293	87	36	63	.....	479	113	.....	.....	62	.....	283	22	25	35	40	.....	.....	.....	19	614	1003	55	13+16
1912-13	352	102	43	61	.....	558	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	30	4	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	48	497	1055	58	19+ 14
1913-14	436	118	68	54	20	696	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	21	8	.....	104	.....	146	.....	.....	696	1392	67	27+19
1914-15	473	134	102	62	25	796	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	21	22	263	.....	134	.....	.....	855	1651	63	28+19
1915-16	547	131	131	54	29	892	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	8	15	807	99	150	.....	.....	1441	2333	67	23+19
1916-17	682	175	186	70	66	1179	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	437	.....	10	23	761	153	120	.....	.....	1609	2788	72	38+17
1917-18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PRESENT ORGANIZATION: DEANS OF COLLEGES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

FRANK BUTLER TROTTER, LL.D., President.

College of Arts and Sciences.

JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph.D.. Dean.
Botany—JOHN LEWIS SHELDON, Ph.D.
Chemistry—ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL, Ph.D.
Economics, Sociology and Commerce—ENOCH HOWARD VICKERS, A.M.
Education—JASPER NEWTON DEAHL, Ph.D.
English—ROBERT ALLEN ARMSTRONG, L.H.D.
Geology and Mineralogy—SAMUEL BOARDMAN BROWN, A.M.
Germanic Languages and Literatures—FREDERICK WILSON TRUSCOTT, Ph.D.
Greek—CHARLES EDWARD BISHOP, Ph.D.
History and Political Science—JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph.D.
Latin—CHARLES BENTON CANNADAY, A.M.
Mathematics—JOHN ARNDT EIESLAND, Ph.D.
Philosophy—FRANCIS LORETTE STRICKLAND, Ph.D.
Physics—CHAUNCEY WILLIAM WAGGGONER, Ph.D.
Public Speaking—CHARLES EDMUND NEIL, A.B.
Romance Languages and Literature—MADISON STATHERS, Ph.D.
Zoology—ALBERT MOORE REESE, Ph.D.

College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts.

CLEMENT ROSS JONES, B.S.C.E., M.M.E., Dean.
Mechanics and Applied Mathematics—FREDERICK LINCOLN EMORY, M.E.
Railway and Highway Engineering—RUSSELL LOVE MORRIS, C.E.
Machine Design and Construction—EDWIN FAYETTE CHURCH, M.S. in M.E.
Mining Engineering—EDWIN NATHAN ZERN, E.M.
Structural and Hydraulic Engineering—ROLAND PARKER DAVIS, Ph.D.
Steam and Experimental Engineering—JOHN BEHNY GRUMBEIN, M.M.E.
Electrical Engineering—ALEXANDER HARDIE FORMAN, Ph.D.

College of Agriculture.

JOHN LEE COULTER, Ph.D., Dean.
Agricultural Education—CHARLES HARMAN WINKLER, Ph.D.
Agronomy—F. W. STEMPLE, M.S.
Animal Husbandry—EARL WOODELL SHEETS, M.S.
Dairy Husbandry—WILLIAM ALLEN RHEA, M.S.
Entomology—LEONARD MARION PEAIRS, M.S.
Farm Management—ANDREW JACKSON DADISMAN, M.S.
Horticulture—WILLIAM HORACE ALDERMAN, B.S.
Poultry Husbandry—EDGAR L. ANDREWS, B.S.
Home Economics—RACHEL HARTSHORN COLWELL, A.M.
Agricultural Extension—CALVIN R. TITLOW.

College of Law.

HENRY CRAIG JONES, LL.D., Dean.

This college is not divided into departments. The faculty includes besides the dean, the following professors: JAMES RUSSELL TROTTER, LL.D.; THOMAS PORTER HARDMAN, LL.D.; JAMES WIGGINS SIMONTON, J.D.; DAVID CLYDE HOWARD, LL.D. and LEO CARLIN, LL.D.

School of Medicine.

JOHN N. SIMPSON, M.D., Dean (and Professor of Physiology.)
Pharmacology—WILLIAM HENRY SCHULTZ, Ph.D.
Pathology and Bacteriology—AARON ARKIN, Ph.D. M.D.
Anatomy—SAMUEL JOHN MORRIS, M.D.

KEYSER PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Keyser, W. Va.

Article by JOSEPH W. STAYMAN, Principal.

Early History.

This institution was established by an act of the legislature in 1901, and a building erected and opened for the first session, October 1, 1902. Located on Fort Hill, overlooking the town of Keyser and the Potomac river on one side, and the beautiful New Creek valley on the other, the school occupies a site of rare charm, and commands a view of delightful mountain scenery.

The land occupied by buildings and campus was conveyed by Col. Thomas B. Davis to a board of trustees for the use of the city of Keyser—a tract of approximately sixteen acres. This board in 1901 transferred to the State 7.67 acres as a site for the school building; and in 1912, the remaining 8.62 acres was transferred, on condition that the State erect a dormitory building thereon.

Destruction of Main Building.

The main building, containing offices, class rooms, laboratories, library, study hall, auditorium, literary society halls and gymnasium, was destroyed by fire May 3, 1917, with practically all contents. In an extra session of the legislature, an appropriation was promptly made, which, with insurance received, will replace the building with a better and more modern structure. This building will be under construction before fall, and will be rushed to early completion.

The Dormitory.

The dormitory building, erected in 1915, at a cost of approximately $43,000, is a three-story brick structure, 50x228 feet. On the first floor are located kitchen, dining room, store rooms, furnace room and laundry. The second and third floors contain rooms for students, two reception

rooms, baths and principal's apartments. When fully completed, this building will house one hundred or more students. Rooms are well furnished and comfortable.

The Athletic Field.

Between the two buildings lies the athletic field, flanked on the south by a grand stand. Near the southern boundary is the heating plant; and on the east side a handsome band stand, erected by subscriptions of the citizens of Keyser.

This site is bounded on the north, south and east by streets, on which are some of the best residences in Keyser. On the west, the street is as yet unimproved; but the land beyond is laid out in building lots. Eventually, the school will be surrounded by the city, and the value of the property much increased thereby.

Growth of the Institution.

Established originally as a preparatory school for West Virginia University, the institution has outgrown that conception of its sphere. It was early found advisable to add a commercial department, which has continued to be a leading feature of the school. A two-year course is offered in either business or stenographic subjects, and practically one-third the entire number of students take up one of these courses.

A music department also was established, offering high class instruction in piano music. This has added materially to the cultural features of this section, and has produced a good number of skilled pianists.

Department of Agriculture.

For the encouragement and advancement of scientific agriculture in this section of the State, the board of regents established a department of agriculture in the school; but this has not achieved the prominence which its importance would warrant. The chief cause of this failure has been the lack of a farm or suitable tract of land for demonstration purposes. The legislature of 1917 appropriated $12,000 for vocational and physical education, and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to purchase land needed for agricultural teaching and demonstration purposes. Taking advantage of the impetus just now given to agriculture throughout the country, this department should become, within a few years, one of the strongest and most useful in the school.

Department of Domestic Art and Science.

In 1915, a department of Domestic Art and Science was introduced to meet the growing demand for such training as will make our young women more efficient housewives. A year later, the "Short Normal Course" provided by law, was added, and has prepared a number of young women for effective work in our rural schools.

Vocational Teaching.

This institution, since its foundation, has followed the modern trend of education—from the theoretical and cultural to practical and vocational. As a mere preparatory school, its place has been taken in great part by the high schools now found in every town of the State; but the Keyser Prepartory School (this name is now a misnomer) is finding a wider field of usefulness in vocational teaching, which will prepare the boys and girls of this section of West Virginia for the life of their immediate environment—as farmers, housewives, teachers, office-workers, and business men. To those who are preparing for *life*, rather than for college or university, it offers the work they need. And to those who contemplate higher education, it gives a preparation not too far removed from the practical things of life.

The state board of regents have frankly avowed their intention to make this, eventually, a purely vocational school. With this aim in view, they have taken advantage of the Smith-Hughes act recently passed by congress, givng national aid to those state institutions specializing in commercial, industrial, agricultural or domestic science training. In the construction of the new building and such further improvements as will be made, this end will be kept in view—a gradual but steady process of evolution, from the academic to the vocational.

Summer School.

Each year, a summer term for teachers is open, offering to the rural teachers any opportunity of review in the usual public school subjects, as well as some of the professional work of the "Short Course."

Enrollment.

The enrollment of students has gradually increased from year to year, reaching in the second semester of the year just past, 162. This enrollment will hardly be maintained the coming year, because of the lack of a school building; but by the next year, when the new building is ready for occupancy, with a more efficient organization, the school should be larger than ever before.

The graduates for the past year were: Normal, thirteen; Academic, eleven; Commercial, eight; Music (certificate), four.

WEST VIRGINIA TRADES SCHOOL.

Montgomery, W. Va.

Article by A. S. Thorn, Principal.

Historical.

The Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University, now the West Virginia Trades School, located at Montgomery, West Virginia, twenty-six miles east of Charleston, on the Chesapeake & Ohio and Kanawha & Michigan railways, was established by an act of the legis-

lature passed February 15, 1895. At the time the school was established there were but few high schools in the southern end of the State where boys and girls could prepare for college, therefore a demand was made on the legislature for an institution of secondary grade where preparation for entrance to higher institutions of learning might be had.

Grounds.

The Montgomery heirs donated to the State the ground, two acres, on which the building was erected. The building is two hundred and thirty feet long, about fifty feet wide and three stories high, including the basement. It contains rooms for about fifty students and the teachers, in addition to four recitation rooms, study hall, auditorium, music room, domestic science kitchen, and reception room. It is built of brick.

In 1915, the citizens of Montgomery and community purchased from the Montgomery heirs, at a cost of $7,000.00, an additional two acres of land and donated it to the State to be used for school purposes. This land has not been improved yet because of the fact that no appropriation has been made for that purpose.

Change in Name.

The work of the school in the past has been nothing more than that of a first-class high school; therefore a sentiment has been growing in the State, since the establishment of high schools supported by local taxation, that the State should not support a local high school. This sentiment crystallized into an act passed by the last regular session of the legislature, in 1917, whereby the name and character of the school were changed. The school is now known as the "West Virginia Trades School" and its purpose will be to prepare boys for intelligent and efficient service in the various trades and in the commercial and business world, and the girls in those arts that make home worth while.

The act changing the name and character of the school conferred upon the state board of regents authority to arrange such a course of study and to elect such teachers for industrial work as would meet the requirements of the Smith-Hughes act of the national congress, providing national aid for vocational education. The details for this work have not yet been worked out by the principal of the school and the state board of regents, but will be just as rapidly as possible.

Present Course of Study.

The courses now offered by the school are as follows: academic, commercial, domestic economy—which includes cooking, sewing, etc.—and music, both vocal and instrumental. The institution is placing special emphasis on the commercial and domestic economy courses as these have a place in the curriculum of industrial education. It is the purpose of those in charge of the school to make it just what its new name implies—a trades school of the very best class and one of which the State will be proud.

Since the establishment of the Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the

University about eighteen hundred pupils have been enrolled and one hundred and one have graduated.

The total enrollment in 1916-17 was two hundred and twenty-five.

MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Huntington, W. Va.

Article by O. I. Woodley, President.

History.

"Marshall Academy" was established in 1837, shortly after the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the supreme court of the United States, in whose honor the school was named. It was organized as a private institution. In 1856 the work of the "Academy" was enlarged and reorganized, and the name changed to "Marshall College."

The civil war greatly affected the fortunes of the school. So serious was the situation at its close that a number of leading citizens in this section of the new state of West Virginia succeeded in having the legislature take it over as a State Normal School; "normal" in name, but wholly "academic" in organization and in fact, and such it remained, with varying fortune, save a little teaching of "pedagogy," "school mangement," etc., until 1897, when a "practice school" of one grade was organized; but the State refused to support it, and, accordingly, this nucleus was abandoned, after two years of unappreciated effort to develop the "normal training" feature, and the school continued as an academic institution as before.

In January, 1902, the "Department of Education" was organized, and a "model" or "practice" school for teachers was opened; thus was added to the academic work of the school a professional department for the training of teachers for the public schools of the State.

None of the records of the school during the earlier period are preserved. At the time of the war they were lost or destroyed, and it has been impossible to bring together any reliable data concerning the early days. All reliable statistics with refernce to Marshall College date from the year 1867.

The following is a numerical list, by decades, showing the number of graduations since the school became a State institution:

Decade	Males	Females	Total
1870 to 1879, inclusive	45	49	94
1880 to 1889, inclusive	32	49	81
1890 to 1899, inclusive	30	72	102
1900 to 1909, inclusive	166	245	411
1910 to 1917, inclusive	197	475	672
Totals	470	890	1,360

Purpose.

The essential purpose of a normal school is to prepare persons for the important work of teaching. This is the main purpose for which Marshall College exists. It also includes in its aim the assisting of any young person whose desire it is to prepare himself or herself for efficient living. Marshall College plans to include in its work the preparation of teachers for the rural schools, the graded schools, and the high schools; and it is hoped that each of these three functions will be in operation in the near future.

Buildings and Grounds.

Marshall College is beautifully located in the very heart of Huntington. Its campus, consisting of sixteen acres, is one of the finest in the State. The buildings are well adapted to the purposes of school work; and in the fine setting which they have, they make an imposing appearance.

The school is exceptionally well equipped with apparatus and material for the proper execution of its work. No other school in the State is better equipped in that regard. In the matter of equipment alone, Marshall College should receive careful consideration on the part of those who are seeking places for study.

During the school year of 1916-17 the total enrollment was six hundred and fifty-seven.

FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fairmont, W. Va.

Article by JOSEPH ROSIER, President.

History.

Provisions for the establishment of the Fairmont State Normal School were made by the State legislature of 1867, and an appropriation was provided for the inauguration of the work of the school. In the act providing for the school, its purpose was declared to be that of educating and training teachers in the improved methods of instruction and discipline that would be of the best service to the common schools of the State. For nearly fifty years the Normal School has striven to carry forward the purpose of its founders. Hundreds of young men and women have been enrolled as students, and felt the influence of the instruction which has been given and hundreds have been graduated and are engaged in the different vocations of the State, and exerting wide influence in public affairs. From the beginning, the Normal School gave prominence to the idea of teacher training, with the result that the graduates of the school have taken many places of prominence in the educational work of the State. The men and women whose names have appeared in the list of faculties have been widely known for their ability and scholarship, and the instruction which has been given by them has been far reaching in its effects.

In material and equipment, the Normal School has made steady advancement. In 1872 an appropriation was made by the State legisla-

ture for the erection of a new building in conjunction with the local board of education. This building was completed and occupied in June, 1873. For many years, the building, standing at the corner of Main and Quincy streets housed both the Normal school and the public schools of Fairmont.

It has been entirely abandoned for school use and is now used for factory purposes. In the year 1893 the Normal School was moved into a new building, on Fairmont Avenue, between Second and Third Streets. Several years ago the state authorities recognized the need of the institution for a larger site, with more room for buildings. The board of control, therefore, was authorized by the state legislature to purchase a new site at the far end of Locust Avenue, on the west side of Fairmont. The new site consists of eighteen and one-half acres of ground, ideally located for the institution. In January, 1917, the school was moved into the new building, which is to be its home in the future.

Location.

The Fairmont State Normal School is located at Fairmont, West Virginia, on the Monongahela River, near the junction of the Tygarts Valley and West Fork rivers. It is on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the terminus of the Monongahela Valley Railroad. It may be reached on the Monongahela Valley Traction Company, interurban lines from Weston, Bridgeport, Clarksburg, Mannington and Fairview. It is the geographical center of one of the most populous sections of the state.

Fairmont is a progressive city of about 20,000 population and provides all the advantages and conveniences of a modern urban community. It has many fine churches of different denominations, and it has one of the best public school systems in the country. Its population is composed of an enterprising and wide-awake class of people. Its citizens take an active interest in education and all movements for the advancement of the community and the state. For these reasons, it is an especially favorable location for an educational institution. Young people who attend the Normal School will come in touch with the progressive spirit of the city in which the institution is located.

Aims and Scope.

The Fairmont Normal School throughout its history, has been distinctly a training school for teachers. It is true that for the greater part of the first fifty years of its existence, it has been in a large measure a secondary school in the courses of study which it offered. For many years this was a necessity. There were no high schools and such institutions as the normal school and private academies furnished the only opportunities for those who wished to get an education beyond the common schools. The history of the Fairmont Normal School shows that it has rendered superior service in this direction. Hundreds of young men and young women in the past fifty years have been given thorough secondary training in this institution. While the Normal School

in its first half century largely emphasized the academic work, it was at no time negligent of its service in preparing teachers for the public schools of the State.

Over twelve hundred young men and young women have graduated from the institution. In the list of alumni may be found many names of those who have been and are prominent in educational work. The men and women who have gone from the Normal School into the work of teaching have had marked success, which may be attributed in a large degree to the spirit with which they were inspired in this school. The institution has not only exerted a large influence in the character of the educational and professional life of the community in which it is located, but it has reached out to distant sections of the State, as well as many other states.

The people are coming to feel that the State Normal School is a fundamental part of a state school system, and that the work which it does is valuable. The Fairmont Normal School plans to introduce all of the modern courses of study for the training of teachers which is demanded by our progressive public school system. Increasing emphasis will be placed upon the standard two-year Normal Course for high school graduates, who wish to teach in the graded schools of our towns and cities. Provisions will be made in the near future for specialization in such subjects as Vocal Music, Drawing, Domestic Science and Supervision. Attention will also be given to the development of Short Courses for those who wish to prepare for teaching in the rural schools of the State.

The New Building.

The new building is a fine example of classic architecture, and is one of the finest public buildings that has been erected by the State. With its architectural beauty it combines a practical arrangement and equipment for school work. It stands in the center of the spacious new campus and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The building is 265 feet long, 65 feet wide and three stories in height. The outside walls are made of light brick, trimmed with limestone and terra cotta.

It contains a fine auditorium, large library, study halls, society rooms, room for domestic science and domestic art, biological laboratory, chemical and physical laboratories, two science lecture rooms, music rooms, offices, manual training, lunch rooms and general recitation rooms. Altogether the new building provides a commodious and well equipped home for the Normal School.

Library.

Fairmont Normal has a useful and usable library of more than seven thousand volumes, in charge of a competent librarian and her assistants. The books have been selected with care, with the special view of getting together the best books in the different fields of knowledge and literature and specifically in the field of education. Practically all the authoritative books on Education, all the classics in English and American Literature, and all well-known reference books are to be found in the library.

The total enrollment of the school during 1916-17 was five hundred and four.

WEST LIBERTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

West Liberty, W. Va.

JOHN C. SHAW, Principal.

This school is located at West Liberty, which became the county seat of Ohio county in the second year of the Revolution, this being the first seat of justice in the Mississippi valley. The school is the outgrowth of the West Liberty Academy, a private school incorporated in 1838. The original building was built by popular subscription, was destroyed by fire in 1840, and in 1857 was rebuilt by similar contributions. This second structure forms the older part of the present building.

In 1870 the State purchased the property for $6,000.00, and established there a branch of the State Normal School. On May 2, 1870, the school began work, with F. H. Crago, A. M., as first principal, and since that time has continued as one of the State normals.

Until 1915 the grounds consisted of about four and one-half acres, but there have recently been purchased several tracts of land, aggregating ninety-four and one-half acres in all, which will make possible experimental agricultural work, as well as afford room for athletics.

At present there is only one building, a brick and stone structure, but appropriation was made by the legislature in 1915 for a dormitory. Plans for this are under way, with the intention of beginning construction of same as soon as possible. The total enrollment during 1916-17 was two hundred.

GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Glenville, W. Va.

Article by E. G. ROHRBOUGH, Principal.

Early History.

Glenville Normal owes its existence to an act of the legislature passed February 19, 1872, providing for the establishment of a "Branch Normal School at Glenville, West Virginia." This act provided for the establishment of the school, if the citizens of the town of Glenville would donate suitable buildings. This condition was early met by the citizens of the vicinity. Pending the purchase of a building, school was opened in the old court house.

Glenville Normal was first opened to receive students January 14, 1873. It was largely due to the energetic efforts of the Acting Principal, T. Marcellus Marshall, that the school was so soon ready to enroll students, after the passage of the act providing for its establishment. Shortly after the school opened. Hon. Louis Bennett became its first principal, serving in that capacity for two years. Under the wise guidance of him and his successors high standards were established, so that the graduates of the school have always ranked high both in scholarship and in professional skill.

Buildings.

The building provided by the citizens of Glenville was a two-story frame dwelling, which, with some slight changes in the interior, served the purpose of a school building. These quarters were occupied until 1885 when the legislature appropriated $5,000 for a new building, and a neat brick structure was erected on the site of the old frame house. In 1893 an appropriation of $20,000 was made by which this building was enlarged to its present dimensions. In 1909 as the attendance of the school had increased almost three-fold in the preceeding four years, the old accommodations were found to be inadequate, so an appropriation of $35,000 was made by the legislature for a new building. This amount was found to be insufficient to construct a buiding to meet the growing needs of the institution and in 1911 an additional appropriation of $12,000 was made for an auditorium. In 1913 $37,000 was appropriated to erect a dormitory for girls. A site was purchased adjoining the Normal School property and a splendid new building was erected.

At present the school plant consists of two spacious, well equipped buildings for study and recitation purposes, an auditorium seating seven hundred and fifty persons and a dormitory providing accommodations for fifty girls. Plans are under consideration for the building of a combination root house and storage building to be used for supplies in connection with the dormitory. Several hundred feet of cement walk will be laid connecting the different buildings and in the near future a retaining wall will be built in front of the dormitory grounds, thus completing the wall which will extend then along the entire front of the Normal School property.

The school buildings proper have class rooms as follows: for chemistry, physics, domestic science, biology and agriculture laboratories, and rooms devoted to manual training, sewing and designing. There are also a music studio, two reference libraries—one for general use and the other devoted to the use of the training school—and offices for the principal and training supervisor. Adjoining the general library is a large reading room well furnished with chairs and reading tables where the best periodicals and current magazines of the day are to be found. In the basement of the new building is located a gymnasium with adjoining dressing rooms equipped with shower baths, lockers, etc., for both boys and girls.

The Dormitory.

The new dormitory, located on a spacious lawn near the main plant, is a commodious three story brick building, equipped with hot and cold water throughout. There are parlors where the young women hold receptions and receive their friends thereby cultivating the social instinct under proper environment. The dining room which is on the first floor, flanked at the rear by the kitchens, store and refrigeration rooms, is an attractive room large enough to seat one hundred and fifty people. In the basement are located the heating plant and the laundry which is open for use by all the students in the dormitory. There are bath rooms for general use on both second and third floors and there are also two private baths on the second floor.

Two young women are expected to occupy a room and the building is furnished throughout with that in view. Each student room has two large wardrobes, a double bed, dresser, student table, three chairs, floor covering and a lavatory equipped with hot and cold water. Only young women room at the dormitory, but both young women and young men are allowed to board there.

Glenville Normal is situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Glenville and the Little Kanawha river. The campus—while of irregular contour— is picturesque and attractive. It consists of about six acres, part of which is used for tennis courts, and for playgrounds for the training school. None of this land is at all suitable for agricultural demonstration purposes. Since most of the students are young men from farms and are especially interested in agricultural training, the State should by all means buy a small farm at the earliest possible moment; for agriculture cannot be successfully taught without land to be used as a laboratory.

The normal course at Glenville Normal is pretty much the same as that at other standard normal schools throughout the United States. It extends over six years above the eighth grade, or two years above the regular four high school course. This two years is about equally divided between professional work and advance academic work. The short course covers a period of four years above the eighth grade and is intended primarily to fit teachers for rural schools. Graduates of three- and four-year high schools complete this course in one year and young men and young women who have not had the advantage of a high school course, but who have taught on uniform examination certificates, can complete this course in much less than four years because of the generous credit allowed on grades made in the uniform examinations and on teaching experience. An academic course similar to that offered by first-class high schools is maintained for the benefit of students who do not have high school advantages at home.

Of these three courses the normal and the short course receive by far the greater emphasis. Indeed, the academic course is offered only because there is a scarcity of high schools in Glenville Normal territory and this academic training is necessary before the normal training can be taken to advantage. As soon as conditions will warrant, the academic course will be discontinued altogether.

The enrollment for the school year of 1916-17 was three hundred and fifty-two.

SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Article by Thomas C. Miller, Principal.

Historical.

The legal titles, "Marshall College State Normal School" and "Shepherd College State Normal School," seem to those not knowing the fact of their origin rather incongruous terms and an attempt to unite college

and normal school in one institution. This is not the case, however, but each inherits the name under which it was established and which is continued by legal enactment. Marshall College, as it is generally known, was named in honor of the great Chief Justice of the United States. Shepherd College took its name under an incorporation in 1872, and was given the name of the old family line that has been so prominent in Shepherdstown for nearly a century and a half.

When the county seat was taken back to Charlestown at the close of the civil war a group of progressive citizens of Shepherdstown organized a "Classical and Scientific Institute," which began its work in 1871. In 1872 it was incorporated as Shepherd College, and in 1873, under certain provisions, its use was transferred to the State in consideration of the location of one of the normal schools at that place; hence the title by which it is known. Since that time the school has been recognized as one of the branch normal schools of the State, carries on a course of study identical with the others, and its graduates enjoy the same privileges, receiving the number one certificates issued to all normal graduates. The real founder of the school and the man who gave it its reputation was Professor Joseph McMurran, a born teacher and a leader among men. His thoroughness and his high character so impressed themselves upon the school and the students of the earlier days that these characteristics have been prominent ever since, and Shepherd College graduates are generally recognized as efficient teachrs.

Grounds.

The college grounds are located near the center of the town of Shepherdstown and consist of the following:

1. The original Shepherd College lot, which does not belong to the State, but is now under twenty-five year lease, which will doubtless be renewed upon expiration of the present term. This lot has a frontage of 206 feet on King Street and a depth of 168 feet along German Street.

2. The lot on which the new building is located, fronting on King Street, and having a depth of 185 feet on High Street.

3. A lot on High Street, directly in the rear of the last named lot. This extends 242 feet along High Street and 211 feet along Princess Street at the rear, and was purchased from the Line heirs by the State board of control for $5,800.00

On the lot first named stands the original college building erected by Shepherd Brooks, of Boston. While used as a court house during the Civil War this building was enlarged by the addition of two wings, each two stories, then used for clerks' offices and jury rooms. They now furnish excellent accommodations for our music department, while the two large halls in the main building are occupied by the literary societies of the school.

On lot number two stands the new building first occupied in 1904. It is more minutely described in another paragraph in this report, and is considered one of the handsomest and best arranged school buildings in this State.

The third lot named above is a recent purchase known as the "Line Lot," and adjoins lot number two and corners on lot number one. Through lots one and three meanders the stream known as the Town Run, which has much of romance and somewhat of history connected with it. Naturally, this lot has been thought of for the proposed dormitory, but if another site could be chosen for the dormitory it would be wise, I think, under the growing needs of the school, to retain this lot for experimental and demonstration purposes. Today it is used for school garden and practical demonstration is made that three and sometimes four crops may be grown on the same ground—kale, peas and potatoes, corn and celery. Even with a farm nearby this plot of ground can be used to a very good purpose because it is so well situated for observation and cultivation.

Any brief description of Shepherd College without reference to "The Town Run" would be incomplete. This stream meandering through the grounds for over two hundred feet has its head in the celebrated Morgan Spring, where the first Virginia troops camped who went west to Washington's aid at Boston. It is a clear stream of considerable volume, and once furnished the water power for six or eight grist and paper mills. A few years ago the Bureau of Fisheries placed a number of trout in the stream, and while this fish is not very numerous therein, occasionally some very fine ones are caught, the novelty being appreciated by students and others.

Buildings.

Shepherd College has four good-sized buildings in which to carry on its work. There are some disadvantages in this arrangement, but also some advantages in having the Music, Art, Domestic Science and Manual Training at some distance from the main building. The original Shepherd College building, donated to the citizens of Shepherdstown for a library, was erected before the Civil War, and during the war was used as a court house. In 1872 some of the leading citizens of Shepherdstown organized a classical and scientific school which was named Shepherd College. Shortly afterwards, however, the Legislature accepted the use of this building for one of the State normal schools, and by favor or lease it has remained under the control of the State until this time, the lease having recently been extended for a period of twenty-five years. "The first building contains six commodious rooms and cost upward of $30,000.00. It is situated on a slight eminence near the center of the town on a lot embracing about an acre of ground, which has always been considered one of the most attractive spots in the town, the leaping, dashing run skirting its edge constituting an added charm."

In 1889 a large hall was erected by the citizens of Shepherdstown on the lot adjoining the original building. This hall was used for general purposes by the people of the town until three years ago, when it passed under the entire control of the State. It has recently been converted into a domestic science department and furnishes excellent accommodations for this purpose.

In 1897 a building costing $25,000.00 was erected by the State just north of and on a lot connecting with the old Shepherd College property. Unfortunately this building burned on March 9, 1901, but the Legislature having made an appropriation of $10,000.00 for an addition to the building before it was burned, the Board of Regents with that sum and the insurance money immediately began the erection of a new building on the former site. With the varied experiences, awaiting legislative appropriations, the new building was not ready for occupancy until the spring of 1904.

This structure has fine proportions and architectural beauty. It is thoroughly modern and well appointed. The basement contains a large gymnasium, lavatories, toilet rooms and several rooms adapted to laboratory uses. The first floor contains the principal's office, general office, study hall, library, cloak rooms and six commodious class rooms. On the second floor are found a fine auditorium, with a seating capacity of about seven hundred, two literary society halls, three class rooms, cloak rooms, etc. This building, as also the others, is heated with hot water. The heating plant is outside, just a short distance from the main structure. Water for lavatory and other uses is pumped from a cistern to all parts of the building. Water for drinking purposes is supplied from a good well. This building is lighted with electricity. The grounds have been beautified by planting trees, shrubbery and flowers. The cost of the main building was about $60,000.00.

Girls' Dormitory.

While not possessing so much land as is needed for a modern Training School, Shepherd College has very attractive grounds which are utilized to the fullest extent. The main building, tennis court, experiment gardens, etc., occupy a lot containing about two acres, and the old building which is under lease to the state is on an adjoining lot of more than a half acre. These grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubbery and make rather an attractive setting for the college building.

The lot purchased in 1915 on which the girls' dormitory has been erected contains about three and three-fourth acres. It is nicely located, overlooking the town, with a magnificent view of the river and the mountains in the distance. About one-third of this lot was planted in carefully selected fruit trees, and while some of them were necessarily removed for the building there still remain a number of fruit trees of different varieties. In addition to this a fine baseball ground has been laid out and graded on the lower part of this lot, and so Shepherd College can now boast of the possession of one of the best athletic fields in the state.

The dormitory is a great convenience to a large number of young ladies who seek such accommodations as they have at home, rooms with modern equipment. It accommodates about fifty young ladies, and if advisable as many as one hundred young men could be given their meals there.

Extension Work.

While, of course, the main work here is in the class room, it has not been forgotten that it is well for a school to get in touch with the community life about it, and as far as possible to become a center for the moral, intellectual and social uplift of the people. With this end in view members of the faculty visit Teachers' Institutes, Round Tables, School Fairs and other educational and agricultural meetings held in various parts of this section of the state, and uniformly good results have followed. In addition to this, the instructor in agriculture aims to articulate the instruction of the class room with the home life of neighboring sections, and Boys' Corn Clubs and other organizations have emphasized the subject of better farming. At the Farmers' Short Course last January over one hundred enrolled, and many excellent addresses were made by members of the Experiment Station staff from the University, and others. The Annual School Fair held in October is a notable occasion, and the exhibits of farm products have become a feature of our work that in some respects rivals some of the old county fairs.

The instructors in Manual Training and Domestic Science are also in demand, and are called upon to visit neighboring towns and villages, with a view of emphasizing the importance of the work they represent.

As will be seen in a table given, the total enrollment of Shepherd College since it was established as a normal school is over six thousand students, and six hundred and eighty-six have received diplomas. A study of the alumni list from year to year shows that a large proportion of the graduates have engaged in the work of teaching, many of them almost continually, while a large proportion of the undergraduates who have gone out have also been at work in the school room. This institution has fully justified the expectations of those whose efforts led to its organization and has contributed very largely to the educational upbuilding of West Virginia. Many of its graduates occupy positions of honor and trust. The faculties of Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, the West Virginia University, and other institutions of prominence contain the names of former students of the Shepherd College State Normal School, but upon the whole we believe the greatest work that has been done by this institution is the preparation of teachers for the graded and district schools of the state. Graduates are in demand and are found all over West Virginia in the leading towns and cities. Of the four hundred graduated under the present administration more than 90% have engaged in teaching, some of them without break from the day of graduation. Others taught two or three years, when they took up advanced work in college or university.

A very encouraging feature is noted in the fact that the graduates and many of the undergraduates are not satisfied with their attainments here, but go on to higher institutions of learning, many of them filling positions requiring a large degree of scholastic preparation, along with practical experience. Within the last eight years a good percentage of the graduates have entered the West Virginia University, and upon graduation are found filling prominent positions in the state.

Total Enrollment and Number of Graduates Shepherd College.

Year	Number Enrolled	Number of Diplomas Issued	Number of Different Graduates	Year	Number Enrolled	Number of Diplomas Issued	Number of Different Graduates
1874	145	21	21	1896	103	16	12
1875	160	28	28	1897	100	15	8
1876	136	27	27	1898	88	8	5
1877	102	8	8	1899	105	13	10
1878	94	11	11	1900	116	20	13
1879	93	18	18	1901	127	7	7
1880	55	14	14	1902	151	12	10
1881	71	5	5	1903	143	7	5
1882	58	9	9	1904	153	12	11
1883	62	1	1	1905	175	10	10
1884	59	9	9	1906	158	7	6
1885	65	12	12	1907	200	11	9
1886	65	3	3	1908	238	5	5
1887	69	5	5	1909	276	21	20
1888	64	3	3	1910	295	21	21
1889	71	4	4	1911	303	46	44
1890	69	3	3	1912	274	36	31
1891	87	4	4	1913	268	39	39
1892	90	7	7	1914	262	38	38
1893	99	12	12	1915	240	33	33
1894	91	8	8	1916	284	57	57
1895	103	7	7	1917	261	32	32
	....	....	....		....	....	....
Totals					6019	686	646

CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Athens, W. Va.

L. B. Hill, Principal.

The school was established in the town of Concord, now Athens, in Mercer county, by the legislature in 1872.

The conditions of the establishment were that a building and at least five acres of land should be donated to the State. Six acres were conveyed to the State by W. H. Martin in 1874, and May 10, 1875, the school opened in a small wooden building that had been erected on this tract. In 1885 and 1887 appropriations were made for a new building, which was used until 1901. This was replaced by another building erected in 1900 costing about $20,000. In the latter part of 1910 this building was burned, and later the building rented for school purposes was burned.

After this fire the legislature appropriated $36,000.00, for a new building, which with $14,000.00, insurance was used in erecting a two story brick and concrete building. Subsequently in 1913 an additional appropriation of $55,000.00 was made, with which an auditorium and additional wing have been added to the building.

In addition to the above, there is a three story frame building used as a dormitory for girls.

After the burning of the building citizens of Athens purchased and conveyed to the State a tract of twenty-six acres of land at the eastern end of the town, on which tract the new school building is located. This affords ample room for experimental agriculture and a first class athletic field.

The total enrollment in 1916-17 was two hundred and fifty-six.

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Institute, W. Va.

Byrd Prillerman, *President.*

The Act of Congress known as the Morrill Act provided that no state should obtain the benefits therefrom unless an equitable portion of the money appropriated thereby should be used to provide instruction for the colored race.

This resulted in the establishment of the "West Virginia Colored Institute" in 1891, and its location on the Great Kanawha river eight miles below Charleston.

The land first purchased consisted of thirty-one acres, which has been increased by successive purchases to about seventy-seven acres, the greater part of which is practically level, and is used largely for experimental agricultural work.

The first building was Fleming Hall, in which school was opened May 3, 1892. Subsequently there were erected four other large brick buildings, some for school purposes and two for dormitories, and also two frame buildings. The latest to be buit is a fireproof dining hall, storage and dormitory building, completed in 1915 at a cost of about $35,000.00.

JOHN S. DARST,
State Auditor.

This school is conducted somewhat after the Tuskegee plan, in that an attempt is made to furnish employment about the institution to poor students, thus aiding many to obtain an education who could not otherwise do so. In addition to the above, a number of trades are taught, thus preparing students for successful living after they leave school.

In 1915 the legislature changed the name to the "West Virginia Collegiate Institute," and authorized the extension of the work given to college grade. The total enrollment of students during the year 1916-17 was four hundred and three.

BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

Bluefield, W. Va.

R. P. Sims, Principal.

This institution was established by the legislature in 1895, the act carrying with it an appropriation of $8,000.00, for a building. This building, known as Mahood Hall, was completed in 1896, and school opened December 6, 1896.

A second building known as Lewis Hall, and used as a girls' dormitory, was built in 1897, and a third, known as West Hall, and used as a boys' dormitory was built in 1900. These three buildings, the first being brick, and the last two frame, constitute the school plant.

They are located on a tract of eight and one-half acres of land on the foot-hills of Stony Ridge mountains. Additional tillable land is greatly needed.

In the act establishing the institution it was provided that there should be taught "such branches of learning as are taught in the preparatory department of the West Virginia University, and in the normal schools in this state." During 1916-17 two hundred and thirty-five students were enrolled.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. S. Darst, Auditor.

Offices: First Floor of Capitol Annex.

FIRE MARSHAL	CRIMINAL CHARGES	LAND
SHERIFFS	WARRANTS	INSURANCE
CORPORATIONS		BLUE SKY

State Fire Marshal.

This department, of which the auditor is the ex-officio head, has for its object the reduction of fire waste.

It works in conjunction with local officials, throughout the state, and has several expert representatives who are continually at work, either

in the inspection of buildings with a view to reducing the fire hazard or investigating suspicious fires with the object of prosecuting those who may be guilty of arson or incendiarism. It is continually engaged in educational work along fire prevention lines. A strong effort is being made to bring before the individual property owner, as well as the officials, the principal causes of fires, so that they may be influenced to guard against this ever present danger which a few simple precautions will often minimize. This work is already bearing fruit in reduced losses and in reduced fire insurance rates; it is the great remedy for high rates.

This department is supported by means of a special tax on the fire insurance companies, levied for this one purpose, hence its establishment placed no additional burdens on the State.

Sheriff's Department.

All the sheriffs, assessors and clerks report to this department and with it make settlement for all taxes and license fees collected for the state. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, it received from these sources $1,179,200.00, for state property tax; $241,000.00 for state capitation tax; $192,000.00 for various license privileges; and $23,000.00 for fines.

It also collects the tax from all public service corporations and distributes it to the state, counties, districts and municipalities. For the last fiscal year, the amount so collected and distributed was $3,348,000.00.

Corporation Department.

This department keeps a record of the 6,000 corporations authorized to transact business in West Virginia, collects the charter license tax and statutory attorney fees, and accepts service for those desiring to bring action against non-resident and foreign corporations.

The amount of taxes and fees collected for the fiscal year of 1915 was $827,455.72, and attorneys fees $20,414.84. For the year 1916, license tax $742,500 and attorneys fees, $18,000.00.

Criminal Charges.

This department checks up and pays the state's costs in criminal cases, including jurors and witnesses fees, allowances to special judges, transportation of prisoners, etc. The amount so disbursed is about $85,000.00 per year, and covers thousands of items, each of which must be carefully scrutizined and approved, or rejected if not authorized by law.

Warrant Department.

In this department warrants are issued covering every payment by the state, however small. The number issued averages about eighty-five hundred per month.

Under the constitution and statutes of West Virginia, the auditor is required to approve every claim presented to him for payment. This necessitates continual vigilance and deliberate care in the inspection and examination of requisitions. Upon the auditor falls the unpleasant but important duties of guarding the treasury and safeguarding the resources of the state.

Land Department.

This deparptment has in its charge all the land books of every county in the state. from the date of the formation of each of said counties; also the records of all grants made by the state of Virginia and West Virginia and is frequently required to make abstracts of title to different tracts of land. showing the payment or non payment of taxes from the date of the grant of said lands by the state; every year it examines, compares and corrects all the delinquent lists of every county, and makes the redemptions of all delinquent lands. and makes up tabulated statements each year showing the value of the lands, the average value of land per acre, the total amount of personal property assessed and the average value of the live stock in each county.

Every year the records are much larger, and it is of the utmost importance that these records should be accurate, and that the original reports of assessors and sheriffs should be properly preserved. This is now done each year by adding to the records on hand, bound books for each county, containing these assessments and reports.

Insurance Department.

In order that the magnitude and importance of this department may be properly appreciated, attention is called to the following facts:

(1.) It has supervision over three thousand agents.

(2.) It has supervision over three hundred and fifty companies whose combined assets are nearly six thousand millions of dollars.

(3) The citizens of West Virginia hold fire insurance policies for four hundred million dollars, life insurance policies for two hundred million dollars. fraternal benefit certificates for sixty million dollars, and millions of dollars in miscellaneous lines of insurance.

(4) The premiums collected in West Virginia by companies of all classes are eleven millions of dollars per year.

(5) The losses paid West Virginia citizens are four million dollars per year.

(6) The taxes and fees collected by the insurance department are two hundred and forty thousand dollars per year.

And the amounts involved are steadily increasing.

Nearly every citizen is interested in insurance, either as policyholder or beneficiary. The provision for dependents made by the wage earner today, often through the sacrifice of comfort and pleasure, will have an important influence on the destinies of generations yet unborn. This provision may mean the difference between poverty and plenty, between education and ignorance, between crime and good citizenship.

How very important then is this department which is charged with the regulation and supervision of insurance companies and matters pertaining to insurance. Not only must the policyholders of the present generation be protected from fraudulent, weak and insolvent companies, but the future must be so guarded that the generous sacrifices of the family's protector will not be in vain; when the claim matures, it must be paid.

The first object is to bar from the state—to refuse license to—companies that are not financially responsible or which do not conduct their business along proper lines. To identify such companies requires technical knowledge and experience in order to properly analyze the

affairs of the company and get a clear understanding of its financial condition, contracts, and methods of doing business.

If a company already licensed, begins to show signs of weakness or improper dealing, knowledge is likewise required to detect these signs and dictate appropriate action for the protection of its West Virginia policyholders.

The examination of complaints as to claim settlements is also an important function; to obtain for policyholders what they are legally and morally entitled to and in other instances, to avoid injustice to the company is often a delicate undertaking.

The insurance department has for some years, through the monthly bulletin which it publishes and through other channels, endeavored to keep constantly before the insuring public and the West Virginia agents the importance of insuring safely, and the necessity for fair practices in connection with insurance.

All of these things are a part of the daily work of the office. As the policyholder's representative, the insurance commissioner must often take the responsibility of making decisions affecting large groups without their knowledge or consent, and sometimes he is not in a position to make the facts known in defense of his action.

"Blue Sky" Department.

This department, charged with the administration of the "Blue Sky" law, has for its object the prevention of fraud as applied to promotions. It aims to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen rather than afterwards, by requiring the plans and financial condition of all companies (with a few exceptions) to be submitted to the auditor, and his permission received before stock may be sold.

Until a few years ago, salesmen of fake stock considered this state one of their richest fields.

Full publicity is required of the condition of the company which offers its securities for sale. The state does not in any way guarantee the value of stocks or securities sold by companies which have complied with the law, as the value of stocks, particularly, must always depend very largely upon the character of the management of the company. The law requires that the investor be given full information concerning the promotion. If he buys securities with such information before him, he understands what he is doing and takes his own risk. The law restricts promotion expense to ten per cent of the par value of stock.

Under the present "Blue Sky" law:

(1) Very little is required of companies issuing well secured bonds or preferred stock.

(2) Practically all undesirable foreign stock selling companies are eliminated by reason of the expense limitation.

(3) The market for good legitimate home securities is improved because more money is available for investment, thus contributing to the development of our state.

(4) The yearly saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars which had heretofore gone into worthless investments cannot fail to be an important element in the prosperity and welfare of our citizens.

W. S. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Wm. S. Johnson, Treasurer.

Offices: First Floor of the Capitol Annex.

The state treasurer by law is the custodian of all the State funds. Regardless of the fund into which the revenues of the State are directed when once they are deposited in the State depositories they are under the control of the treasurer and can only be removed through the legal and specific process of the treasurer making his check upon one of the State depositories. For every claim against the State treasury the claimant secures a warrant from the State auditor which is made upon the State treasurer and the latter formally draws his check against one of the State depositories, authorizing the payment of the claim. Formerly, payments were made from the State treasury in lump sums to the State institutions, but with the creation of the board of control, separate checks were issued in payment of the claim of each individual, necessitating the issuance of thousands of additional checks. The later establishment of the workmen's compensation fund placed additional duties on the State treasurer, checks being issued from his office to meet the monthly pensions and claims of dependents. In addition to the issuance of checks, receipts are issued from the treasurer's office for every cent of revenue that is deposited in the banks to the credit of the State of West Virginia.

Although he was inaugurated on March 4, 1917, after a long, serious illness, the present occupant of the treasurer's office has been responsible for a number of improvements. He has installed an inter-communicating telephone system, Burroughs bookkeeping machine, modern lights and furniture, adding to the comfort and efficiency of his office. Treasurer Johnson has stopped the practice of some State depositories charging exchange or discount on checks drawn upon the State funds deposited in their banks, and he has sought to have the State funds deposited without discrimination, at all time taking measures to protect the deposits.

TREASURER'S SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

STATE FUND—GENERAL REVENUE

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 716,862.28		
Cash receipts during month	$ 78,191.82		
Cash refunds of erroneous disbursements			
Total		$ 795,054.10	
Cash disbursement during month		189,037.30	
Cash refunds of erroneous receipts			
Transfer			
Total			
Cash balance at end of month			$ 606,016.80

STATE FUND—SPECIAL REVENUE

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 286,015.85		
Cash receipts during month	$ 37,992.80		
Total		$ 324,008.65	
Cash disbursement during month		$ 44,398.53	
Cash balance at end of month			$ 279,610.12

STATE FUND—MONEYS BELONGING TO COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 88,566.76		
Cash receipts during month	$ 7,273.20		
Total		$ 95,839.96	
Cash disbursement during month		$ 288.20	
Cash balance at end of month			$ 95,551.76

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 552,281.14		
Cash receipts during month	$ 44,409.79		
Cash refunds of erroneous disbursements			
Total		$ 596,690.93	
Cash disbursement during month		$ 157,251.33	
Cash refunds of erroneous receipts			
Total			
Cash balance at end of month			$ 439,439.60

THE SCHOOL FUND

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 45,300.00		
Cash receipts during month	$ 3,000.00		
Total		$ 48,300.00	
Cash disbursement during month		$	
Cash balance at end of month			$ 48,300.00

STATE ROAD FUND

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 306,131.11		
Cash receipts during month	$ 20,800.37		
Total		$ 326,931.48	
Amount disbursed during month		$ 3,998.76	
Cash balance at end of month			$ 322,932.72

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND

Cash balance at beginning of month	$ 615,772.83		
Cash receipts during month	$ 271,560.87		
Cash receipts account investments retired and cancelled	2,000.00		
Total		$ 889,333.70	
Cash disbursement during month	$ 102,265.66		
Cash disbursement account investment of fund	$ 288,000.00		
Total		$ 390,265.66	
Cash balance at end of month			$ 499,104.04
Grand Total cash balance, all funds, at end of month			$ 2,290,883.40
Amount of the School Fund invested			$ 954,700.00
Amount of Workmen's Compensation Fund invested			$ 2,550,500.00
Grand Total balance, including investments			$ 5,793,119.04

OFFICE OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

WALTER S. HALLANAN, State Tax Commissioner.

Office: Second Floor of the State House.

The organization of the State Tax Commissioner's Office embraces the following bureaus:

BUREAU OF TAXATION,
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTING,
BUREAU OF PROHIBITION,
BUREAU OF SPECIAL EXCISE TAX.

The office of state tax commissioner was created by an act of the legislature passed August 11, 1904, chapter 4, extraordinary session, 1904, now chapter 29 of the code. In general, the duties of the state tax commissioner under the act above referred to, embrace the enforcement of the laws concerning the assessments and collection of all tax levies, including state, county, district and municipal; the enforcement of delinquent collection of all taxes and levies, including license and collateral inheritance taxes, as well as the collection of fines; the giving of information and advice to any assessing or collecting officer; the enforcing of penalties for failure to observe the laws of assessing and collecting; attendance at meetings of the board of public works when considering matters of assessment or revenue, when the state tax commissioner is requested by the governor to attend; appearing in the courts in matters of appeal from assessments of public utility properties by the board of public works.

At an extraordinary session of the legislature, convened in 1904, the law relating to property taxation in this state, was amended and the state started with a new system of taxation, using, as a basis, the "true and actual value" of property. Under this new scheme, tax values have rapidly increased, as will be shown by the following table:

Comparative Assessments.

	Assessed value real estate	Assessed value personal property	Assessed value public utility property assessed by board public works.
1904	$168,480,150	$ 80,306,209	$ 30,043,300
1905	169,026,710	126,281,620	36,052,845
1906	475,174,841	193,573,192	209,093,726
1907	489,274,675	199,264,834	242,696,766
1908	490,715,670	204,166,662	251,354,364
1909	578,883,366	223,438,900	261,386,208
1910	601,187,043	235,795,169	282,845,961
1911	619,156,816	238,325,680	290,523,540
1912	633,747,633	239,236,606	295,028,419
1913	668,477,503	262,637,372	312,200,668
1914	683,119,300	281,623,615	317,695,663
1915	691,445,971	274,157,288	320,966,265
1916	696,729,871	278,798,294	323,022,687
1917	722,209,249	315,252,752	336,057,491

Inheritance Taxes.

From 1887 to 1904, before the state tax commissioner's office took over the collection of inheritance taxes, and under the old law, there was collected for the seventeen years the sum of $55,765.00.

The act of 1905, and amendatory acts thereof, broadened the scope of the inheritance tax law. The amendatory act of 1913, so extended the law as to impose a tax upon the transfer of stock of West Virginia corporations owned by non-residents of this state at the time of their death. This provision of the act alone has brought many thousands of dollars into the state treasury. The gross sum of inheritance taxes collected by the state tax commissioner's office since the act of 1905, up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, is $1,409,183.32.

Penalty for Failure to Return Property for Taxation.

The act of 1904 provided penalties for failure to return property for taxation. Under the provision of this law, there has been collected and disbursed through the state tax commissioner's office up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, the sum of $323,047.31 The disbursement of penalties collected under this provision is made according to the rates of levies in the taxing unit wherein the property should have been returned for taxation and pro rated to the various funds according to the rates of levies in such taxing unit.

The wholesome effect of this law is not in the amount of revenue the penalties bring to the various funds, but in the fact that it causes hundreds of thousands of dollars of intangible property subject to taxation to be placed upon the tax books that otherwise would not appear upon the books.

License Taxes.

The legislature of 1909, (Sec. 42-A, chapter 68) passed an act authorizing the state tax commissioner to collect license taxes from persons engaged in a business requiring the payment of a license tax, and in certain cases issue licenses to them. Before the enactment of the law, one desiring to engage in business requiring the payment of a federal government tax would generally pay the government tax; there was more respect for the federal revenue law than there was for the state revenue law, in so far as the revenue came from license taxes. The act of 1909 has entirely changed this view of the state law respecting licenses. There is today as much respect for the license laws of the state as there is respect for the license laws of the federal government. Under the provisions of the act of 1909, the state tax commissioner's office, up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, collected total gross amount of $172,638.39.

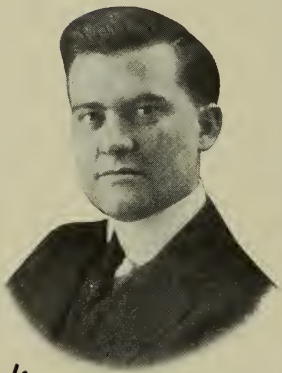
Public Service Corporation Returns.

The state tax commissioner's office furnishes the blanks and forms for returns of public service corporations. From the returns the office works out, in detail, the statistical information shown by the returns of the sev-

L. S. ECHOLS
ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER

E. A. DOVER
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

R. A. BLESSING
TAXATION ASSISTANT



WALTER S. HALLANAN
STATE TAX COMMISSIONER

JNO. T. SIMMS
LAW ASSISTANT

HOMER N. HUTCHINSON
CHIEF DEPUTY EXCISE TAX BUREAU

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

eral public service corporations. Such detail is exceedingly important and involves months of careful examination and compilation.

Clerks' and Assessors' Supplies.

The state tax commissioner's office prescribes the forms of licenses to be issued by clerks, the forms of assessment blanks to be used by the assessors, and the forms of land and personal property books. The office also supervises and distributes the blanks for licenses, assessments of property, land and personal property books.

ACCOUNTING BUREAU.

E. A. Dover, Chief Accountant.

Under the provisions of Chapter 33, special session of 1908, the state tax commissioner was made *ex-officio* the chief inspector and supervisor of public offices and was given the power and authority to perform the duties required by chapter 33. This chapter provides for the inspection and supervision of public offices and the establishment of a uniform system of public accounting, auditing and reporting for all public offices, including county, district, and municipal offices. Audits made by this department of counties, districts and municipalities show findings due the public funds of approximately one million dollars, $450,000.00 being net corrections in sheriffs' settlements, $250,000.00 being corrections in allowances, and $300,000.00 being balances not turned over at time of making audits.

This act provides for the making of an examination of every public office at least once a year if practicable. A copy of the report of each examination is filed with the auditing department of the taxing body and with the prosecuting attorney, or other proper legal authority, so that the findings may be carried into effect. The uniform system of keeping accounts is now followed by all county and district officers and an annual uniform settlement is made with each of the sheriffs of the fifty-five counties for all county, district, and school district money.

Chapter 15, special session 1908, which became effective January, 1909, provides that every sheriff, clerk of the county court, clerk of the circuit, criminal and intermediate court, and prosecuting attorney shall report to the state tax commissioner the earnings of his office and if the earnings exceed certain prescribed amounts, a refund of fifteen per cent. shall be made to the county. Compilations from these reports showed for the first time definite information as to the earnings of the several county officers, and resulting therefrom chapter 83, acts of 1915, was passed placing the county clerk, circuit clerk, sheriff, and prosecuting attorney of each county on a fixed salary and requiring all fees and earnings of the office to be paid into the county treasury. This act not only equalizes the salaries of the officers in the different counties but provides an annual revenue to many of the counties of the state. The salary law was effective as to sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys

January 1, 1917, and will become effective as to county and circuit clerks January 1, 1921. The state tax commissioner, *ex-officio* chief inspector, is required to prescribe all forms and records necessary to carry out the provisions of the salary act. Every county officer is required to make reports to the chief inspector.

Chapter 84, acts of 1915, provides for the establishment of a county depository in each county, beginning July 1, 1916. All moneys on deposit shall bear the same rate of interest as that received by the state; to-wit: three per cent. on daily balances, which interest is credited to the general county fund of each county, and means a considerable annual revenue to each county of the state. The counties received as interest on deposits $255.443.59 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, being the first year that the law was in effect. It is the duty of the chief inspector to prescribe all necessary forms and blanks for carrying into effect the depositary act.

Chapter 40, acts of 1915, provides that the state tax commissioner, *ex-officio* chief inspector, shall cause to be published and printed in pamphlet or book form a report showing the financial transastions of the state covering all state departments, officers and boards. This act also requires all the state officers, boards, and commissions to keep their financial accounts in records and use forms approved or prescribed by the chief inspector. In conformity to the provisions of chapter 40 a system of records has been prescribed and installed. Such system, together with the information contained in the annual examination and audit, gives to the state the benefit of a budget system. Convenient information respecting the state's finances, and the aggregate amount required for the maintenance of the several departments and institutions of the state is available at all times. This state is among the first, if not the first, to provide for an annual examination and audit of all its financial transactions and the publication and distribution of a report showing the results of such examinations and audits.

PROHIBITION BUREAU.

Chapter 13, acts of the legislature of 1913, known as the Yost law, is the state prohibition law. Section 15 of the Yost law provides that the state tax commissioner shall be *ex-officio* state commissioner of prohibition. In general, the duty of the state commissioner of prohibition is to superintend the enforcement of all provisions of the Yost law, and the laws of the state affecting the manufacture, sale, keeping, exposing or offering for sale, or soliciting or receiving orders for liquors, and laws connected in any way with the liquor traffic, etc. Respecting the enforcement of the law, the commissioner of prohibition is invested with powers vested in the prosecuting attorneys and the attorney general of the state. The enforcement of the prohibition law has resulted in many contests in the courts, including the attacks upon the law as unconstitutional under both state and federal constitutions. These legal contests have required the appearance of the commissioner in both the circuit and supreme courts

of the state as well as the United States district courts, the United States circuit court of appeals, and the supreme court of the United States.

Several amendments of importance to the prohibition law were made by the legislature of 1917. The most important of these was that with respect to limiting the amount of intoxicating liquors that might be brought into the state for personal use, the legislature fixing the limit at one quart during any period of thirty consecutive days. Previous to this amendment, which went into effect the latter part of May, 1917, the law had permitted the importation of liquor, for personal use, to the extent of two quarts, and, in addition, legalized the bringing in of intoxicating liquors where the parties labeled the container. This practice has been eliminated, and the result has been extremely gratifying.

Another important amendment which was made by the last legislature was that making it mandatory upon the municipal officers, including the mayor and police officers, to enforce the prohibition laws of the state within the municipality, independently of any ordinance or want of ordinance of the municipality, and providing that in any case where such official failed, refused or neglected to discharge any duty imposed upon him by law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping and storing for sale of intoxicating liquors, he shall be removed from office; such removal shall be made by the circuit court of the county where any such officer resides. In some localities of the state considerable trouble has been experienced by the failure of the local officers to carry out their duty in the enforcement of the prohibition law, and this amendment was intended to eliminate this objection. It is true that it has had a very beneficial effect in this regard.

The prohibition department has in its employ practically twenty deputy prohibition officers, who devote all of their time to the enforcement of the prohibition law. All arrests and all confiscations are reported daily to the department, and are given publicity through the newspapers of the state.

The statistics in the office of the commissioner clearly show that crime has largely decreased and that the general contentment and prosperity of the people are greatly enhanced since the prohibitory laws became effective.

To illustrate the improvement in the state's citizenship, the following extract from a letter from the president of a successful coal company in the state is given:

"About a week ago, two or three of our foreign miners came to the office and said that now that their whiskey was taken away from them, they had nothing to do in the evenings; and wanted to know if we would not start a night school so they could learn to read and write our language. I can assure you we lost no time in arranging a night school for these men. The first meeting there were fourteen men attending, and indications are there will be twenty to twenty-five who, in the near future, will be benefitting themselves mentally and otherwise, instead of injuring both body and mind."

EXCISE TAX BUREAU.

H. N. Hutchinson, Chief Deputy.

At the second extraordinary session of the legislature of 1915 an act was passed requiring every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company, respectively, at that time or thereafter organized under the laws of West Virginia, or under the laws of any other state or government and engaged in business in this state, to pay a special excise tax equivalent to one-half of one *per centum* upon the entire net income received by it from all sources during the year on business transacted and capital invested in the State of West Virginia; this tax being in addition to all license or other taxes heretofore imposed or prescribed by law as a condition for the transaction of any business in this state, and the revenue produced thereby to become a part of the state fund for general purposes. Under this law there has been collected to this date (Aug. 23, 1917) for the state's fiscal year 1916 the sum of $317,662 and for the fiscal year 1917, $460,877.

At the second extraordinary session of the legislature of 1917 an act was passed providing revenue to enable the state counsel of defense to render proper and necessary aid to the Federal government in the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German government. Section 3 of chapter 6 of said act imposed—in addition to the one-half of one *per centum* as provided by the extra session of 1915—a special excise tax equivalent to one-fourth of one *per centum* of the net income received by corporations from business transacted and capital invested in West Virginia, the tax to be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the excise tax imposed by the 1915 act, the rate of said special levy to be determined by the board of public works. Under the provisions of this law the board has fixed, for the year 1917, the maximum of one-fourth of one *per centum* on all such net incomes received during the said year. Therefore, the total excise tax rate on incomes received during the year 1917 is three-fourths of one per cent. The estimated receipts on account of excise tax for the state's fiscal year 1918 is, for general purposes, $500,000.00, and for state council of defense war fund, $250,000.00.

The administration of the excise tax law is vested in the state tax commissioner. The commissioner is required to furnish all blanks, receive all returns and make the assessments and collections. All information disclosed by the returns made to the commissioner, or other information coming to him relative to the financial status of corporations, must be treated as confidential. The giving out of information received by the commissioner subjects the person offending to a heavy fine, imprisonment and disqualification to hold office. Returns are required to be filed on or before March first in each year to cover the net income received during the year ending December thirty-first next preceding. If the corporation's business year does not coincide with the calendar year, it may—under the provisions of the statute—designate its business year; in which case the return is required to be filed within sixty days after the close of the corporation's year.

ASSESSED VALUE, BY COUNTIES, OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND RAILROAD AND OTHER PROPERTIES IN WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE YEAR 1917

COUNTIES	Assessed Value Real Estate	Assessed Value Personal Property	Assessed Value Railroad and Other Property Assessed by Board of Public Works	Total Assessed Value of All Property
Barbour	$ 10,976,520	$ 3,061,470	$ 3,166,732	$ 17,204,722
Berkeley	12,092,780	4,857,085	4,865,944	21,815,815
Boone	8,057,015	2,099,300	1,555,897	11,712,210
Braxton	8,280,04[illegible]	3,393,1[illegible]	3,224,292	14,897,515
Brooke	10,350,57[illegible]	3,996,584	5,116,061	19,463,220
Cabell	32,575,900	13,657,780	9,478,836	55,712,516
Calhoun	2,292,75[illegible]	1,894,850	423,540	4,611,145
Clay	3,316,94[illegible]	1,561,025	1,663,710	6,541,676
Doddridge	8,833,930	3,831,250	10,154,44[illegible]	22,819,628
Fayette	18,781,900	8,574,89[illegible]	11,227,74[illegible]	38,584,605
Gilmer	6,488,610	2,187,377	1,341,912	10,017,899
Grant	3,862,4[illegible]0	2,013,837	657,218	6,533,525
Greenbrier	10,846,910	4,533,395	3,760,303	19,140,608
Hampshire	3,175,610	2,156,32[illegible]	2,393,511	7,725,448
Hancock	8,145,93[illegible]	2,437,020	2,287,400	12,870,355
Hardy	2,900,170	2,663,219	292,305	5,855,694
Harrison	42,361,8[illegible]0	22,101,560	25,709,839	90,173,269
Jackson	5,217,570	2,937,950	2,802,263	10,957,783
Jefferson	8,436,452	4,592,795	3,991,310	17,020,555
Kanawha	48,605,960	19,612,000	22,540,287	90,758,247
Lewis	13,052,000	6,875,529	14,149,401	34,076,930
Lincoln	5,488,524	5,569,075	4,946,4[illegible]6	16,004,085
Logan	14,237,00[illegible]	4,944,542	2,893,4[illegible]0	22,075,011
Marion	37,606,5[illegible]0	12,511,131	18,609,507	68,727,208
Marshall	24,512,790	8,088,790	12,328,847	44,930,427
Mason	6,497,03[illegible]	3,059,510	4,406,503	13,963,048
Mercer	19,901,76[illegible]	7,938,733	10,915,622	38,756,118
Mineral	5,887,4[illegible]0	3,435,350	6,102,335	15,425,135
Mingo	13,159,661	3,007,510	9,891,312	26,058,483
Monongalia	31,643,002	10,116,240	10,401,474	52,1[illegible]0,716
Monroe	4,972,35[illegible]	2,181,20[illegible]	598,959	7,752,521
Morgan	2,564,65[illegible]	1,429,802	7,793,529	11,787,986
McDowell	30,159,094	10,123,764	12,081,278	52,364,136
Nicholas	9,413,750	5,424,205	91 ,016	15,752,971
Ohio	56,864,780	27,[illegible]02,890	10,121,013	94,888,683
Pendleton	3,065,802	1,800,654	6,222	4,872,678
Pleasants	2,823,85[illegible]	3,046,945	2,564,678	8,435,481
Pocahontas	7,288,823	5,040,877	2,455,927	14,785,627
Preston	13,609,540	5,198,345	6,179,309	24,987,194
Putnam	4,625,197	1,718,516	3,426,892	9,770,605
Raleigh	19,994,89[illegible]	5,856,530	3,729,683	29,581,112
Randolph	12,424,365	6,709,095	3,977,094	23,110,554
Ritchie	8,735,070	6,111,510	7,817,934	22,664,514
Roane	7,798,2[illegible]0	8,310,285	5,699,493	21,80[illegible],048
Summers	4,130,8[illegible]0	1,702,126	3,759,644	9,592,630
Taylor	10,582,710	3,818,880	5,834,772	20,236,362
Tucker	7,253,150	3,885,750	1,826,813	12,965,713
Tyler	7,101,540	6,456,520	6,328,045	19,886,105
Upshur	10,186,743	3,451,315	1,564,[illegible]00	15,202,658
Wayne	6,011,795	2,554,580	12,086,964	20,653,339
Webster	6,289,765	1,702,535	1,119,597	9,111,897
Wetzel	13,145,835	6,130,485	14,341,114	33,617,434
Wirt	2,853,010	1,927,695	567,286	5,347,991
Wood	28,683,200	13,455,910	8,250,262	50,389,372
Wyoming	14,044,395	1,603,025	1,712,865	17,360,285
Total	$ 722,209,249	$ 315,252,752	$ 336,057,491	$ 1,373,519,492

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

E. F. Morgan, *Chairman.*

Edgar G. Rider, *Commissioner.* George R. C. Wiles, *Commissioner.*

R. B. Bernheim, *Secretary.*

Establishment of Commission.

The law establishing the Public Service Commission of West Virginia and defining its powers and duties, is contained in two acts of the legislature—chapter 9 of the acts of 1913, passed February 21, 1913, and in effect May 21, 1913, and chapter 8 of the acts of 1915 (regular session), passed February 10, 1915, and in effect May 10, 1915. A slight amendment was also made to section 15 by chapter 4 of the acts of the second extraordinary session of 1915, passed May 24, 1915.

Membership.

The act of 1913, creating the commission, made it consist of four members, and committed to it the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The act of 1915 is a general revision of the first act, amending sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 22 thereof and adding thereto sections 23 to 28 and "enlarging the powers and duties of said public service commission, prescribing additional penalties and giving the commission power to punish for contempt." The act of 1915 reduced the membership of the commission from four to three, and removed from its jurisdiction the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

Expenses—How Paid.

The only expense to the taxpayers of the state for the support of the Public Service Commission is that for the salaries of the commissioners. All other expenses are payable out of the fund arising from fees fixed by the auditor upon the public service corporations, according to the value of their property, which fees shall be fixed so as to produce a revenue of $60,000 a year, or so much thereof as may be necessary. This sum is appropriated by section 15 for the expenses of the commission and the compensation of its employees.

Comparative Cost.

It is interesting to compare the annual total expenses in this state with that of some other states, larger, about the same size, and smaller than West Virginia. In New York, where there are two commissions, $5,094,000; California $700,000; Pennsylvania, $400,000; Massachusetts, $349,000; Washington, $335,900; New Jersey, $310,000; Missouri, $221,200; Ohio, $200,000; Virginia, $86,000; Oregon, $105,000; Oklahoma, $141,240, with $25,000 extra for the two-cent fare cases; Florida $70,000; Connecticut, $125,000; Illinois, $120,000; excluding salaries; Indiana, $175,000; Iowa, $82,600; Kansas, $86,600; Nebraska, $104,840; New Hampshire, $63,400; Wisconsin, $366,000, and Maryland, $175,000.

E. F. MORGAN
CHAIRMAN

EDGAR G. RIDER
COMMISSIONER

GEORGE R. C. WILES
COMMISSIONER

ROBERT B. BERNHEIM
SECRETARY

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Powers Limited.

It may not be out of place to mention the fact that the Public Service Commission of West Virginia is not given certain powers which are conferred upon the commissions of a number of other states. It has no supervision over the granting of franchises by municipalities, counties and other like bodies. It has no authority to grant certificates of "convenience and necessity," by which authority, in many states, the commissions are given the power to prevent the duplication of public utilities. Nor has the Public Service Commission of West Virginia any authority, except in hydro-electric matters to supervise, pass upon and approve the issuance of stocks, bonds and other forms of indebtedness by public service corporations. In states where commissions have this authority, no stock, bond or note of indebtedness, or other form of indebtedness, can be issued or put out by public service corporations until the same has been passed upon and approved by the commissions.

Growth of Commission Idea.

There are very few states now which have not a public service commission. They have grown into existence out of necessity. The ordinary court of law or of equity is not adapted or equipped to pass upon, with celerity, and to provide practical remedies for the matters and things that come before public service commissions. Nearly a century ago this was commented upon by one of the most distinguished of the English judges, who declared that the ordinary court was not competent or equipped to pass upon the matter of fixing rates of, and dealing with, public service corporations in all of the phases in which they touch the people, and said there should be separate tribunals for such purposes. It was not until the year 1887 the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission was established, and its present jurisdiction and powers are the result of comparatively late acts of congress. Previous to this, some of the states had public service commissions.

Court of the People.

A public service commission is a court of the people. The technical rules of pleading and procedure do not obtain. Any citizen of West Virginia feeling himself aggrieved by any act of a public service corporation, or of its failure to act when it is its duty to act, can, without cost to himself, make complaint to the commission by simply writing a letter and stating the facts. The commission meets every day, except Saturday, to pass upon such matters. It is just in this line of work that the commission is of the greatest benefit to the people, but of this work the public seldom hears. The complaint so made is submitted to the public service corporation complained of and, in a great many cases, the matter is adjusted satisfactorily—the complainant is satisfied and the corporation is satisfied. Justice and good-feeling result. In some cases, where the commission sees that the complainant is in error, his complaint is sent to one of the inspectors in the field with instructions to see the complainant and explain the situation to him.

Policy of Commission.

It is the policy of the commission to make its service as free to the people as possible, and in order to prevent expense to the complainant or the corporations, hearings are held other than at the capital of the state, so as to avoid the necessity of bringing witnesses for a long distance. The evidence is taken down in shorthand, transcribed and a copy furnished each party, free of cost.

Formal Hearings Discouraged.

The commission is inclined to discourage formal complaints and formal hearings, that is, trials. It is its policy to settle matters otherwise, where it can be justly done. Hence, the commission does not hand down many opinions. Opinions are written only in cases of importance, which come to a formal trial. The commission feels that it should use its powers in a persuasive rather than in a commanding manner, but, of course, always so as to bring about a just, righteous and speedy termination of any matter before it.

Accidents Investigated.

The commission endeavors to promote the safety of employees and the public. Any accident in connection with a railroad or other public service corporation, resulting in fatalities, or any unusual accident, is promptly investigated and a written report made thereof, showing its cause and results. If the accident resulted from some practice which should be abandoned, or by failure to use proper safeguards, the commission takes up, with the proper class of corporations, the matter of preventing similar future accidents It was in pursuance of this policy that the commission required fenders or wheel-guards to be placed on street railway cars and guard-rails in certain railway tunnels.

Offices of Commission.

The commission has its offices on the third floor of the capitol building, at Charleston. Copies of the Public Service Commission law, and the rules and regulations issued by the commission may be had on application to the Secretary. All communications should be addressed to "The Public Service Commission, Charleston, West Virginia."

Following is a partial list of the attaches of the Public Service Commission office, giving, in detail, their respective duties:

Office of Secretary—Duties.

The duties of the secretary of the commission are to keep a full and complete record of all the proceedings of the commission; to issue all processes, returns and notices; to keep all books, maps, documents and papers and orders made by the commission, or approved or confirmed by it and ordered filed; to keep the calendar docket; (regular hearing day the second Tuesday in each month); the secretary is also responsible to the commission for the safe custody and preservation of all documents in his office.

In addition, the secretary conducts all correspondence, which includes the handling of all informal complains, subject to and by the direction of the commission.

Attorney for Commission—Duties.

The duties of the attorney for the commission are to represent the commission in all litigation in the supreme courts, both State and Federal, and in all matters in all courts where he is directed by the commission to represent it, or any interest growing out of matters pending before the commission; to appear before the commission in all hearings where the commission so directs and desires to have special counsel; to represent parties litigant before the commission who, in the opinion of the commission, have meritorious complaints and cannot employ counsel, and to appear before the commission and the courts in all matters where the public generally is interested, such as railroad and other public utility cases, including application for increased passenger rates.

Statistical Department—Chief Statistician—Duties.

It is the duty of the chief statistician to compile and report to the commission, in tabular and comparative form, information regarding the history and organization of each corporation doing a public utility business within the State, showing the nature of service, territory served, location of property, directors and principal officers, revenues and expenses, operating statistics and other information which will enable the commission to arrive at the true value and financial condition of each utility; to collect full and complete information of the value of all the property owned and controlled by any person or public service corporation" under jurisdiction of the commission "and to tabulate in statistical form and furnish the same to the Board of Public Works" for the use of "the said Board of Public Works in fixing the value of the property of such person or public service corporation for assessment for the purpose of taxation." The duties in this connection are of a very responsible nature and require much time and labor in their performance. Representatives of this department have been called upon to assist in assessment appeal cases and to testify in such cases.

It is the further duty of the chief statistician to prescribe and recommend uniform accounting systems for the various public service corporations. This is one of the most important functions of the accounting department and extreme caution has been exercised in the development and promulgaton of accounting systems. Because a number of companies do business in two or more of the states of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, it has been thought best to adopt uniform systems of accounts, as far as practicable, for the three states, and numerous conferences, looking to this end have been held by representatives of the department with representatives of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, and the various companies. Substantial progress has been made and at an early date systems of accounting for all public service corporations operating within the state will be prescribed.

Engineering Department—Duties of Chief Engineer.

1. To furnish engineering counsel to the Public Service Commission in all matters requiring the service of an engineer.

2. To make valuations of public utilities, when requested by the commission, for rate-making purposes.

3. To assist the commission in the formulation of rules and regulations governing all public utilities.

4. To assist the commission in the formulation and inspection of the rules of the various public utilities, and defining the relation between the said public utilities and their consumers before said rules are approved by the commission.

5. To inspect all applications of public utilities for a change of rates in order to determine when the same are, in any way, an increase over the rates in force, and to determine if any of the rates are, in any way, discriminatory, either as to the consumers of the same class or as between classes of consumers, and to inspect the rules and regulations defining the relationship between the utilities and their consumers desired to be filed by said utility, in order that there may be no conflict of said rules with the rules adopted by the Public Service Commission; and, further, to see that no rule adopted is unfair to the consumer.

6. To inspect all applications for permits to erect hydro-electric dams within the state; to see that the commission's rules have been complied with, and, when requested, to inspect the proposed location for such hydro-electric dams and make report thereon to the commission, to the end that the safety of the citizens of the state may be fully protected.

7. To inspect and report upon the safety of bridges and other structures of steam and electric railways and other public utilities, when requested by the commission, or upon complaint of any citizen of the state.

8. To investigate and report, at the request of the commission, all complaints of natural gas shortage.

9. To prepare a safety code to govern the construction of all electrical public utilities, looking especially to safeguarding the life of the employees and the public from accident due to contact with machinery of any kind, or wires of high voltage and other apparatus.

10. The preparation of forms for use in the inspection department and by the public utilities in making their various reports required by the rules and regulations of the commission.

In addition to these, and other special duties, the engineering department renders service, from time to time, to the inspection department, having in charge the testing and regulation of all gas, water and electric meters, and to the railway inspector along any lines requiring technical engineering service or advice.

Inspection Department—Chief Inspector—Duties.

The chief inspector has charge of the inspection force of the commission and maintains an office in the capitol building and handles all correspondence relative to the inspection of all meters placed in service by the different utilities of the state. He receives all test records of tests made on each meter that is placed in service by the various utilities, and examines each test record to determine that said meters are within two percent of being accurate, as required by law.

It is his further duty to investigate personally, or through the field inspectors, all informal complaints referred to him, and to report the disposition made of such complaints, in writing, to the commission; also, to inspect, personally, or through his inspectors, all plants of public utilities to ascertain whether they are complying, in all respects, with the law, the rules and the regulations of the commission, and the rules and regulations of each utility, governing their relations with their consumers.

In addition to the above mentioned duties, the chief inspector is required to furnish each utility within the state with all proper forms to be used in making record tests of meters, etc., and in reporting accidents; he is also requqired to make any and all special investigations when so directed by the commission.

Working Force—Year's Accomplishment.

The working force of this department comprises the chief inspector, three field inspectors and one stenographer.

During the past year this department has handled the testing and the checking of reports of tests on 11,340 electric, 6,633 water, 29,566 domestic and 482 proportional gas meters, which were tested, checked and sealed before being placed in service on consumers' services.

The field inspectors instructed seventy metermen who are employed by the utilities and who are required to take the oath, the same as all other employees of the commission.

A general inspection was made by the inspectors of 285 utilties during the year.

There were ninety-one investigations made under the direction of the commission.

One inspector and twenty-five metermen were sworn in for the first district, the former being paid by the city of Huntington and the latter by the utilities employing them. Twenty metermen were sworn in for the second, and twenty-one for the third district, all of whom are paid by the utilities.

Approximately 50,000 meter test records were checked in this department and errors reported back to the utilities, as well as lists of 2,916 meters that were found to be more than two percent fast, made and mailed to the various utilities, upon which these utilities were required to make refunds for amounts of over ten cents.

The total amount refunded by the utlities of the state for the year ending June 30, 1917, was $794.43.

Water Tests.

There were handled in this department, records of tests of water from all sources in one hundred and seventeen cities, towns and villages in the state, which records were tabulated in proper form.

In accordance with the Commission's Water Rule 19, there were shipped to the State Hygienic Laboratory at Morgantown, by the various utilities, individuals, officials of the state department of health and inspectors of the commission, during the year, 776 lots of water samples with a total

number of samples tested and reported to the department of 2,579, upon which tests showed 1,327 were safe, 811 unsafe and 441 suspicious.

Within the past year, many of the water utilities have shown a willingness to improve their plants so as to eliminate unsafe water, as far as it is possible to do so.

Accidents Reported.

In accordance with the rules of the commission, electric, water, gas and telephone utilties have reported one hundred and eleven accidents to employees and others. There were three cases of death from electrocution and one case of hand amputation on account of contact with electric wire.

Railroad Inspector—Duties.

The railroad inspector assists the commission in all matters coming before it concerning railroads, especially pertaining to the transportation service; he holds conferences with boards and organizations, such as chambers of commerce, and co-operates with them in securing better transportation facilities and service. Accidents and deaths resulting therefrom are investigated by him, reports made on same and recommendations made to the commission. Investigations as to the equipment and facilities of steam and electric roads are made, tunnels examined to determine their condition as to gas, heat and smoke, and recommendations made for relief.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hearings.

The inspector of this department has attended many of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the state has been interested, with the view to protecting the rights of the public. He checks up all proposed passenger time tables in order that no changes may be made except by consent of the commission.

Law Clerk—Duties.

The duties of the law clerk consist in briefing any point of law which the commission may require of him in connection with any case pending before it, or in line with the work generally of the commission; to supervise the publication of the decisions and reports of the commission, and to act as its librarian.

Tariff Clerk—Duties.

The duties of the tariff clerk are to check all freight and passenger rates of railroads, to ascertain what increase or decrease, if any, has been made in rates, to check all rules governing railroad tariffs, and, if any change has been made, to direct the commission's attention to the change and properly file the same; to check all rates and changes filed by utilties and to summarize and classify all accident reports.

Number of Tariff Publications.

During the year ending June 30, 1917, there were 3,246 tariff publications received, making a total number of 18,524 tariffs on file. These tariffs relate—directly or indirectly—to the rates, fares and charges of common carriers, applying to the transportation of persons or property and to the rates, rentals and charges of telephone, telegraph, water, gas and electric companies. All publications received are examined, first, to determine if the requirements of the law are observed; then again examined as to the observance of the commission's orders and regulations covering their form. A further examination of all tariff publications of common carriers is made for the purpose of ascertaining the increases or decreases, and reasonableness in transportation rates, fares and charges.

Number of Utilities Supervised.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, there were 519 companies, municipalities and persons under the jurisdiction of the commission engaged in serving the public, of which number seventy were steam railroads, thirty electric railroads, twenty-two car line companies, four express companies, one hundred and twenty-two gas companies, four pipe line companies, one hundred and twenty-six water and electric companies, twenty bridge companies, one hundred and thirty-nine telephone companies and two telegraph companies.

Commission Meets Public Approval.

It is but fair to state, also, that the work of the commission, as it becomes better understood, is meeting with general approval. Its service during the past year probably has been of greater volume than all service theretofore rendered, the number of applications and complaints disposed of being exceedingly large. The usefulness of the commission, with its hand constantly upon the industrial pulse of the state, promises much for our material progress.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION LAW.

Section 1—Creation of Commission.

Public service commission created; to consist of three members, appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate; when appointed and length of term of each member; qualifications; vacancies, how filled; oath of office; governor may remove members for cause; if removed, statement of charges to be filed; chairman designated by the governor; concurrent judgment of two to be action of commission; members prohibited from holding relations to any public service corporation or holding stocks or bonds thereof; not to hold other public office or be a member of a political committee, nor to receive any pass or other thing of value; office vacated under certain conditions; to appoint secretary, salary and duties; other employees appointed to hold at pleasure of commission; secretary may administer oaths; salaries of commissioners and how paid; general offices at capitol and office hours; hearings may be had at other places; duty of attorney general; commission may employ counsel, in its discretion; terms of service of commissioners.

Section 2—Rules of Procedure.

Commission to prescribe rules of procedure; may not be bound by technical rules; to have seal; inscription, to be affixed to all writs, etc.; courts to take judicial notice of same.

Section 3—Jurisdiction.

Jursdiction of commission; common carriers, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric, hydro-electric and all other public service corporations, and all persons, associations and agencies employed or engaged in businesses enumerated; "public service corporations" defined.

Section 4—Supervision of Public Service Corporations.

Public service corporations required to provide safety appliances; charges, tolls, fares and rates to be reasonable, and no change made except as hereinafter provided; provisions as to switch connections for intra-state business; requirements of railroads as to public service facilities; connection of trains and stop of passenger trains at junctions or intersections; to prescribe number of men to constitute safe crews; no regular passenger train to be discontinued without authority of commission.

Section 5—Further Powers of Commission.

Power of commission to investigate methods and practices of public service corporations or other persons subject to provisions of this act; other powers to compel obedience to lawful orders; may change intra-state rate charge or toll, and change or prohibit practice, device or method to prevent discrimination, etc.; limitations; order to be in force until revoked or modified, or suspended or modified by court.

Section 6—Rebating.

Rebating, etc., prohibited.

Section 7—Preferences Prohibited.

Undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages prohibited.

Section 8—Requirements of Common Carriers.

Common carriers shall afford all reasonable, etc., facilities for interchange of traffic between their lines, and for receiving, forwarding and delivering passengers and property to and from their lines and connecting lines; and shall not discriminate in rates, charges, methods or manner of service between connecting lines, but not required to give use of tracks or terminals to another like carrier.

Section 8 Continued—Trunk Line Regulations.

Trunk lines in distribution of cars and of other facilities shall treat industries and shippers on tributary lines as if located on their tracks, and shall not discriminate between such industries and those on their own tracks; trunk lines shall pay to lateral lines reasonable arbitrary for originating and assembling freight, but no allowance to shipper or owner for "plant facilities."

Section 9—Rates—Hearings on Schedule Changes.

Rates, joint rates, fares, classifications, charges or rentals not to be changed except after thirty days' notice to commission and public; how made; other method in lieu of written notice; changes permitted under certain conditions; hearing on changes in schedules; proceedings.

Section 10—General Supervision of Commission.

Commission to have general supervision of persons, firms or corporations having franchises from cities, towns, county courts or other tribunals for certain purposes; authority to inspect quality of water, quantity of gas or electricity, and property, plants, fixtures, power houses and offices, and to subpoena witnesses; to appoint inspectors of gas, electric and water meters, and stamp same; use of meters not inspected prohibited, except under certain conditions; provision as to inspection of meters on request; action in case of inspection; commission may change or modify method of inspecting.

Section 11—Complaints

Complaints, how made to commission; action of commission thereon.

Section 12—Filing of Schedules.

Public service corporations shall file with commission and keep open to public inspection schedules of all rates, fares, charges and tolls.

Section 13—Proceedings Before Commission

Hearings and proceedings before commission; oral and documentary evidence may be required; procedure in case of disobedience to process of commission; how such disobedience punished. Claim of witness that evidence required of him will tend to criminate him, will not excuse.

Section 14—Collect Information Regarding Property Values.

Commission shall collect information annually of value of all property owned or controlled by any person or public service corporation, and tabulate the same on or before June first for use of board of public works for assessment for taxation.

Section 15—License Fee Required—Salaries.

Special license fee required of all public service corporations; fee to be xed by auditor according to property value on last preceding assessment, to produce $60,000; when to be paid; amount appropriated for use of public service commission and employes. Salaries of members of commission, how paid.

Section 16—Appeals | Precedence.

Appeals may be taken to supreme court; procedure; hearing shall have precedence; entry of order.

Section 17—Penalty for Violation.

Penalty for violation of the provisions of this act; second conviction.

Section 18—Claims for Damages—Procedure.

Claims for damages by violation of this act by any public service corporation; procedure thereon; witnesses may be compelled to testify.

Section 19—Secretary—Duties.

Secretary shall keep record; seal shall be adopted; schedule of fees to be charged; fees, where paid.

Section 20—Free Transportation, When_

To whom common carriers may give free transportation and reduced rates; telephone, telegraph, sleeping car and express companies may make contracts with one another, and with common carriers respecting exchange of service and privilege of passes or franks.

Section 21—Information Required—Reports of Commission.

The commission may require public service corporations to furnish certain information, and their books, etc., for inspection; form of reports required by law. Annual reports of commission.

Section 22—Authority as to Tolls, Tariffs, Etc.

Power of commission to enforce, establish, modify, change, adjust and promulgate tariffs, rates, joint rates, tolls and schedules for all public servicecorporations, including municipalities.

Section 23—Additional Authority.

Power of commission to fix other rates in lieu of regulations, measurements, practices, acts or service found to be unjust, unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory; penalty for failure of public service corporation to comply with order.

Section 24—Provisions as to Conduits, Subways, Poles, Etc.

Provisions as to the use of conduits, subways, poles, etc., of one public service corporation by another for convenience of the public; how compensatin shall be fixed and paid. Commission may require physical connection of telegraph and

telephone companies for conveyance of messages between different localities; powers of commission in such cases; but no order of commission shall operate to prevent such public service corporations from performing their public duties, nor that would result in serious injury thereto.

Section 25—Connections Ordered—Compensation.

Such use and connections ordered by the commission shall be permitted and made upon the terms, conditions and for the compensation named by the commission.

Section 26—Supervision of Accounts.

Commission may prescribe system of accounts, etc., and prescribe the forms therefor, but such system and forms shall not be inconsistent with those prescribed by interstate commerce commission for corporations subject to the "act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887; but nothing herein shall affect power of commission to prescribe forms, etc., other than those required by interstate commerce commission.

Section 26 Continued—Falsification of Accounts—Penalty.

Making false entries in accounts, books of accounts, records or memorandum of a public service corporation, or wilful destruction, mutilation or falsification thereof, or failure or neglect to make true entries therein of facts and transactions of such corporation, or the falsification of any statement required to be made to the commission, a misdemeanor; penalty.

Section 27—Contempt—Power of Commission.

Violation of order or finding of commission, contempt; power of commission in such cases.

Section 28—Failure to Comply with Requirements—Penalty.

General penalty for failure to comply with requirements of Commission; further criminal proceedings authorized, and penalty on conviction; what constitutes a separate offense; intermediate and concurrent jurisdiction of all offenses and violations of this act.

Conflicting acts repealed.

ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of Public Service Corporations, for Purposes of Taxation, for the Tax-Paying Year of 1917.

Compiled by HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

STEAM RAILROADS.

NAME	MILES OF MAIN TRACK	ASSESSED VALUE 1917
Alexander & Eastern Railroad Company	24.00	$ 75,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	1,128.26	78,000,000.00
Belington & Northern Railroad Company	4.06	15,000.00
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Company	.....	100,000.00
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Company	.30	3,000.00
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company	19.00	175,000.00
Cairo & Kanawha Railway Company	15.91	60,000.00
Campbell's Creek Railroad Company	13.82	150,000.00
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	29.86	300,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company	8.50	40,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	727.38	34,250,000.00
Coal & Coke Railway Company	190.75	4,000,000.00
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad Company	24.52	750,000.00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company	.22	15,000.00
Elk & Little Kanawha Railroad Company	26.30	200,000.00
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Company	12.00	70,000.00
Gauley & Eastern Railway Company	.08	1,500.00
Glady & Alpena Railroad Company	18.00	60,000.00
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Company	71.99	800,000.00
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Company	4.22	15,000.00
Harrisville Southern Railroad Company	6.00	65,000.00
Island Creek Railroad Company	5.33	275,000.00
Kanawha Central Railway Company	5.00	25,000.00
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company	8.00	350,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company	95.08	5,500,000.00
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company	33.40	625,000.00
Kelley's Creek & Northwestern Railroad Company	6.35	30,000.00
Kelley's Creek Improvement Company	4.80	40,000.00
Little Kanawha Railroad Company	29.42	175,000.00
Loop & Lookout Railroad Company	20.00	50,000.00
Lorama Railroad Company	14.00	45,000.00
Mann's Creek Railroad (Babcock Coal & Coke Co.)	8.00	15,000.00
Monongahela Railway Company	36.01	1,500,000.00
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company	47.94	1,000,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	452.84	36,250,000.00
Panther Railroad Company	7.00	5,000.00
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Company	20.00	40,000.00
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Company	18.50	45,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company	57.32	4,000,000.00
Pocahontas Railroad Company	11.00	30,000.00
Preston Railroad Company	14.00	70,000.00
Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company	1.00	6,000.00
Richwood & Gauley Railroad Company	6.69	25,000.00

Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company	7.00	30,000.00
Sewell Valley Railroad Company	21.03	250,000.00
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Company	6.00	75,000.00
Tug River & Kentucky Railroad Company	.40	18,800.00
Twin Mountain & Potomac Railroad Company	26.60	100,000.00
Valley River Railroad Company	11.00	40,000.00
Virginian Railway Company	119.22	7,500,000.00
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company	4.86	550,000.00
Walkersville & Ireland Railroad Company	8.25	10,000.00
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company	3.30	850,000.00
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Company	27.00	40,000.00
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Company	.13	35,000.00
Winding Gulf Railroad Company	.....	1,000.00
Winifrede Railroad Company	7.43	125,000.00
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company	29.81	140,000.00
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company	10.97	80,000.00
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	3.38	25,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Company	205.08	8,000,000.00
	3,718.31 Miles	$187,115,300.00

Second Track.

	Miles, 1917
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	176.41
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	193.74
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	130.40
All other Railroads in West Virginia	23.81
Total	524.36 Miles

Branches.

	Miles, 1917
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	47.68
Virginian Railway Company	35.35
All other Railroads in West Virginia	51.22
Total	134.25 Miles

Sidings.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	656.15 Miles
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	335.09
Kanawha & Michigan Railroad Company	74.83
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	415.60
Virginian Railway Company	97.55
Western Mary and Railway Company	91.56
All other Railroads in West Virginia	220.67
Total	1,891.45 Miles

Recapitulation—Railroad Mileage in West Virginia.

Total mileage Main Track of all railroads	3,718.31 Miles
Total mileage Second Track of all railroads	524.36
Total mileage Branches of all railroads	134.25
Total mileage Sidings of all railroads	1,891.45
Grand Total	6,268.37 Miles

A List of Street Railway and Traction Companies Assessed for the Year 1917, with Mileage of Each Road.

Name	Miles of Track	Assessed Value 1917
Appalachian Power Company (Street Railway Department)	6.82	$ 225,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company	7.00	200,000.00
Charleston-Interurban Railroad Company	37.22	1,300,000.00
City Railway Company	11.19	400,000.00
East Liverpool Traction & Light Company	2.09	200,000.00
Fairmont & Mannington Railroad Company	15.26	400,000.00
Grafton Light & Power Company	6.10	130,000.00
Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	25.16	1,000,000.00
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Company	5.70	25,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Company	89.31	5,200,000.00
Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railway Company	1.37	6,000.00
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Company	7.69	150,000.00
Newell Bridge & Railway Company	2.07	125,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company	18.85	975,000.00
Pan Handle Traction Company	16.71	600,000.00
Princeton Power Company	11.85	175,000.00
South Morgantown Traction Company	3.50	30,000.00
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Company	11.86	425,000.00
Tyler Traction Company	11.42	150,000.00
Union Traction Company	11.17	85,000.00
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company	7.70	40,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Wheeling)	25.66	1,100,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Morgantown)	7.72	425,000.00
Wheeling Traction Company	22.69	1,950,000.00
Total	336.11 Miles	$ 15,316,000.00

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Company	$ 245,508.90
American Express Company	56,481.25
Southern Express Company	82,870.00
Wells Fargo & Company	162,164.80
Total	$ 547,024.95

PRIVATE CAR LINE COMPANIES.

American Refrigerator Transit Company	$ 8,029.00
Armour & Company	15,862.00
Cudahy Packing Company	2,310.00
Doud Stock Car Company	240.00
Eastern Refining Company	1,400.00
Fruit Growers Express, Inc	17,900.00
F. Schenk & Sons Company	1,750.00
Mather Stock Car Company	3,095.00
Morris & Co. Refrigerator and Morris & Co. Tank Line Company	8,225.00
Pullman Company, The	412,608.00
Riverside Oil Company	6,720.00
Santa Fe Refrigerator Despatch Company	6,118.00
Streets Company	1,000.00
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company	15,610.00
Tanners Extract Company	4,900.00
Union Refrigerator Transit Company	3,900.00
Union Tank Line Company	86,250.00
Western Live Stock Express Company	12,750.00
Wilson Car Lines	3,577.00
Total	$ 612,244.00

BRIDGE AND FERRY COMPANIES

Harpers Ferry & Loudon Bridge Company	$	25,000.00
Harpers Ferry & Potomac Bridge Company		1,500.00
Hinton Toll Bridge Company		45,000.00
Kanawha Bridge & Terminal Company		350,000.00
Kanawha City Bridge Company		150,000.00
Kentucky & West Virginia Bridge Company		12,500.00
Louisa & Fort Gay Bridge Company		11,000.00
M. K. Duty (Bridge)		500.00
Montgomery-Cannelton Bridge Company		85,000.00
Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Company		200,000.00
Parkersburg-Ohio Bridge Company		100,000.0.
Parkersburg & South Side Bridge Company		90,000.00
Steubenville Bridge Company		250,000.00
Virginia & Maryland Bridge Company		1,200.00
West Fork Bridge Company		3,000.00
Wheeling Bridge Company		260,000.00
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company		325,000.00
Total	$	1,909,700.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER & POWER COMPANIES.

Appalachian Power Company	$	1,250,000.00
Beckley Electric Light & Power Company		70,000.00
Bellepoint Water Works Company		2,000.00
Benwood & McMechen Consolidated Water Company		50,000.00
Bethany Improvement Association		7,000.00
Berkeley Springs Water Works Company		15,000.00
Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Company		190,000.00
Bramwell Water Company		10,000.00
Brooke Electric Company		200,000.00
Buckhannon Light & Water Company		75,000.00
Bullock Realty Company (Water & Electric Department)		4,000.00
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Company		30,000.00
Ceredo Water & Light Company		15,000.00
Charles Town Water Company		40,000.00
Clarksburg Gas & Electric Company		265,000.00
Clendenin Water, Light & Fuel Company		12,000.00
Consolidated Light, Heat & Power Company		600,000.00
Consumers Heat, Light, Water & Power Company		25,000.00
Davis Electric Light Company		10,000.00
Dunbar Land Company (Water Dept.)		10,000.00
Electric Milling Company		2,000.00
Elkins Power Company		85,000.00
Farmers Exchange Company		5,000.00
Fayette Public Service Corporation		15,000.00
Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Company		10,000.00
Follansbee Water & Light Company		40,000.00
Gassaway Development Company		15,000.00
Gee Electric Company		1,500.00
G. H. Brady Water Company		1,200.00
Geo. W. Willis (Operating s Hickory Flat Light Co.)		300.00
Glendale Water Company		7,000.00
Glenville Water & Light Company		8,000.00
Goodsell Utility Company		3,000.00
Guyandotte Water Works Company		20,000.00
Hambleton Water Company		5,000.00
Hancock County Electric Company		10,000.00
Harpers Ferry Electric Light & Power Company		12,000.00
Hendricks Water Company		2,500.00
Hinton Water, Light & Supply Company		150,000.00

Huntington Water Company	800,000.00
J. A. Parks	3,000.00
James A. Patterson (Electric Light Plant)	500.00
Keyser Electric Light Company	25,000.00
Kimball Light & Water Company	20,000.00
Kingwood Water Company	10,000.00
Logan County Light & Power Company	450,000.00
Logan Water Works Company	30,000.00
Loop Creek Bottling Company	500.00
Loveland Light & Water Company	10,000.00
Marlinton Service Company	25,000.00
Matewan Light & Power Company	4,100.00
Matoaka Electric Power Company	25,000.00
Matoaka Water Works Company	6,000.00
Middlebourne Water Company	8,000.00
Montgomery Light & Water Improvement Company	20,000.00
Moundsville Water Company	110,000.00
Mount Hope Electric Power & Water Company	8,000.00
Mountain Milling Company	5,000.00
New Cumberland Water & Gas Company	15,000.00
Newell Water & Power Company	60,000.00
Northern Virginia Power Company	400,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Company	18,000.00
Paint Creek Terminal Company (Water Dept.)	2,000.00
Park Springs Water Company	1,500.00
Parsons Electric Company	8,100.00
Piedmont Electric Light & Power Company	25,000.00
Pocahontas Light & Water Company	10,000.00
Point Pleasant Water & Light Company	80,000.00
Potomac Light & Power Company	225,000.00
Preston County Coke Company (Electric Dept.)	6,309.00
Princeton Water Works Company	60,000.00
Salem Electric Light Company	10,000.00
Shepherdstown Light & Water Company	11,000.00
Shinnston Light & Water Company	8,000.00
Sistersville Electric Light & Power Company	120,000.00
South Side Water Works Company	45,000.00
Spencer Water & Ice Company	30,000.00
St. Albans Water & Electric Light Company	20,000.00
Sutton Electric Light, Power & Water Company	12,000.00
Terra Alta Water Company	18,000.00
Tug River Electric Company	150,000.00
Tygart Valley Water Company	17,000.00
Virginian Power Company	2,000,000.00
Virginia-Western Power Company	100,000.00
Warwood Water & Light Company	25,000.00
Walls Brothers	2,000.00
W. C. Ward (Water System)	2,000.00
Webster Springs Water Works & Electric Light Company	7,000.00
West End Water Company	25,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Water & Electric Dept.) (Wheeling)	100,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Water Dept.) (Morgantown)	240,000.00
West Virginia Water & Electric Company	1,500,000.00
Wellsburg Electric Light, Heat & Power Company	200,000.00
Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Company	100,000.00
Wheeling Electric Company	1,502,446.00
Wheeling Valley Light & Power Company	25,000.00
Wieland Electric Company	3,500.00
Williamson Light & Ice Company	65,000.00
Williamstown Water, Light & Power Company	9,000.00
Total	$ 12,090,455.00

OIL AND GAS COMPANIES.

Aizpuru Oil & Gas Company	$ 5,000.00
Bailey Gas Company	20,000.00
Belvard Oil & Gas Company	60,000.00
Berea Heat & Light Company	5,000.00
Bluefield Gas & Power Company	60,000.00
Bridgeport Natural Gas & Oil Company	45,000.00
Buckhannon Fuel Company	15,000.00
Cameron Heat & Light Company	40,000.00
Carnegie Natural Gas Company	4,750,000.00
Central Wayne Oil & Gas Company	40,000.00
Chapman Oil & Gas Company	3,000.00
Charles Town Gas & Water Company	18,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company	250,000.00
City & Suburban Gas Company	250,000.00
Clarksburg Light & Heat Company	1,250,000.00
Comet Oil & Gas Company	50,000.00
Consumers Gas Company of Middlebourne	8,000.00
Columbia Gas & Electric Company	5,000,000.00
Eureka Pipe Line Company	15,000,000.00
Fay Company	6,000.00
Gassaway Gas Company	25,000.00
Glenville Natural Gas Company	20,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Calhoun County Property)	25,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Roane County Property)	30,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Wirt County Property)	25,000.00
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Company	60,000.00
Heneghan & Hanlon (Partnership)	15,000.00
Home Gas Company	35,000.00
Home Petroleum & Natural Gas Company	30,000.00
Hope Natural Gas Company	35,000,000.00
Huntington Development & Gas Company	600,000.00
Imperial Oil & Gas Products Company	235,000.00
Jane Lew Light & Heat Company	6,000.00
J. B. Cather Gas Company	5,000.00
Keener's Oil, Natural Gas & Fuel Company	100,000.00
Light, Fuel & Power Company of West Virginia	50,000.00
Lost Creek Oil & Gas Company	12,000.00
Lumberport Gas Company	30,000.00
Manufacturers Gas & Electric Light Company	30,000.00
Manufacturers Light & Heat Company of Pennsylvania	10,000,000.00
Martinsburg Gas Company	75,000.00
Middlebourne Gas Company	5,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Company (Gas Dept.)	1,100,000.00
Montgomery Gas Company	125,000.00
Mountain State Gas Company	40,000.00
Natural Gas Company of West Virginia	425,000.00
Northern Natural Gas Company	30,000.00
Ohio Fuel Oil Company	3,000,000.00
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company	10,000,000.00
Point Pleasant Natural Gas Company	20,000.00
Producers & Refiners Pipe Line Company	700,000.00
Pure Oil Pipe Line Company	,300,000.00
Pure Oil Producing Company	20,000.00
Randall Gas Company	150,000.00
Reno Gas Company	1,000.00
Reserve Gas Company	8,500,000.00
Rosedale Fuel & Water Co.	1,000.00
Rural Gas Company	25,000.00
Salem Natural Gas Co.	30,000.00
Shields Oil & Gas Co.	15,000.00
Shinnston Consolidated	20,000.00

Sun Transportation Company	20,000.00
Troy Oil & Gas Company	3,000.00
United Fuel Gas Company	11,500,000.00
Virgil I. Allen (Gas Plant)	3,000.00
Wayne Light, Heat & Water Company	7,500.00
West Virginia Central Gas Company	1,000,000.00
West Virginia & Maryland Gas Company	1,000,000.00
West Virginia Heat & Light Company	40,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Gas Dept.)	575,000.00
Weston Gas Company	15,000.00
Wetzel Natural Gas Company	10,000.00
West Union Gas Company	40,000.00
Total	$112,003,500.00

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Allegheny Mutual Telephone Company	$ 500.00
American Telephone & Telegraph Company of West Virginia	300,000.00
Amos Telephone Company	4,000.00
Arbovale Mutual Telephone Company	4,000.00
Asbury Telephone Company	700.00
Athens Telephone Company	2,960.25
Aurora, Oakland & Terra Alta Telephone Company	829.20
Barboursville Telephone Company	2,500.00
Behler-Hagans Telephone Company	1,337,63
Berea & Slab Telephone Company	9,000.00
Berkeley Springs Telephone Company	2,225.00
Bethany Telephone Company	1,500.00
Beverly & Marlinton Telephone Company	3,070.00
Big Four Telephone Company	1,002.80
Big Hurricane Telephone Company	700.00
Bluefield Telephone Company	160,000.00
Bluestone Mutual Telephone Company	640.00
Bonnette Telephone Company	1,100.00
Brandonville & Terra Alta Telephone Company	700.00
Bridgeport Telephone Company	7,000.00
Bruceton Telephone Company	555.00
Buffalo Telephone Company	1,414.00
Burton & Uniontown Telephone Company	325.00
Cabell-Mason Telephone Company	400.00
Cameron Telephone Company	3,000.00
Capon Telephone Company	350.00
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia	5,184,000.00
Citizens Telephone Company of Rockport, West Virginia	2,669.04
Citizens Telephone Company	1,739.85
Citizens United Telephone Company	5,250.00
Clarksburg & Mannington Telephone Company	1,306.39
Clear Fork Telephone Company	859.50
Cowen Telephone Company	2,125.00
Deep Valley Telephone Company	769.88
Dillon's Run Telephone Company	250.00
Duncan Telephone Company	1,000.00
Dunkard Valley Telephone Company	1,000.00
East Side Telephone Company	1,500.00
Echo Telephone Company	325.00
Eglon Mutual Telephone Company	1,500.00
Exchange Telephone Company	1,176.00
Fairmont & Western Telephone Company	700.00
Fairview Telephone Company	800.00
Farmers & Merchants Telephone Company	633.00
Farmers Mutual Union Telephone Company	996.00
Farmers Rural Telephone Company of Vernon, West Virginia	475.00

Farmers Telephone Company of Point Marion, Pa	1,800.00
Farmers Union Telephone Company	1,650.00
Finch Telephone Company	567.60
Flat Rock Telephone Company	275.87
Flemington Telephone Company	1,500.00
Frankford Telephone Company	1,000.00
Fraziers Bottom, Upland & Glenwood Telephone Company	1,073.00
Friendship Mutual Telephone Company	5,273.57
Gassaway Telephone Company	2,384.00
Gauley Bridge, Summersville & Camden Telephone Company	3,000.00
Glade Valley Telephone Company	2,146.00
Green Sulphur Mutual Telephone Company	900.00
Greenville Telephone Company	1,300.00
Guyan Telephone Company	375.00
Hardy Mutual Telephone Company	977.98
Hills & Browns Creek Mutual Telephone Company	200.00
Independent Home Telephone Company	2,000.00
Inland Telephone & Telegraph Company	7,000.00
Jefferson County Telephone Company	70,000.00
Lansing Telephone Company	2,500.00
Limestone Telephone Company	30,000.00
Lincoln County Telephone Company	1,625.00
Longdale Independent Telephone Company	3,000.00
Marion Telephone Company	1,500.00
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Company	1,520.00
Marlinton & Clover Lick Telephone Company	950.00
Marlinton, Knapps Creek & Dilleys Mill Mutual Telephone Company	2,226.50
Marlinton & Elk Mutual Telephone Company	500.00
Marlinton & Stoney Creek Mutual Telephone Company	630.00
Masontown Telephone Company	3,000.00
Milton Telephone Company	1,000.00
M. K. Duty (Telephone)	175.00
Monroe Mutual Telephone Company	2,838.00
Mountain Rose Telephone Company	1,100.00
McDowell County Telephone Company	4,000.00
McKim Telephone Company	2,000.00
Newville Telephone Company	1,350.00
North Bend & Southern Telephone Company	3,300.00
North Fayette Telephone Company	6,500.00
North River Telephone Company	450.00
Oak Hill Telephone Company	3,000.00
Oakvale Telephone Company	970.20
Pendleton Telephone Company	1,500.00
Peoples' United Telephone System	30,225.00
Petersburg & Franklin Telephone Company	1,908.00
Pittsburgh & Wheeling Telephone Company	4,000.00
Pliny, Veranda, Leon & Point Pleasant Telephone Company	500.00
Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of West Virginia	25,000.00
Pritchard Telephone Company	6,000.00
Proctor & Peabody Telephone Company	3,800.00
Pruntytown Telephone Company	1,700.00
Putnam Telephone Company	3,000.00
Rio & Romney Telephone Company	1,804.30
River Bend Telephone Company	500.00
Rivesville & Montana Telephone Company	1,300.00
Rock Oak Telephone Company	250.00
Rockville & Kingwood Telephone Company	842.00
Romney Consolidated Telephone Company	15,000.00
Roneeverte & Elkins Telephone Company	6,000.00
Rowlesburg Telephone Company, Ltd	680.00
Sardis Telephone Company	5,000.00
Shinnston Union Telephone Company	2,660.00
Short Line Telephone Company	8,212.35

Silver Hill Telephone Company	1,700.00
Slanesville Telephone Company	500.00
St. Cloud Telephone Company	800.00
Summers & Mercer Mutual Telephone Company	500.00
Trap Hill Telephone Company	7,500.00
Tri-District Telephone Company	949.80
Turkeyfoot Telephone Company	2,188.49
Union Ridge & Ohio River Telephone Company	525.00
United American Telephone Company of West Virginia	15,000.00
United Farmers Telephone Company	1,391.84
United Telephone Company	9,000.00
Wadestown Telephone Company	8,000.00
Wallace Telephone Company	933.00
Waterloo, Buffalo & Winfield Telephone Company	1,375.00
Wellsburg Home Telephone Company	7,000.00
West Virginia Mutual Telephone Association	12,460.00
West Virginia Telephone Company	25,000.00
Western Union Telegraph Company	600,000.00
Winfield-Canton Telephone Company	500.00
Total	$ 6,711,646.04

RECAPITULATION.

Steam Railroad Companies	$187,115,300.00
Street Railway Companies	15,441,000.00
Express Companies	547,024.95
Private Car Line Companies	612,244.00
Bridge and Ferry Companies	1,909,700.00
E ectric Light, Water and Power Companies	12,090,455.00
Oil and Gas Companies	112,003,500.00
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	6,711,646.04
Grand Total	$336,430,869.99

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A List of Steam Railroads Assessed for the Year 1916, with Mileage of Each Road.

Name	Miles of Main Track	Assessed Value 1916
Alexander & Eastern Railroad Company	24.00	$ 75,000.00
Beaver Creek Railroad Company	.....	15,000.00
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Company	.30	3,000.00
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Company	.....	60,000.00
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Company	19.00	200,000.00
Belington & Northern Railroad Company	4.06	15,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	1,127.96	78,375,000.00
Clarksburg Northern Railroad Company	13.40	75,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company, for 1915	7.00	20,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company, for 1916	.....	35,000.00
Cairo & Kanawha Railway Company	15.91	65,000.00
Campbell's Creek Railroad Company	13.33	135,000.00
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad Company	24.47	800,000.00
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	29.86	350,000.00
Coal & Coke Railway Company	190.75	4,500,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	733.85	34,750,000.00

Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company	.21	15,000.00
Elk & Little Kanawha Railroad Company	26.30	250,000.00
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Company	12.00	70,000.00
Gr enbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Company	66.24	900,000.00
Gauley & Eastern Railway Company	.08	2,000.00
Glady & Alpena Railroad Company	18.00	85,000.00
Glenray & Richwood Railroad Company	10.00	35,000.00
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Company	12.00	30,000.00
Harrisville Southern Railroad Company	6.00	65,000.00
Island Creek Railroad Company	5.33	275,000.00
Kanawha & Coal River Railroad Company	12.00	10,000.00
Kelley's Creek & Northwestern Railroad Company	6.35	30,000.00
Kelley's Creek Improvement Company	4.80	40,000.00
Kanawha Central Railway Company	5.00	25,000.00
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Company	8.00	350,000.00
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Company	33.30	625,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company	95.08	5,250,000.00
Lorama Railroad Company	14.00	50,000.00
Loop & Lookout Railroad Company	9.15	45,000.00
Little Kanawha Railroad Company	29.42	175,000.00
Monongahela Railway Company	35.99	1,500,000.00
Mann's Creek Railroad	9.00	15,000.00
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Company	47.94	1,000,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	452.78	35,250,000.00
Pocahontas Railroad Company	11.00	30,000.00
Preston Railroad Company	14.00	70,000.00
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Company	20.00	40,000.00
Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company	28.02	1,900,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis Railroad Company	29.30	2,000,000.00
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Company	18.50	45,000.00
Panther Railroad Company	7.00	5,000.00
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company	7.00	35,000.00
Richwood & Gauley Railroad Company	4.00	20,000.00
Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company	1.25	6,000.00
Sewell Valley Railroad Company	21.03	250,000.00
Stroud Creek & Muddlety Railroad Company	6.00	75,000.00
Twin Mountain & Potomac Railroad Company	26.60	140,000.00
Tug River & Kentucky Railroad Company	.40	18,800.00
Valley River Railroad Company	11.00	50,000.00
Virginian Railway Company	119.34	7,000,000.00
Winding Gulf Railroad Company	.....	1,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Company	198.06	8,250,000.00
Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company	4.86	550,000.00
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Company	27.25	50,000.00
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Company	.13	35,000.00
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company	29.81	140,000.00
Walkersville & Ireland Railroad Company	8.25	15,000.00
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company	3.30	750,000.00
Winifrede Railroad Company	7.43	125,000.00
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company	10.97	100,000.00
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	3.38	35,000.00
	3,740.74 Miles	$187,300,800.00

SECOND TRACK.

	Miles, 1916
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	175.41
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	193.74
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	130.55
All other Railroads in West Virginia	23.81
	523.51 Miles

BRANCHES.

All Railroads in West Virginia	135.16 Miles

SIDINGS.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	656.18 Miles
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	320.14
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	402.91
All other Railroads in West Virginia	471.20
	1,850.43 Miles

RECAPITULATION—RAILROAD MILEAGE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Total mileage Main Track of all railroads	3,740.74 Miles
Total mileage Second Track of all railroads	523.51
Total mileage Branches of all railroads	135.16
Total mileage Sidings of all railroads	1,850.43
Grand Total	6,249.84 Miles

A List of Street Railway and Traction Companies Assessed for the Year 1916, with Mileage of Each Road.

NAME	MILES OF TRACK	ASSESSED VALUE 1916
Appalachian Power Company	5.63	$ 240,000.00
Charleston Interurban Railroad Company	30.73	1,200,000.00
City Railway Company	10.56	400,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Traction Company	7.00	160,000.00
East Liverpool Traction & Light Company	2.09	210,000.00
Elkins Electric Railway Company	9.00	20,000.00
Fairmont & Mannington Railroad Company	15.26	400,000.00
Grafton Light & Power Company	6.00	130,000.00
Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	25.16	1,000,000.00
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Company	5.70	40,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Company	88.88	5,000,000.00
Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railway Company	1.37	6,000.00
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Company	7.69	175,000.00
Newell Bridge & Railway Company	2.07	125,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company	18.93	1,100,000.00
Pan Handle Traction Company	16.71	600,000.00
Princeton Power Company	1.15	100,000.00
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Company	11.86	325,000.00
South Morgantown Traction Company	3.50	30,000.00
Tyler Traction Company	11.42	180,000.00
Union Traction Company	11.17	100,000.00
Wheeling Traction Company	22.69	1,950,000.00
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company	7.70	40,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Wheeling)	21.79	1,000,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Company (Morgantown)	6.87	425,000.00
	350.98 Miles	$ 14,956,000.00

STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

LEE OTT, *Commissioner.*
C. L. TOPPING, *Secretary.*
F. J. MCANDREWS, *Assistant Sec'y.*
M. V. GODBEY, M. D., *Chief Medical Examiner.*
J. W. SMILEY, *Actuary and Chief Accountant.*
A. D. CRUMMETT, *Chief of Claim Department.*

The State Compensation Commissioner administers the West Virginia Compensation Fund as created and provided for in the amended Compensation Act passed at the regular and extraordinary sessions of the legislature of nineteen hundred and fifteen.

History.

Compensation laws of various kinds have been in force in Great Britain and nearly all of the European countries for a great many years—in some of them for half a century; but in the United States such legislation is of very recent origin. It is remarkable how many states have passed compensation laws since 1911, the year the first operative law was passed by any state, which proves the necessity and popularity of such legislation in lieu of the old system of "Liability Insurance" with its attendant damage suits, costly litigation, and its final failure to financially aid the injured employee or his dependents.

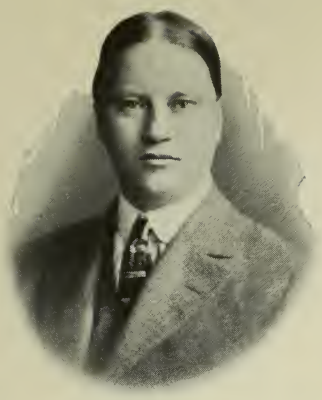
New York passed an Employer's Liability Law in 1909, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. In 1911 compensation laws were passed in Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin; in 1912 in Arizona, Michigan and Rhode Island; in 1913 in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia; in 1914 in Louisiana and Maryland; in 1915 in Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wyoming,—a total of thirty-three.

The majority of the above mentioned states have Employers' Liability Acts. They fix a rule of liability and the civil courts are resorted to for the final decision in cases of dispute; but some of the states, such as Ohio, New York, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, Oregon and West Virginia, provide a quasi-judicial body to administer the act and also provide definite ways for the employer to insure to his injured employees or their dependents the payments specified in the law. The state insurance plan is incorporated in the laws of the above named states. In some of the states the acceptance of the compensation law is compulsory, while in others it is elective.

The West Virginia Compensation Act was passed by the Legislature of 1913 and became effective October 1, 1913. It was amended at the regular and at the first extraordinary sessions of the Legislature of 1915, and became effective as amended May 21, 1915.

A great deal of the credit for the passage of this law is due to Governor H. D. Hatfield, who, when a candidate for the Republican nomination for

C. L. TOPPING
SECRETARY



M. V. GODBEY M.D.
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

LEE OTT
STATE COMPENSATION
COMMISSIONER

J. W. SMILEY
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

F. J. McANDREWS
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

governor, first advocated such a law in his personal platform, and as governor-elect was unceasing in his efforts to have such a law passed at the 1913 session of the legislature. The original law was really a compromise act, as the friends and advocates of a compensation law concluded that to accept a law which they did not wholly approve would be wiser than to fail entirely in the passage of any legislation in this direction. The law as passed in 1913 was faulty in that the maximum and minimum amount of compensation payable per week was too low; in that it did not provide for permanent disability cases only in a few specified instances; that on account of the one dollar maximum, sufficient premiums could not be collected to provide for the losses; that a "flat" system of rating was used instead of a "merit" system, and in several other ways of less importance; but by the amendments made by the Legislature in 1915, these conditions have been remedied, and West Virginia today has one of the best, if not the best, compensation laws in the United States.

DIGEST OF THE AMENDED ACT.

System Provided For.

Compensation, elective, with State insurance or proof of financial responsibility and bond or other security (Sec. 22-24, 54). Administered by State Compensation Commissioner, superseding Public Service Commission (Sec. 1-17).

How Elected.

Employer elects by posting notice at place of business (Sec. 23). Employee is deemed to have elected if he remains in service of employer after notice of latter's election. (Sec. 22.)

Alternative Liability.

Defense of assumption of risk, fellow servant's fault, contributory negligence and that injury was due to negligence of one whose duties are prescribed by statute, are abrogated. (Sec. 26.) Assenting employer is relieved from liability for damages to employees who remain in his service after notice of employer's election. (Sec. 22, 54.)

Employments Covered.

All employments within the State, in any form of industry or business for profit, except casual, domestic or agricultural service, traveling salesmen, members of a firm or officers, managers, etc., of a corporation. (Sec. 9.)

Employment in Interstate Commerce.

Act applies to employer engaged in interstate or foreign commerce only to extent that his connection with work within the State is clearly distinguishable from his interstate work. Such employer and his employees may, with approval of Commissioner, accept provisions of Act on account of work done only within the State, which binds them irrevocably. (Sec. 52.)

Injuries Covered.

Personal injuries sustained within the State in the course of and resulting from employment (Sec. 25), unless self-inflicted or due to wilful misconduct, disobedience or intoxication. (Sec. 28.) Special restrictions as to hernia. (Sec. 25.)

Notice of Injury and Claim for Compensation.

Application for compensation must be made within six months after injury or death. Proof of dependency must be filed with Commissioner within nine months after death. (Sec. 39.)

Waiting Period.

First week of disability. (Sec. 30.)

Medical and Surgical Aid.

Unless employee is entitled to treatment from some other source, Commissioner must pay from State Fund for such medical, surgical or hospital treatment, etc., as may reasonably be required, maximum, $150, except that in certain cases of permanent disability, maximum may be $300. (Sec. 27.) Similar obligation imposed on employers paying compensation directly. (Sec. 54.)

Total Disability.

If permanent, 50% of average weekly wage, maximum $8, minimum $4, weekly, to continue until death; if temporary, same rate, maximum $10, minimum $5, weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks. (Sec. 31.)

Partial Disability.

If temporary, 50% of loss of earning power, maximum $10 weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks. If permanent, 50% of average weekly wage for period ranging from 30 weeks to life, according to extent of disability, maximum $8, minimum $4, weekly. (Sec. 31.)

Death.

If death occurs within 26 weeks after injury, to dependent parent of single minor, 50% of weekly wage, maximum $6, until deceased would have reached age 21. To widow or invalid widower, $20 monthly until death or remarriage; plus $5 for each child under age of lawful employment, total maximum $35 monthly. To orphan children under 15 years, $10 monthly for each, maximum $30 monthly Other total dependents 50% of average monthly support during preceding year until 6 years after injury, maximum $20 monthly. To partial dependents, 50% of monthly support for such portion of 6 years as Commissioner may determine, maximum $20 monthly. In addition, funeral expenses in all cases, maximum $75. (Sec. 29, 33.)

Average Wages—How Computed.

Average weekly wages for reasonable time prior to injury to be taken as basis upon which to compute benefits. (Sec. 37.)

Who Are Dependents.

Dependents limited to widows, invalid widowers, children, parents and grandparents wholly or partially dependent on employee at the time of injury. (Sec. 33f-36.)

Non-resident Alien Beneficaries

Non-resident alien beneficiaries entitled to compensation are limited to widow, invalid widower, child under fifteen, invalid child over fifteen or posthumous child, wholly or party dependent on deceased at the time of injury. (Sec. 33f.) Non-resident aliens may be represented by consular officers of their respective countries. (Sec. 39.)

Employers' or Insurers' Rights to Examinations.

Physical examinations are subject to reasonable and proper rules established by Commissioner. (Sec. 8.) Examinations for hernia subject to special regulations. (Sec. 25.)

How Compensation Settled and Disputes Determined.

Commission has full power to determine all questions relating to compensation. (Sec. 43.)

Right of Appeal

Within 60 days after decision of Commissioner, claimant may appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals in case decision denies claim on ground going to basis of right. (Sec. 43.)

Modification of Agreements and Awards

Commissioner has continuing jurisdiction over each case, and may, from time to time, make such modifications therein as may be justified. (Sec. 40.)

Commutations.

Under special circumstances Commissioner may commute periodical benefits to one or more lump sum payments. (Sec. 41.) In case of employer making payments directly, if possible to compute present value of future payments, Commissioner may permit or require amount thereof to be paid into State Fund, in trust for claimant, whereupon employer is discharged. (Sec. 54.)

Assignments and Exemptions.

Benefits before payment are exempt from all claims of creditors and from attachment or execution; and payable only to or for beneficiary specified. (Sec. 42.) Commissioner may, however, order repayment of any advances for necessaries made by any person. (Sec. 38.)

How Compensation is Secured.

By state insurance; employers being required to pay two months' premiums in advance. (Sec. 19, 24.) In lieu of such insurance, employers may elect to pay compensation directly, upon proof of financial responsibility, with bond or other security as required by Commissioner. (Sec. 54.)

Method of Payment and Proceedings to Collect.

Where employer contributes to State Fund, compensation is paid by Commissioner out of that fund. (Sec. 25.) Where employer makes payments directly, Commissioner may require payment of lump sum into State Fund, which discharges employer, and payments are then assumed by State Fund. (Sec. 54.)

Attorneys' Liens and Fees, Etc.

No fees or expenses are payable out of any compensation award. On appeal, court must allow reasonable fee, maximum $100, as costs to claimant's attorney against unsuccessful party. (Sec. 43.)

When Assenting Employer is Liable for Damages.

Continuation in service with notice of employer's election to pay compensation is deemed a waiver by employee and by parents of minor employee of right of action which employee or parents would otherwise have. (Sec. 22, 54.) But if employer having elected to contribute to Compensation Fund is in default for premiums he is liable for damages with defenses removed. (Sec. 26.) If injury results from deliberate intention of employer, employee or dependent may, in addition to claim for compensation, sue for excess damages. (Sec. 28.)

Accident Prevention.

Commissioner may require employers to adopt and post conspicuously at places of business, rules for protection and safety of employees; such rules to be submitted to Commissioner for approval. (Sec. 28.)

Reports Required of Employer or Insurer.

Employers must furnish Commissioner upon request all information required for purposes of Act. (Sec. 10.) Employer electing to make payments directly must file with Commissioner on or before twenty-fifth of each month, a sworn statement of employees' earnings for preceding month. (Sec. 54.)

Posting Notices.

Employers' notice of election must be conspicuously posted, in printed or typewritten form, at place or places of business. (Sec. 23.)

Contracting Out.

No employer or employee may exempt himself from burden or waive benefits of Act by contract. (Sec. 23.) But employers of financial responsibility may maintain their own benefit funds or system of compensation, provided employees are not required or permitted to contribute, and payments are in no case less than those prescribed by Act. (Sec. 54.)

State Fund.

Act provides for establishment of Workmen's Compensation Fund, self-supporting, maintained by assessments upon employers, with employees contributing 10 per cent thereof. For purposes of assessment, industries are divided into twenty-three classes, but Commissioner may include any industry not specifically mentioned, and may re-classify industries at any time. Employers insuring in State Fund are required to keep on deposit therein an amount at least equal to premiums paid for two preceding months. (Sec. 18-24.)

Regulation of Rates.

Rates of premiums for State insurance to be fixed by Commissioner at lowest possible figures consistent, with maintenance of solvent fund and reasonable surplus. (Sec, 18x, y.) Minimum premium fixed at $1 per month. (Sec. 24.)

Penalties.

Failure to pay premiums into State Fund, when due, incurs penalty of 10% of amount in default, and deprives employer of protection afforded by Act. (Sec. 24.) Failure to make any report or perform any duty required by Commissioner is a misdemeanor, punishable by $25 fine. (Sec. 49.) Attempt to secure compensation from State Fund to which not entitled, is a misdemeanor, punishable by $500 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, and forfeits right to compensation thereafter. (Sec. 50.)

Extra-Territorial Effect.

Act does not extend to employees whose employment is wholly without the State. (Sec. 9.)

Constitutionality.

If provision making compensation exclusive remedy for injuries, or provision creating State Fund, is held invalid, entire Act is thereby invalidated; but otherwise an adjudication of invalidity of any part of Act is not to effect validity of Act as a whole or any other part thereof. (Sec. 53.)

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Employer whose employment within State is for a limited period may elect to come under Act, subject to approval of Commissioner. Foreign corporation must submit with its application a certificate from Secretary of State, showing compliance with all requirements necessary to do business within State. (Sec. 9.)

NET CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO JULY 31ST, 1917.

Receipts.

Cash Received from Employers		$5,158,096.80
Premiums	$4,766,113.95	
Deposits	375,000.00	
Penalties	5,710.85	
Administrative Expense, (Sec. 54)	11,272.00	
Interest		207,351.39
Undelivered warrants for benefits re-deposited with Treasurer		2,196.25
Checks outstanding over three years on which payment has been stopped		32.22
Total Receipts		$5,367,676.66

Disbursements.

Benefits Paid		$2,245,318.73
Medical	$ 322,218.99	
Funeral	97,967.23	
Temporary Disability Compensation	847,533.91	
Pensions	977,598.60	
Administrative Expense		$ 169,457.10
Total Disbursements		$2,414,775.83
Cash on Hand and Invested		$2,952,900.83
Investments	$2,056,500.00	
Cash on Hand	896,400.83	

Statement Showing Ratio of Administrative Expense to Premium Receipts to July 31st, 1917.

Period	Premium Receipts	Administrative Expense	Ratio
June 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914	$ 547,530.40	$ 29,803.75	.0544
July 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915	812,662.49	54,119.58	.0666
July 1, 1915 to June 30, 1916	1,473,453.57	74,958.33	.0509
July 1, 1916 to August 31, 1916	251,154.10	11,907.95	.0474
September 1, 1916 to July 31, 1917	1,681,313.39	73,843.51	.0439
Total	$4,766,113.95	$244,633.12	.0513

Statement of Investments to July 31st, 1917.

Security	Interest Rate	County	Amount
Mullens Realty and Insurance Company	6	Wyoming	$ 25,000.00
Clay District	6	Monongalia	150,000.00
Town of Welch Street Improvement	6	McDowell	23,500.00
H. P. Wylie China Company	6	Cabell	50,000.00
Charleston Milling & Produce Company	6	Kanawha	61,500.00
Thatcher & Whittemore Glass Company	6	Kanawha	14,500.00
Sutton Grocery & Milling Company	6	Braxton	20,000.00
Pt. Pleasant Water & Light Company	6	Mason	20,000.00
S. P. Smith and B. A. Wise	6	Kanawha	15,000.00
Various Districts Road Bonds	5	Kanawha	375,000.00
Union District First Mortgage High School Building Bonds	5	Kanawha	10,000.00
Big Creek District Road Bonds	5	McDowell	165,000.00
Greenbrier District Road and Bridge Bonds	5	Summers	50,000.00
Talcott District Road and Bridge Bonds	5	Summers	30,000.00
Road Bonds	5	Wyoming	250,000.00
Fort Spring District High School Bonds	5	Greenbrier	30,000.00
Richwood Independent School District	5	Nicholas	40,000.00
Poe District Road Bonds	5	Hancock	50,000.00
Town of Burnsville Paving and Sewer Bonds	5	Braxton	17,000.00
Town of East Bank Water Works Bonds	6	Kanawha	7,000.00
Slab Fork District School Improvement Bonds	5	Wyoming	30,000.00
Walton District Road Bonds	5	Roane	203,000.00
Sandy River District Road Bonds	5	McDowell	160,000.00
U. S. A. Liberty Loan Bonds	3½	U. S. A.	60,000.00
Clay District Road Bonds	5	Harrison	200,000.00
Total Investments			$2,056,500.00

Summary of Investments.

Braxton County	$ 37,000.00	
Cabell County	50,000.00	
Greenbrier County	30,000.00	
Hancock County	50,000.00	
Harrison County	200,000.00	
Kanawha County	483,000.00	
McDowell County	348,500.00	
Mason County	20,000.00	
Monongalia County	150,000.00	
Nicholas County	40,000.00	
Roane County	203,000.00	
Summers County	80,000.00	
Wyoming County	305,000.00	
U. S. A. Liberty Loan Bonds	60,000.00	$2,056,500.00

Employers Paying Premiums Into State Fund Showing Number of Employees Reported Full Time Bases.

Schedule	Industry	Employers	Employees Reported
A	Coal Mining	742	89,705
B	Timber, Lumber and Wood Work	283	16,197
C	Quarrying and Mining other than Coal	53	2,894
D	Glass and Clay Products	92	10,499
E	Metal	104	18,085
G	Public Service Corporations	137	5,715
H	Chemicals, Oils, Paints and Drugs	40	2,416
J	Clothing, Textile, Leather and Rubber	59	5,610
K	Store and Warehouse	77	3,791
L	Contractors	552	10,865
M	Explosives	6	117
N	Pulp, Paper and Printing	33	1,760
O	Food Products	65	1,861
P	Miscellaneous	5	225
	Total	2,348	169,740

Accidents Reported to State Fund Under Section 24 of the Law.

Period Year Ending	Temporary Disability	Permanent Partial	Permanent Total	Fatal	Total
6-30-'14	10,798	74	26	520	11,419
6-30-'15	14,797	130	36	551	15,514
6-30-'16	18,860	261	18	482	19,621
6-30-'17	21,076	283	20	462	21,841
Total	65,531	748	100	2,015	68,394

Employers Carrying Their Own Risk, Showing Number of Employees Reported, Full Time Basis.

Employers	Employees
23	10,754

Accidents Reported By Employers Carrying Own Risk Under Section 24.

6-30-'16	459	7	1	13	480
6-30-'17	706	4	0	20	730
Total	1,165	11	1	33	1,210

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE COMPARED TO EARNED PREMIUM AND LOSSES.

Three Years Ended June 30, 1916.

Year Ended	Cash Received from Employers	Earned Premium	Administrative Expense	Ratio of Administrative Expense to Earned Premium	Losses	Ratio of Administrative Expense to Losses
6-30-'14...	$ 547,601.52	$ 636,333.75	$ 29,803.75	4.68	$ 932,023.32	3.20
6-30-'15...	925,448.82	809,061.08	54,119.58	6.69	1,101,033.14	4.92
6-30-'16...	1,685,904.67	1,534,324.57	74,946.51	4.88	1,093,892.74	6.85
Total.....	$ 3,158,955.01	$ 2,979,719.40	$ 158,869.84	5.33	$ 3,126,954.20	5.08
Proportion of Administrative expense paid by Employer carrying own risk under Sec. 54.....			3,600.85	.....	.....	.....
Net cost of administration.....			$ 155,258.99	5.21	.....	4.97

COMPARISON OF EARNED PREMIUM, LOSSES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE WITH OTHER STATES.

State	Months	Period Ended	Earned Premium	Losses	Ratio of Losses to Earn'd Prem.	Administrative Expense	Ratio of Administrative Expense to Earned Premium	Ratio of Administrative Expense to Losses
California.....	30	6-30-16	$ 1,476,864.65	$ 738,353.56	.50	$ 213,736.05	14.47	28.95
Nevada.....	36	6-30-16	743,051.69	651,150.38	.88	89,474.45	12.04	13.74
New York....	6	12-31-14	645,154.02	404,246.00	.63	110,000.00	17.05	27.21
Ohio.....	54	5-30-16	7,901,267.65	7,427,727.17	.94	869,139.44	11.00	11.70
Pennsylvania..	6	6-30-16	331,474.22	235,227.38	.69	61,712.74	18.07	26.24
Washington...	48	9-30-15	5,471,109.31	4,996,276.21	.91	430,380.83	7.87	8.61
West Virginia.	33	6-30-16	2,979,719.40	3,126,954.20	1.05	155,268.99	5.21	4.97

RESUME OF WORK FROM OCTOBER 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1917.

The total receipts, including premiums, guaranty deposits, interest, penalties, etc., are $5,367,676.66; the total administrative expense is $244,633.12, divided as follows:

Appropriation by Legislature, Acts of 1913, from October 1, 1913, to May 20, 1915, $75,176.02; out of Compensation Fund, Acts of 1915, from May 21, 1915, to July 3, 1917, $169,457.10.

The ration of administrative expense to total receipts is .046; the ratio of administrative expense to total premium receipts is .051. See previous table for comparison of administrative expense with cost in other states having similar laws.

There have been 68,394 accidents 2,015 of which have been fatal cases. Including pension cases about 4,000 checks are sent out by the department per month.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Offices: Second Floor of the State House.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner of Labor.*

Ex-Officio Commissioner of Weights and Measures.

C. W. WAGGONER, *Director Physical Laboratory, University, Morgantown, Assistant Commissioner of Weights and Measures.*

HOWARD S. JARRETT, Charleston, *Chief Clerk.*

O. A. ASHBURN, Morgantown, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*

Factory Inspectors.

R. E. MUMAUGH, Parkersburg. ALONZO PRINCE, Follansbee.

So great has been the state's material progress within the past few years, and, in many respects, so complicated, that it became necessary for the legislature to establish a Bureau of Labor. The head of this important department is styled "State Commissioner of Labor." This official, who is also *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds his office for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

Duties and Powers.

The duties of the State Commissioner of Labor are many and are of vital importance to the state's industrial progress. In the execution of his duties, the commissioner is clothed with ample authority. As he is required to present to the governor an annual report relating, in detail, to all departments of labor and industrial interests of the state—especially as regards the financial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes—he has authority to visit, and inspect in detail, the public

M. Z. WHITE
WARDEN PENITENTIARY

SAM'L B. MONTGOMERY
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR ETC.

JNO. C. BOND
ADJUTANT GENERAL

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

institutions of the state and any factory or workshop where labor is employed. He may, also, in furtherance of his duties in this respect, furnish interrogatories asking information essential to the proper discharge of his official obligations, to any person, firm or corporation employing labor and require full and complete answers thereto. Failure to respond to these interrogatories, or to truthfully respond, is made a misdemeanor.

Official Co-operation.

It is further provided that "all state, county, district and city officers shall furnish the Commissioner of Labor, upon request, all statistical information relating to labor which may be in their possession as such officers." From the information, gathered from all sources, the commissioner, on or before the first of December of each year, makes report to the governor, with such suggestions as he may deem advisable, regarding legislation.

Additional Aid.

Provision is also made for the appointment, by the commissioner, of two factory inspectors, whose duties, in part, are to make thorough inspection of all factories of the state, to determine whether the laws respecting the same are being complied with, and to make suggestions looking to the improved conditions of both factories and workmen. Special attention is given to the welfare of female employes and to minors. In this particular alone the Bureau of Labor has more than justified its existence—in fact, proved its absolute necessity.

Mutual Understanding.

Nor is the general work of inspection unfavorably regarded by factory owners, although the inspectors are required to do a large amount of detailed investigation. Nothing, however, being done except with a view to the general betterment of industrial conditions, the employers—in most instances—have evidenced a desire to extend all possible assistance. As the work progresses, the mutual understanding and good-will at present existing, promises to grow, assuring results otherwise impossible of attainment.

Free Employment Bureau.

Another important feature connected with the labor department is the Free Employment Bureau. As the name implies, this bureau was intended primarily to aid in securing positions for workmen temporarily out of employment. At present, however, the general industrial conditions are such that few laborers need this aid. Recently the scope of this department has been broadened so that it includes an intimate knowledge of the capacity and necessities—in so far as labor is concerned—of the various industries of the state. This information is gladly furnished to all interested inquirers.

Protection for Child Workers.

Within recent years much helpful agitation has been directed toward the alleviation of hard conditions surrounding child labor. As in many other progressive states, in West Virginia as well, this wholesome agitation has crystallized into law. The Commissioner of Labor interests himself particularly in the enforcement of this law. So important is it, and so wide-spread, at present, the discussion of child-labor laws, that our state law is given, in full.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

Section 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any factory, mill, workshop or manufacturing establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, without written permission from the State Commissioner of Labor or County Superintendent of Free Schools, to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or services whatever, during the hours when the public school of the district in which the child resides are actually in session.

Section 2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in section one of this Act, unless the person, firm or corporation, employing such child, procures and keeps on file, accessible to any truant officer, inspector of factories or authorized agent of the humane society, an employment certificate as hereinafter prescribed. On termination of employment of a child whose employment certificate is on file, such certificate shall be forthwith returned by the employers to the person who issued the same. The employment certificate shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools, or by persons authorized by him in writing; or where there is no superintendent of schools, then by a person authorized by the local school board; PROVIDED, that no member of a school board or other person authorized, as aforesaid, shall have authority to issue such certificate to any child then in or about to enter such person's own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee. The person authorized to issue an employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined and approved and filed the following papers duly executed:

First. The school record of such child properly filled out and signed.

Second. A passport or duly attested transcript of the school census record, showing the date and place of birth of such child.

Third. The affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of such child (which shall be required, however, only in case no one of the above mentioned proofs of age is obtained), showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certi cate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath without demanding or receiving any fee therefor.

No employment certificate shall be issued until the child in question has personally appeared before the officer issuing the certificate, nor until such officer has satisfied himself that the child can read and write, legibly, simple sentences in the English language. And that the child is fourteen years of age, or upwards, and has reached the normal development of a child its age, and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work it intends to do, which shall be stated. In all cases of doubt, such development, health and physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health, or by a physician appointed by the school board. Every such employment certificate shall state the race, residence, sex, and the date and place of birth of the child, and that the papers required by the preceding sections have been duly examined, approved and filed. Every such certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued, and it shall show the date of its issue. The school record required by the act shall be signed by the principal or other chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended, and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child is able to read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language, and has received instruction equivalent to that given in the first four grades of the common schools. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school. The employment certificate provided for must be formulated by the State Superintendent of Free Schools, and furnished in blank by the Clerk of the local School Board.

Section 3. Whoever, whether he be the employer, parent, guardian or custodian of any child, employs, permits or suffers such child to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute any person, firm or corporation charged with violation of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State; and it shall be the duty of the truant officers, inspectors of factories and authorized agents of the Humane Society to expose all violations of this act to the prosecuting attorney. All fines collected for violations of this act shall be paid into the building fund of the school district or independent district in which the offense is committed.

Department of Weights and Measures.

The legislature of West Virginia, at its regular session of 1915, passed an act, which is known as the weights and measures law and which is chapter 16, of the acts of 1915.

The law provides that the State Commissioner of Labor shall be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and he shall be authorized to appoint and fix the salaries of such deputies and inspectors—not to exceed two in number—as may be required to carry out the purpose of this act, within the limits of such appropriations as may be made by the legislature for the maintenance of the work of the state bureau of labor, provided: the salaries of such deputies or inspectors shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year. The law also provides that the director of the physical laboratory of the West Virginia university, by virtue of his appointment to that position by the state board of regents, becomes the assistant commissioner of weights and measures. The commissioner and the assistant commissioner do not receive any additional compensation for their work in the weights and measures department.

Under the law the county court of each county may appoint and fix the salary of a county sealer for their county and if they fail to do so, the sheriff of the county shall be *ex-officio* county sealer of weights and measures. Cities of not less than twenty-five thousand population—according to the last official state or United States census—are required to have a city sealer of weights and measures. The common council of each city required to appoint a sealer, fixes the salary of their city sealer.

The State department is required to keep a state set of standards, which must be certified by the National Bureau of Standards, also at least one complete set of copies of these standards, to be known as office standards; and such other weights, measures and apparatus as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, to be known as working standards. The law requires the county commissioners of each county and the common council of each city required to appoint a sealer under the provisions of this act, to procure, at the expense of the county or city, and keep at all times a set of weights and measures and other apparatus as complete and of such material and construction as the state commissioner of weights and measures may direct. The law provides that after the county and city sets are tested and sealed by the state department they shall then be deposited with and preserved by the county or city sealers of the respective counties and cities as public standards.

In compliance with the law, the state department has provided itself with one complete set of state standards, which have been certified by the national bureau of standards, and which are kept in a safety vault, at the physical laboratory of the West Virginia University; also two complete office sets which have been compared with the state standards and sealed according to law, and two complete working sets which have been compared with the office set and have been sealed. One of the office sets and one of the working sets are kept at the physical laboratory of the West Virginia University and the other office set and working set at the Commissioner of Labor's office in the State capitol building in Charleston, West Virginia.

The county courts of forty-one counties and the common council of three cities have secured county and city sets of weights and measures, as required by law, which have been tested and sealed by the state department. The county courts of twenty-six counties and the common councils of the three cities have appointed county and city sealers, while the county courts of twenty-nine counties are leaving the work to the sheriffs of their respective counties, with different degrees of success.

The law requires the commissioner to issue, from time to time, regulations for the guidance of county and city sealers and also gives him general supervision of the weights and measures, and weighing or measuring devices offered for sale, sold, or in use in the state. He, or his assistant commissioner, deputy, or inspectors, at his discretion, shall at least once annually test all scales, weights and measures used in checking the receipts or disbursements of supplies in every institution for the maintenance of which moneys are appropriated by the legislature.

The law provides that all packages of commodities offered for sale or sold in West Virginia, shall have the net contents marked on the outside of the package, in terms of weights, measures, or numerical count. Exceptions are made for small packages, the marking of which must be regulated by rules and regulations, made by the commissioner. The law requires net weight in the sale of all commodities either in package form or in bulk. It also provides that a standard barrel for fruits and vegetables shall contain seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches and the distance between heads, inside measurement, twenty-six inches.

The state department, as required by law, has issued rules and regulations for the guidance of county and city sealers of weights and measures. The specifications and tolerances, in said rules and regulations, are the same as those adopted at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The state department has furnished, to the county and city sealers, blanks on which they are requested to make monthly reports; also, certificate books, which correspond to the monthly report blanks, and pads of package re-weighing forms.

The state department has also issued and distributed a small pamphlet, entitled "A Guide for the Purchasing Public," on the cover of which is printed a quotation from King Solomon, as follows,

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight."

The subject matter of the pamphlet is as follows:

WHAT THE PURCHASING PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW.

This pamphlet is issued by the State Department of Weights and Measures for the guidance of the purchasing public. Read it carefully, and if you carry out the instructions contained herein, you will do much to protect yourself against dishonest weights and measures.

The Importance of Weights and Measures.

The weight of a commodity or the amount it measures is as important to the buyer as the price per pound, yard, etc., for the former must be known as well as the latter to determine the amount that should be paid.

The merchant must interest himself, when he buys his commodities, in accurate weights and measures, as well as the cost, for upon one as well as the other depends his legitimate profits.

No household is complete without a good scale, a set of accurate liquid measures and a good yard stick.

To properly protect yourself against being defrauded, it is absolutely necessary that you provide your household with a good scale, a set of accurate liquid measures and a good yard stick. When you buy your scales or measures, if they haven't been sealed by a county or city sealer of this state, have them tested and sealed before using them. Your county or city sealer will test them free of charge. If they do not stand the test, return them and get your money. It is a violation of the weights and measures law for any one to sell you weights or measures or weighing or measuring devices which will not stand the legal test.

Every purchase you make, when it reaches home, should be re-weighed or re-measured, immediately, in order to ascertain whether or not your merchant delivered you full value for your money.

When you make purchases of package goods, see that each package has plainly and permanently stamped, printed or marked upon the outside of the wrapper or container, the net contents of such package in terms of weights, measures or numerical count.

The word "package" as defined in section twenty-three of the weights and measures law of this state, means package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial, or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer; or when put up prior to the order of the commodity, by the vendor. Exemptions are made as to the marking of small packages containing two avoirdupois ounces of food or less, one fluid ounce of food or less, or six by numerical count or less.

The Department of Weights and Measures advises and urges you in all cases to insist upon the meat you purchase not being trimmed after it has been weighed, or, if trimmed, that the trimmings be given you or sent along with the purchase. There are many uses to which you can put these trimmings at home; if the butcher can sell them for various prices per pound (which he usually does) certainly they must have some value in your home. The fat can be rendered into lard, the bones can be used in soup, and many uses can certainly be found for the trimmings of the meat.

A purchaser often goes into a store and asks for fifty cents worth of sugar, or twenty-five cents worth of potatoes. The salesman hands out

a package, and the purchaser pays for it and passes out. This is a very unsafe way in which to make your purchases. You should always ask your dealer the price per pound and when you make your purchase be sure that the merchant delivers the full number of pounds or fractions of pounds that you ordered.

Untold billions of dollars worth of commodities are weighed and measured each year. Weights and measures of commodities determine the basis of settlement in dollars and cents. Does it not then follow that the standards of honesty in the weight or measure be given the same careful protection as the Government gives to the standards of its currency? Most people will protest when they are short-changed to the amount of a very few cents, but how many have the courage to protest when they know they are being short-weighed or short-measured for even larger amounts.

The scale or balance is a mechanical device, which registers the correct weight, when used properly. It performs its function as directed and with each draft transfers its responsibility to the sense of right or wrong of its user. Human genuises, since time immemorial, have contrived mechanical apparatus of thousands of varieties calculated to weigh and measure. From the time of the use of the steel-yard by the Egyptians to the automatic weighing devices of today, accuracy has been the basic principle of construction. The scale—of all mechanical devices—is the most common utility. Its usefulness is conditioned upon the care given it. Its several parts are adjusted scientifically. The knife edges which rest on the bearings are carefully ground to a fine edge, and its ratio from the weights on the poise to the weight on the commodity platform is geometrically determined by scientific construction

A scale, as a great many think, is not everlasting. It is a scale just as long as it maintains accuracy. When it does not weigh accurately it becomes a thing of great evil and should be destroyed. The elimination of commercial fraud and crime as the result of dishonest weight and measure can not be corrected by rigid adoption of a certain type of weighing and measuring apparatus. The scale can be adjusted to maintain accuracy. The problem lies in forcibly establishing its honest use.

The establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures and the enactment of laws to protect it, is approved by organizations and merchants who must have this protection against dishonest competition. They must be protected or do one of two things—retire from business or adopt the tactics of the short-weigher. Honest competition, based on dollars and cents, is a stimulant to trade. Dishonest competition, based on fraudulent weights and measures, is fatal to trade.

Learn to Read a Scale.

It is very important that you should know how to read the scale in the store or market. This you can do only by looking carefully at each scale that you see.

It is unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that the average person in reading a scale has an absolute disregard for the ounce graduations. Most people simply observe the pound, half pound, and quarter-pound markings

on the scale, and the short lines between these indications nearly always pass them unnoticed, but they do not, however, pass the merchant unnoticed.

Always watch the scale closely when your purchase is being weighed. The dealer should not put his hand upon the scale or upon the commodity when it is upon the scale and being weighed. The moment he touches the scale while the weighing is going on, you are being defrauded. There is no occasion and no reason for the dealer to in any manner touch the scale while your commodity is being weighed.

Watch Closely How the Dealer Handles a Computing Scale.

A computing scale is a scale which has a mechanical adding device, and which tells the dealer automatically how much the commodity should cost at every price per pound. In some few instances this type of scale is set in such a position that the weighing platform is almost concealed and out of the view of the purchaser and unless you watch very carefully while your commodity is being weighed—if the dealer is dishonest—he can by bearing upon the platform of the scale or in some other manner putting pressure on it, add to the weight of your commodity in a fraudulent manner.

These scales are highly sensitive but about all of them have an attachment, which is known as a "dashpot," and which regulates the sensitiveness, and there is no reason why the scale should be over sensitive.

You can judge the sensitiveness of the scale by the rapidity with which the hand or weighing indicator moves. One of the practices of dishonest dealers, is to keep the scale as highly sensitive as possible, so that the hand or weighing indicator will move so quickly as to afford him an opportunity and a reason for bringing the scale to a stop with his hand, or removing the commodity from the scale before the hand or weighing indicator comes to a stop, thereby deceiving you and consequently defrauding you. No scale should be so sensitive as to ccreate an unreasonable delay in waiting for the hand or weighing indicator to come to a stop.

Why telephone your order to your dealer and take a chance, when by going yourself you can be sure you are getting what you pay for? Avoid whenever possible using the telephone in ordering your home supplies, because the telephone order is like an order sent to a "mail order house"—you never know whether you are getting what you ordered until it is delivered at your home. If you *must* use the telephone in ordering your supplies, take extra precaution to see that you are not being defrauded.

The business of housekeeping, if as such it may be classified, and which is presided over by the housewife, involves the expenditure for commodities of billions of dollars annually, and in a sense represents the largest business in the world. General indifference and lack of application on the part of the housewife is a first cause for fraudulent weights and measures. It is admitted that the people who can least afford it are the most continuous victims of short-weight and measure frauds, and they, too, are the people who have the least opportunity to protect themselves.

The value of the work of the Department of Weights and Measures is greater than any modern reform movement. It preaches the gospel of truth and honesty, and then makes it practical by seeing that the purchaser gets what he pays for. "Man's inhumanity to man" manifests itself effectively in short-weight and short-measure. Fraud of this character has a double force of evil; the merchant's enemies do not trade with him, but those who are friendly. In the practice of this common petty larceny custom, not alone is theft committed, but there is a violation of that force by which men retain self-respect as men.

In concerning ourselves with the elimination of dishonest trade customs, and the prevention of commercial frauds, we provide protection for legitimate trade and honest tradesmen, and solve problems that trouble industry and men of affairs, resulting from dishonest competition. We take contention and strife out of the road of commerce, and make it more straight, and firmly establish the custom of honest exchange, which is the fundamental principle of commercial reform.

Honesty in weights and measures is a moral science, and it must be preached. It is a reform that can only be accomplished through legislative enactment and rigid enforcement. View the problem fearlessly and fearlessly advocate it. The purchasing public don't set the price. They pay it and they are certainly entitled to a full delivery of the amount promised and sold to them, and it becomes the sacred duty of the weights and measures officials to demand the fulfillment of this contract.

In the grand design to establish the honest use of accurate weighing and measuring devices in West Virginia, the entire population should be concerned. The seller of one commodity is the purchaser of another; directly or indirectly his interests are concerned.

In fine, the purpose of weight and measure regulation is based on the principle of "Weigh and measure unto others as you would that others weigh and measure unto you."

A Few Don'ts.

Don't let the fancy package goods fascinate you, because you are frequently paying very heavily for the fancy wrapper, and in most cases getting considerably less of the product than you would if buying it loose.

Don't buy in a careless manner; that is, always ask for whatever the commodity is by a known weight or measure. Avoid asking for twenty-five cents worth or fifty cents worth, a can, a bottle or a package. All of these terms mean nothing in law, unless you say a pound, a quart, a gallon or whatever amount you want.

Don't misunderstand cheapness for economy. Cheapness is in no way related to the word economy. You are warned against the merchant who is always able to sell cheaper than his neighbor. Unless you are very sure and positive about the character of such a merchant, avoid patronizing him. When you see a dealer advertising to sell much cheaper than other dealers in the same neighborhood, in most cases you may be sure that he is selling an inferior grade of goods, or is short-

weighing or short-measuring you. If you do patronize a merchant who is underselling all of his neighbor merchants, be on your guard and be watchful.

Don't be afraid or ashamed to carry your purchases, unless you are prepared and willing to stand the expense of having them delivered to your home Somebody has to pay the expense of a horse, wagon and driver or automobile. If you are willing to share this expense, well and good; but realize that you are doing it if you have your purchases sent home.

Don't gossip with the salesman while he is weighing or measuring your purchase. If you *must* gossip with him, at least wait until your commodities have been weighed or measured, and then your little talk will not cost you anything.

Don't be ashamed or too proud to do your own purchasing. Go into the store and make your purchases yourself. Don't send a messenger or telephone your order. By doing your own buying, you can protect yourself against both fraud in quality of goods as well as in weight and measure.

Don't be afraid to talk to your merchant, if you believe he is giving you short weight or short measure, or is not giving you proper quality of goods. Don't hesitate to insist upon your rights. Furthermore, demand that he sell his commodities either by the pound, gallon, yard or the fractional part thereof. The competition in trade throughout the whole country today is sufficiently keen to warrant your insisting upon correct weight and correct measurements and proper quality of goods being given you for your money. Always remember that your butcher is not the only butcher, or your baker the only baker, or your grocer the only grocer. There are others. Use as much intelligence and care in making your purchases as your dealer uses in making his from the wholesaler, and you will probably be protecting yourself to a greater extent than you realize.

Don't leave your shopping until the last minute and then have to be in a hurry. It is frequently when a customer is in a great hurry that the dishonest merchant takes advantage of her or him. Most of the retail grocers, during the dull hours of the day, have their salesmen put up in twenty-five cents and one dollar packages such articles as sugar, beans, rice, etc., ready to hand out to their customers when a rush of business is on. When a salesman hands you such a package see that the net contents is plainly marked on the outside of the package, according to law, and insist upon his putting it on the scales and weighing it in your presence.

Don't neglect to test the weight of all package goods as soon as they arrive at your home and compare their weight with the weight stamped or printed upon the package, and if found short in weight, report the fact at once to your county or city sealer or write the State Department of Weights and Measures. Cans of tomatoes are of different sizes. Don't fail to notice the size of the cans as well as the price, when making your purchases.

Don't depend entirely upon your hired help to protect you. Such a thing as a hired person acting in collusion with a dishonest merchant to defraud the housekeeper has been heard of.

Don't think that you have not the time to spare from your social affairs to put your household upon a proper system. This department assures you that if you give your domestic affairs the proper attention, and if you have any way of estimating your expenses, you will find that you can save a great deal of money during the year.

Don't hesitate to notify your county or city sealer or this department, if you have well founded suspicions of the merchant with whom you are dealing. By giving information to your weights and measures officials, of any short-weights or short-measures on the part of your tradesman, you will be protecting yourself as well as other people, who may be less able to stand the loss against the thefts of the dishonest dealer. Do not, however, be too ready to condemn the merchant. A majority of our merchants are honest. Merchants make mistakes and clerks make mistakes. A mistake need not always be a dishonest one.

Don't buy your ice in any other manner than by weight, and have the ice man weigh it for you immediately before delivery. The old joke about "weighing in the tongs" is out of date. You are entitled to net weight on your ice, the same as on all other commodities, and unless the ice man deducts the weight of the tongs, he violates the law.

Don't confuse the avoirdupois weight with the apothecaries weight. Drugs, when sold through the prescription department of a drug store, are weighed by the apothecaries weight.

Don't fail to insist upon your dealer selling all commodities either by the pound, gallon, yard or fractional part thereof.

Learn to take advantage of your legal rights.

The attorney general of West Virginia, in answer to a letter addressed to him, concerning the weights and measures law, has written the following opinion:

"Section 27 of the act, which is chapter 16, Acts of 1915, provides that a bushel of the respective articles enumerated in said section shall be the amount of weight, avoidupois, of such articles. This being true it follows that the seller, in selling, is governed by the weight of the particular article and cannot sell by measure unless in so doing the amount sold is sufficient in weight to comply with the statute.

"Answering your specific inquiry, I would say, that a merchant is compelled to make up the weight of the article sold. He cannot measure in his standard measure and call it a bushel unless the weight corresponds with that set forth in the statute."

The folowing table gives the legal weights per bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, quart, pint and half pint:

COMMODITY	Bushel	½ Bu.	Peck	½ Pk.		¼ Pk.		Quart		Pint		½ Pt.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Oz.
Apples (green)	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Apples (dried)	24	12	6	3	....	1½	....	....	12	....	6	3
Barley	48	24	12	6	....	3	....	1½	....	....	12	6
Beans (dried, shelled)	60	30	15	7½	....	3¾	....	1	14	....	15	7½
Beans (castor)	46	23	11½	5¾	....	2	14	1	7	....	11½	5¾
Bran	20	10	5	2½	....	1¼	....	....	10	....	5	2½
Broom Corn Seed	57	28½	14¼	7	2	3	9	1	12½	....	14¼	7⅛
Blueberries	42	21	10½	5¼	....	2	10	1	5	....	10½	5¼
Blue Grass Seed	14	7	3½	1¾	....	....	14	....	7	....	3½	1¾
Buckwheat	52	26	13	6½	....	3¼	....	1	10	....	13	6½
Carrots	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Charcoal	20	10	5	2½	....	1¼	....	....	10	....	5	2½
Clover Seed	60	30	15	7½	....	3¾	....	1	14	....	15	7½
Coal	80	40	20	10	....	5	....	2½	....	1¼	....	10
Coke	40	20	10	5	....	2½	....	1¼	....	....	10	5
Corn (ear dry)	68	34	17	8½	....	4¼	....	2	2	1	1	8½
Corn (ear green)	72	36	18	9	....	4½	....	2¼	....	1	2	9
Corn (shelled)	56	28	14	7	....	3½	....	1¾	....	....	14	7
Corn Meal	48	24	12	6	....	3	....	1½	....	....	12	6
Cranberries	36	18	9	4½	....	2¼	....	1	2	....	9	4½
Cucumbers (green)	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Currants	40	20	10	5	....	2½	....	1¼	....	....	10	5
Flaxseed	56	28	14	7	....	3½	....	1¾	....	....	14	7
Gooseberries	40	20	10	5	....	2½	....	1¼	....	....	10	5
Hempseed	44	22	11	5½	....	2¾	....	1	6	....	11	5½
HungarianGrassSeed	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Lime	70	35	17½	8¾	....	4	6	2	3	1	1½	8¾
Malt	34	17	8½	4¼	....	2	2	1	1	....	8½	4¼
Millet	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Nuts (hickory)	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Oats	32	16	8	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	8	4
Onions	55	27½	13¾	6	14	3	7	1	11½	....	13¾	6⅞
Orchard Grass Seed	14	7	3½	1¾	....	....	14	....	7	....	3½	1¾
Parsnips	42	21	10½	5¼	....	2	10	1	5	....	10½	5¼
Peas (dry)	60	30	15	7½	....	3¾	....	1	14	....	15	7½
Peaches	48	24	12	6	....	3	....	1½	....	....	12	6
Peaches (dried)	33	16½	8¼	4	2	2	1	1	½	....	8¼	4⅛
Potatoes (Irish)	60	30	15	7½	....	3¾	....	1	14	....	15	7½
Potatoes (sweet)	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Rape Seed	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Red Top Grass Seed	14	7	3½	1¾	....	....	14	....	7	....	3½	1¾
Rye	56	28	14	7	....	3½	....	1¾	....	....	14	7
Salt (coarse)	70	35	17½	8¾	....	4	6	2	3	1	1½	8¾
Salt (fine)	50	25	12½	6¼	....	3	2	1	9	....	12½	6¼
Sorghum	57	28½	14¼	7	2	3	9	1	12½	....	14¼	7⅛
Timothy Seed	45	22½	11¼	5	10	2	13	1	6½	....	11¼	5⅝
Tomatoes	56	28	14	7	....	3½	....	1¾	....	....	14	7
Wheat	60	30	15	7½	....	3¾	....	1	14	....	15	7½

One barrel of flour shall contain 196 Lbs., one-eighth barrel 24½ Lbs., and one-sixteenth barrel 12¼ Lbs., net weight.

All dry commodities may be sold by the pound and those not listed above, such as green beans, kale, turnips, etc., should be sold by the pound.

BRIEF REFERENCE TABLES

United States Linear Measure.

12 inches (in.)=1 foot (ft.)
3 ft.=1 yard (yd.)=36 inches.
5½ yards=1 rod (rd.)=16½ feet.
320 rods=1 mile (mi.)=1760 yards=5280 feet.

Square Measure.

144 square inches (sq. in.)=1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 sq. ft.=1 square yard (sq. yd.)
30¼ sq. yd.=1 square rod (sq. rd.)
160 sq. rd.=1 acre (a.)

Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)=1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cu. ft.=1 cu. yard (cu. yd.)

United States Liquid Measure.

4 gills (gi.)=1 pint (pt.)
2 pt.=1 quart (qt.)=8 gills.
4 qt.=1 gallon (gal.) 8 pints=32 gills.
31½ gal.=1 barrel (bbl.)=126 quarts.
2 bbl.=1 hogshead (hhd.)=63 gallons =252 qts.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.

60 minims (m.)=1 fluid dram (fl. dr.)
8 fl. dr.=1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)=480 minims.
16 fl. oz.=1 pint (O.)=128 fl. dr.=7680 m.
8 O.=1 gallon (cong.)=128 fl. oz=1024 fl. dr.

U. S. Dry Measure.

2 pints (pt.)=1 quart (qt.)
8 qt.=1 peck (pk.)=16 pints.
4 pk.=1 bushel (bu.)=32 quarts=64 pints.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27 11/32 grains (gr.)=1 dram (dr.)
16 dr.=1 ounce (oz.)=437½ grains.
16 oz.=1 pound (lb.)=256 drams=7000 grains.
100 lbs.=1 hundredweight (cwt.)=1600 ounces.
20 cwt.=1 ton (t.)=2000 pounds.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains (gr.)=1 scruple.
3 scruples=1 dram=60 grains.
8 drams=1 ounce=24 scruple=480 grains.
12 ounce=1 pound (lb.)=93 dram=288 scruple=5760 gr.

Liquid Measure.

Number of cubic inches in U. S. Standard capacity measures:
1 gallon contains 231 cu. in.
½ gallon contains 115.5 cu. in.
1 quart contains 57.75 cu. in.
1 pint contains 28.875 cu. in.
½ pint contains 14.437 cu. in.
1 gill contains 7.218 cu. in.
1 fluid oz. contains 1.804 cu. in.
1 dram contains .225 cu. in.

Dry Measure.

1 bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.
½ bushel contains 1075.21 cu. in.
1 peck contains 537.60 cu. in.
½ peck contains 268.80 cu. in.
¼ peck contains 134.40 cu. in.
1 quart contains 67.20 cu. in.
1 pint contains 33.60 cu. in.
½ pint contains 16.80 cu. in.

The Metric System.

The metric system is based on a unit of length (the meter.) A cubic box one-tenth of a meter on the side is the unit of capacity, a liter, and the water contained in a liter weighs one kilogram. The unit of weight, the gram, in the metric system is the weight of water contained in a cubical box one-hundredth of a meter on a side. (Note: These values are not precisely correct but hold for all but the most refined measurements.)

The entire system is then built up by multiplying or dividing the unit by ten, one hundred and one thousand, using always the same prefix to indicate what the unit is multiplied or divided by, thus:

mili means 1/1000 or divided by 1000.
centi means 1/100 or divided by 100.
deci means 1/10 or divided by 10.
deka means 10 or multiplied by 10.
hecto means 100 or multiplied by 100.
kilo means, 1,000 or multiplied by 1,000.

The table then becomes:

Length.

10 millimeters=1 centimeter.
10 centimeters=1 decimeter.
10 decimeters=1 meter.
10 meters=1 dekameter.
10 dekameters=1 hectometer.
10 hectometers=1 kilometer.

Weight.

10 milligrams=1 centigram.
10 centigrams—1 decigram.
10 decigrams=1 gram.
10 grams=1 dekagram.
10 dekagrams=1 hectogram.
10 hectograms=1 kilogram.

Capacity.

10 milliliters=1 centiliter.
10 centiliters=1 deciliter.
10 deciliters=1 liter (1 cubic decimeter.)
10 liters=1 dekaliter.
10 dekaliters=1 hectoliter.
10 hectoliters=1 kiloliter.

In the metric system there is but one standard of weight, one standard of measure for liquids and dry commodities alike, and but one standard of length.

A Few Useful Equivalents.

	Approximate Equivalents.
1 centimeter=.394 inch.	4/10
1 inch=2.54 centimeters.	2 1/2
1 yard=.914 meter.	9/16
1 meter=39.37 inches.	39 1/3
=1.09 yards.	1 1/10
1 kilometer=.621 mile.	5/8
1 mile=1.61 kilometers.	1 6/10
1 nail=2¼ inches.	
1 palm=3 inches.	
1 hand=4 inches.	
1 barley-corn=1/3 inch.	
1 span=9 inches.	
1 cubit=18 inches.	
1 pace=3 ft.	
1 hairsbreadth=1/48 inch.	
1 dry quart=1,164 liquid quarts (U. S.)	1 1/6
=67.2 cubic inches.	
1 liquid quart=.859 dry quart (U. S.)	6/7
=57.75 cubic inches.	
1 liter=1.056 liquid quarts (U. S.)	1 1/20
=.908 dry quart (U. S.)	9/10
1 cubic inch=4.43 fl. dr.	4 1/2
1 cubic meter=1.308 cubic yards.	1 1/3
1 cubic yard=21,696 bushels (U. S.)	21 2/3
=.765 cubic meter	3/4
1 fluid dram=.226 cu. in.	1/4
1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons (U. S.)	26 1/2
=2.84 bushels (U. S.)	2 6/7
1 cord (firewood)=4x4x8 ft.	
1 barrel refined oil=42 gallons.	
1 heaped bushel=1¼ struck bushel or ordinary bushel.	
1 firkin butter—56 pounds.	
1 gallon of water weighs 8,323 pounds.	
1 gram=15.43 grains.	15 1/2
1 milligram=.0154 grains.	2/130
1 grain=64.8 miligrams.	65
1 ounce (Av.)=28.35 grams.	28 1/3
1 kilogram=2,205 pounds (Av.)	2 1/5
1 pound (Av.)=.454 kilogram.	9/20
1 ton=907.185 kilograms.	900
1 metric ton=2204.62 pounds (Av.)	220
1 long ton=2240 pounds.	
1 caret=200 milligrams.	

Rules for Finding the Capacity of Certain Containers.

To find the capacity of a rectangular box or bin: Multiply the length by the breadth by the depth or height. The three dimensions must be in the same units.

Example: A bin is 6 ft. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. deep and 8 ft. 3 in. long. Its capacity is $6\times5\frac{1}{2}\times8\frac{1}{4}=272\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet.

To find the capacity of a cylindrical measure or box or bin: Multiply the square of the diameter by 3.1416 by the height and divide by 4.

To find the approximate capacity of a barrel of dimensions different from those given in the statutes by measuring the mean diameter and depth. Example: A barrel is 25 inches between the heads inside. The inside diameter at the top and bottom is 18 inches and the inside diameter at the center is 20 inches. Find the capacity. The average diameter is approximately ½ of the diameter of the ends and of the center, or $(18''+20'')\div2=19$ inches. Then proceed as in the case of a cylinder.

$(19\times19\times3.1416\times25)\div4=7088.2$ cu. in.

The approximate capacity of a berry box which has sloping sides can be found by adding the area of the top and the area of the bottom and dividing by 2 and then multiplying by the depth.

Example. A berry box is 5.1x5.1 inches on top; 4.3x4.3 inches at the bottom, and 3 inches in depth; the contents is $[(4.3x4.3)+(5.1x5.1)]\times3\div2=66.7$ cubic inches.

To find the approximate number of tons of coal in a bin, find the number of cubic feet it occupies and multiply by the weight of a cubic foot of coal and divide by 2,000.

Example: Average nut coal weighs about 58 pounds to the cubic foot. If a rectangular bin is 5 feet wide and 8 feet 6 inches long and filled evenly to a depth of 4 feet, there will be: $5x8\frac{1}{2}\times4=170$ cubic feet of coal or $170\times58\div2000=4.93$ tons of coal.

TABULATED LIST OF SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The county and city sealers of weights and measures and the sheriffs, who are *ex-officio* sealers of weights and measures in their respective counties, on September 1, 1917, were as follows:

COUNTIES.	SEALERS.	ADDRESSES
Barbour	B. Leroy Compton	Philippi, W. Va.
Berkeley	E. N. Fiery	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Boone	G. E. Berry	Danville, W. Va.
Braxton	W. H. Moyers, **ex officio**	Belfont, W. Va.
Brooke	S. H. Baxter	Follansbee, W. Va.
Cabell	H. E. Love, **ex officio**	Huntington, W. Va.
Calhoun	M. A. C. Board, **ex officio**	Grantsville, W. Va.
Clay	E. L. Stephenson, **ex officio**	Clay, W. Va.
Doddridg	S. L. Ford, **ex officio**	West Union, W. Va.
Fayette	C. H. Burgess	Fayetteville, W. Va.
Gilmer	Jaeob Moore, **ex officio**	Sand Fork, W. Va.
Grant	W. H. Muntzing, **ex officio**	Maysville, W. Va.
Greenbrier	J. E. McClung	Lewisburg, W. Va.
Hampshire	Amos L. Pugh, **ex officio**	Capon Bridge, W. Va.
Hancock	James E. Ward	New Cumberland, W. Va.
Hardy	F. B. Chrismon, **ex officio**	Lost River, W. Va.
Harrison	C. A. Chambers	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Jackson	John A. Shinn, **ex officio**	Ripley, W. Va.
Jefferson	O. L. Watson	Ranson, W. Va.
Kanawha	R. L. Massey	Big Chimney, W. Va.
Kanawha, Assistant	Orville Hackney	Charleston, W. Va.
Lewis	Roy R. Hale, **ex officio**	Weston, W. Va.
Lincoln	K. E. Toney, **ex officio**	Toney, W. Va.
Logan	L. H. Thompson	Mount Gay, W. Va.
Marion	W. D. Straight	Fairmont, W. Va.
Marshall	Paul Reidel	Benwood, W. Va.
Mason	D. W. Brown	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Mercer	W. J. Elliott, **ex officio**	Princeton, W. Va.
Mineral	J. R. Bane	Keyser, W. Va.
Mingo	G. T. Blankenship, **ex officio**	Matewan, W. Va.
Monongalia	G. B. Stewart	Morgantown, W. Va.
Monroe	George E. Bare, **ex officio**	Alderson, W. Va.
Morgan	W. R. Dawson	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
Morgan, Assistant	A. E. Dawson	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
McDowell	T. W. Edwards	Welch, W. Va.
Nicholas	W. E. Morton, **ex officio**	Calvin, W. Va.
Ohio	Edw. A. Brooks	Warwood, W. Va.
Pendleton	J. P. Kiser, **ex officio**	Franklin, W. Va.
Pleasants	R. B. H. Riggs	St. Marys, W. Va.
Pocahontas	William Gibson, **ex officio**	Marlinton, W. Va.
Preston	J. G. Menear	Kingwood, W. Va.
Putnam	¼John Burnside	Winfield, W. Va.
Raleigh	W. L. Foster, **ex officio**	Beckley, W. Va.
Randolph	Stewart L. Marstiller, **ex officio**	Beverly, W. Va.
Ritchie	R. L. Warder, **ex officio**	Harrisville, W. Va.
Roane	Enos Johnson, **ex officio**	Spencer, W. Va.
Summers	J. D. Bolton, **ex officio**	Hinton, W. Va.
Taylor	I. N. Grimes	Grafton, W. Va.
Tucker	John F. Repair, **ex officio**	Parsons, W. Va.
Tyler	H. D. Conant	Middlebourne, W. Va.
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth, **ex officio**	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Wayne	Hartley Ferguson	Wayne, W. Va.
Webster	S. R. Woodzell, **ex officio**	Webster Springs, W. Va.
Wetzel	J. W. Schamp	New Martinsville, W. Va.
Wirt	H. G. Sayre, **ex officio**	Elizabeth, W. Va.

Wood	William Dudley, ex officio	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Wyoming	L. L. Shannon	Pineville, W. Va.

Huntington	E. M. Fizer	Huntington, W. Va.
Parkersburg	F. R. Knight	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Wheeling	————	Wheeling, W. Va.

FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

By J. A. Viquesney, Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

Game and fish laws are older than the State of West Virginia. In the year 1699—more than two hundred years ago—the State of Virginia enacted a law restricting the hunting of deer in certain ways. In chapter 101 of the Virginia code of 1849, may be found considerable legislation concerning certain kinds of game, but it remained for West Virginia—in the year 1869—to enact the first law of any state, protecting all kinds of insectivorous birds. The law remained a dead letter, however, having neither public sentiment favoring it nor special constituted authority to enforce it. In fact the slaughter of our game went ruthlessly on until its final extermination seemed almost certain.

At the request of the sportsmen and nature-loving citizens of West Virginia, Governor William M. O. Dawson, in the latter part of the year 1908, appointed a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature of 1909, amending and re-enacting the game and fish laws. This committee drafted a bill, which, with some amendments, was enacted into law by the legislature of 1909.

In this law was also included some needed legislation relative to our forests, and their protection from forest fires, that had proved detrimental and destructive to our timber, water supply, game, birds and fish. From the enactment of this law dates the real conservation work in West Virginia on these several subjects. From the first day of July, 1909, when this law became effective, West Virginia has been rapidly changing from the class of backward states in protecting these resources, to the class of progressive states in this respect, and will in the near future be a model state in all this work.

Reducing forest fires, stopping the buying, selling and shipping of game and birds, taking the gun out of the hands of the unnaturalized foreigner, making the dynamiting of fish a felony and various other provisions of the law is fast restoring West Virginia to its primitive attrativeness, and filling its mountains with the wild birds and animals and its streams with fish.

The first data collected relative to forest fires in West Virginia was in the year 1908. The report of the West Virginia commission shows that 710 fires occurred within the state during that year, with a burned-over area of 1,703,850 acres; standing timber burned amounting to 943,515,850 feet, worth at that time $2,903,500. The lumber, tan bark and improvements burned were valued at $490,175. The injury to soil and under-

growth was estimated at $1,703,850, making a grand total of the property destroyed from forest fires for the single year of 1908 of $5,997,525.

The loss from forest fires having become so enormcus and appalling the Legislature of 1909 enacted a law placing this subject under the control of the forest, game and fish warden. In the eight years since this law has been enacted we have had less than one-tenth of the loss that occurred in the single year of 1908.

The total number of fires which occurred during the years 1909 and 1910 was 293; number of acres burned over 182,730; value of timber and forest products destroyed, $150,927.19; amount expended in extinguishing fires $4,983.28.

The total number of fires in the years 1911 and 1912 was 113; number of acres burned over, 65,156; value of timber and forest products destroyed $64,547.49; amount expended in extinguishing same, $2,290.02.

The total number of fires in the years 1913 and 1914 was 364; number of acres burned over, 304,276; value of timber and forest products destroyed, $261,962.40; amount expended in extinguishing same, $8,681.21.

The total number of fires in the years 1915 and 1916 was 408; number of acres burned over, 153,885; value of timber and forest products destroyed, $151,163.90; amount expended in extinguishing same, $8,091.37.

The grand total for the eight years since the law was enacted is as follows: Total number of fires, 1,168; number of acres burned over, 705,847; value of timber and forest products destroyed, $628,600.98; amount expended in extinguishing same, $24,246.88.

Sufficient money has been saved from this source alone—since the enactment of the forestry law—to pay all expenses of running the entire state government.

Prior to this time there was no organized effort to control forest fires, each property owner endeavoring to keep the fires from burning his own fences and improvements and allowing it to consume all of the forests without hindrance.

It was the general rule to set fire to the forests, it being contended that the burning improved the ground and made better range for the cattle.

While this work of extinguishing fires has been of great benefit, it has been found to be more economical to establish a system to prevent these fires, or at least to control and extinguish them in their early stages.

The United States Government, under an act known as the "Week's Law," has, since the year 1911, been assisting several states in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams from destruction by forest fires. In order to secure this aid, the State must first provide a system of fire control and appropriate sufficient money to make the system effective.

The State of West Virginia took advantage of the aid extended by the National government under the "Week's Law" and on the 16th day of October, 1913, entered into a contract with the United States government to co-operate with them in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams of West Virginia from destructive forest fires, the United States government appropriating the sum of $5,000.00 for the purpose, the State agreeing to spend at least a like amount.

The State at once began the construction of lookout stations on high mountain peaks, from which a federal lookout watchman—equipped with field glasses—could command a view for at least fifteen miles in all directions, and by the use of alidades, protractors and maps, could locate approximately any forest fire that originated in this territory, and with the aid of telephones could notify some one near it and have it extinguished.

Lookout stations and patrol routes have been constructed as the following tables indicate:

LOOKOUT STATIONS, ELEVATIONS, ETC.

Station	County	Elevation
Job Knob	Greenbrier	4,338 feet
Mountain View	Pocahontas	3,198 feet
Signal Knob	Pocahontas	4,200 feet
Briery Knob	Pocahontas	4,534 feet
Laurel Hill	Randolph	3,075 feet
Weiss Knob	Tucker	4,490 feet
McGowan	Tucker	3,354 feet
Potato Hill	Webster	3,350 feet
Bald Knob	Pocahontas	4,800 feet
Pinnacle	Mineral	3,327 feet
Turkey Mountain	Webster	3,887 feet
Sugar Grove Knob	Nicholas	3,158 feet
Tip Top	Preston	3,000 feet
Ivy Knob	Raleigh	3,400 feet
Lick Knob	Raleigh	3,150 feet

PATROL ROUTES.

Route	County
Back Bone Mountain	Tucker
New Creek Mountain	Grant
Big Spruce	Pocahontas
Cherry Pond Mountain	Raleigh & Wyoming
Baker's Ridge	Wyoming

The timber land owners seeing the great service rendered by the state and national government cooperating in this work, formed an organization in March, 1914, known as the "Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association," believing that they could be more effectual as an organized body in combating forest fires than in an individual capacity. About seven thousand acres of land are represented in this organization and a yearly assessment of one cent per acre is levied on the member landowners which is used to cooperate with the state and national government in this work thus forming a triple alliance of state, government and private owners.

The association mentioned above employs a field agent, or forester, who has supervision of the patrolmen employed, and who work in conjunction with the state and government men. The table below gives the name and location of the patrol routes used by the association patrolmen.

Route	County
Pollock Mountain	Greenbrier
Little Clear Creek	Greenbrier
Fork Mountain	Nicholas
Spruce Mountain	Pocahontas
Turkey Creek	Webster
Gauley River	Webster
Williams River	Webster
Gauley Mountain	Webster
Cheat River	Pocahontas
Smoke House Knob	Pocahontas
Burned Knob	Randolph
Rich Mountain	Randolph
Cheat Mountain	Randolph
Shaver's Fork	Grant

About one year ago, a second fire protective association was formed known as The Southern West Virginia Fire Protective Association, which is intended to embrace all of the southern counties of the State. There has already been subscribed to this association about 150,000 acres of timberland and a system of protection from fire started on the same, following the general plan as is used by the Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association.

Two lookout stations—one at Lick Knob and one at Ivy Knob—in Raleigh county, have been built and used during the past year and a station on Flat Top Mountain which is on the divide between Mercer, McDowell and Wyoming counties, is now under construction and will be ready for use during the fall fire season.

The following patrol routes have been used during this year:

Cherry Pond Mountain, in Raleigh and Wyoming counties; Baker's Ridge, Wyoming County; Squealer's Knob, Raleigh County; McCajah's Ridge, Mercer, Wyoming and Raleigh counties: Guyandotte and Huff Mountain, Wyoming county; Indian Ridge, McDowell county, and Paint Creek Patrol Number One.

The government has furnished one man, the State two men and the Association six men to carry on this work during the past year. It is the intention to enlarge this association so as to afford protection to all of the southern counties.

The wasteful methods of the lumbermen, and the destructive forest fires, have rendered almost valueless hundreds of thousands of acres of land that with proper care could have been re-forested and made more valuable than in its virgin condition.

No other question is of more importance than protecting our remaining and cut-over forest areas from fire, and arranging ways and means to re-forest depleted territory.

The lumber industry has been one of great importance to the State of West Virginia, it being estimated that more than twenty billion feet have been cut during the past thirty years. The following table shows the estimated cut during a few of these years.

Year	Feet Board Measure
1880	180,120,000
1890	301,958,000
1900	778,051,000
1907	1,395,975,000
1909	1,472,942,000

Estimates indicate that there have been—during the past ten years—at least 25,000 men engaged directly in the lumber operations throughout the State, earning about $15,000,000 each year, and possibly one-half this many more laborers affected by this industry, such as carpenters, salesmen and others who are indirectly furnished employment on account of the lumber industry.

It is further estimated that at least 8,000,000 acres of forest land should be perpetually maintained in West Virginia, which, if properly protected from fire, and well cared for, should produce harvests of at least 16,000,000 feet of timber each year, which at $20,00 per thousand feet would produce a yearly gross income of thirty-two million dollars.

The national government has well demonstrated the possibilities of systematic timber growing in its administration of its national forests, and at the present time is acquirng a considerable acreage of cut-over lands in West Virginia, for the purpose of protecting the water sheds of the head waters of navigable streams and to assist the state in a better administration of its forestry work.

The West Virginia legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the right to the national government to purchase lands in West Virginia for this purpose, and since that time the following purchase areas have been established and approved.

PURCHASE AREAS.

County	Area	Water Shed	Acres
Hampshire	Potomac	Potomac	1,992
Hardy	Potomac	Potomac	78,686
Pendleton	Shenandoah	Potomac	76,991
Pocahontas	Monongahela	Monongahela	21,754
Preston	Monongahela	Monongahela	57,959
Randolph	Monongahela	Monongahela	352,399
Tucker	Monongahela	Monongahela	250,194
			839,985

APPROVED FOR PURCHASE.

County	Acres	Price	Value
Hampshire	1,507	$5.78	$ 8,650.50
Hardy	36,660	2.86	104,774.95
Pendelton	18,000	3.49	62,750.00
Pocahontas	.....	.....	.....
Preston	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	29,154	3.18	92,656.00
Tucker	23,456	3.58	84,048.00
	108,777	$3.24	$352,879.45

The lands are placed under administration as soon as they are approved for purchase and forest guards are appointed to patrol for fires and trespass. During dry seasons—where the hazard from fires is greatly increased—an extra patrolman is appointed for a short period. The forest guards are not employed during winter months. Two forest guards cover land already under government administration.

The total expenditures during the fiscal year, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, on the "Monongahela Area" were as follows:

General expenses (including building trails, purchase of fire tools, etc.)	$1,000.00
Forest guard hire	802.00
Fighting forest fires	263.43
Total	$2,065.43

This shows that the total cost of fire protection by the national government is approximately two cents per acre. Forest guards are employed in building trails, telephone lines, etc., when there is no danger from fire.

GAME AND FISH.

The first colonists migrating to America found a land of unbroken forests, teeming with all kinds of game; the coasts and water courses were swarming with water fowls of every description, and every river was alive with beautiful fish.

From the landing of the Pilgrim fathers down to the present time, the wild game and fish have had an enormous potential value, and have been the main-stay in providing food for the pathfinder, the prospector and the settler as they blazed the way of civilization from the Virginia colonies on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific, and turned this continent from a vast forest—inhabited by the deer, the bear and the bison—into a great country of civilization, dotted with fertile fields, happy homes and industrial development that has been an inspiration to the whole world.

Nowhere in the world has there been such a destruction of wild life as has taken place on the American continent in the past century. No other country has been endowed with such an abundance of wild game as has the United States. It seems that nature lavishly bestowed upon every acre of our territory every kind and character of the wild fauna and flora that could be maintained thereon. No pioneer ever pushed so far into the wilderness that he did not find hosts of birds and beasts and millions of fishes awaiting him.

Almost a century before the big game of the Rocky mountains was discovered, the game and fish inhabiting the hills, valleys and streams of West Virginia were being slaughtered to feed the Indian and white man alike.

The large game in West Virginia has all been exterminated except a limited number of Virginia white-tail deer and black bear. The elk or Eastern Wapiti have not been seen in our State since 1845, at which

time a herd of seven of these animals was seen in Pocahontas county, near the place where the town of Durbin is now located. However, within the past few years sixty-five head of these animals have been brought into the State, from the State of Wyoming, by the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, and the Legislature having made it a felony to kill one of these animals for a period of years, it is quite certain that they will again become plentiful in West Virginia.

The smaller game animals and birds are yet reasonably plentiful and under protction and care will increase rather than diminish.

West Virginia has been called the "birth place of rivers." These rivers take their rise in the lofty mountain peaks and wending their way through the primeval forests to the larger streams that ultimately reach the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, afford scenery that is not surpassed in the United States, and offer some of the most delightful fishing places in the whole world.

Over one hundred species of fish are found in West Virginia waters, among them some of the most valuable and finest game and food fishes found inhabiting the waters of the United States. The large and small-mouth black bass, and the brook and rainbow trout are special kinds that delight the fisherman's heart, while the principal food fishes are the wall-eyed pike, blue cat, mud cat, channel cat, rock bass, white perch and various kinds of the sucker family.

For some years the great industrial developments in the state wrought great damage to our fish, but many of the beautiful mountain streams, where lumbering operations have ceased, are now returning to their primitive condition, and fish are becoming more plentiful. In the industrial centers of the State, especially where coal is mined extensively, it is not possible to propagate fish with any degree of certainty, for the reason that they will not thrive nor even live in the highly polluted waters, but most of our streams are free from pollution and with proper re-stocking and care can be made as fine fishing streams as can be found anywhere.

Many states are reaping great benefits from recreation seekers who love the haunts of the wilds. West Virginia with her picturesque scenery, beautiful mountains and streams, and healthful climate furnishes a splendid resort for all those in quest of rest and recreation, and nothing is more desirable than a stroll along some of our crystal streams in search of the speckled trout or gamy bass, or a hunting camp on some mountain crest where the foot of the white man has seldom trod, searching for the ruffed grouse, the wild turkey or the fleet footed deer.

A better sentiment for fish and game protection pervades the air. Where ten years ago you found one sportsman or fisherman you now find twenty.

The farmer no longer regards the robin or bob-white as a pest on his farm, but accords them a welcome, second only to his children. The game and fish of our state belong to the people as a whole and not to any one class. It is ours to use but not to destroy. It is confidently believed that under our present system of protection with sufficient funds to re-stock depleted territory, that our game and fish will double in number and value within the next five years.

SYNOPSIS OF GAME AND FISH LAWS.

You cannot hunt, fish or fowl upon the enclosed or improved lands of another, without permission in writing from the owner or his agent.

The carrying of any uncased gun in the woods or fields of this State by any person not having the lawful right to hunt shall be **prima facie** evidence of a violation of the law.

It is a violation to alter or change in any manner, or to borrow, loan, sell or transfer any hunting or fishing license.

It is unlawful to have in your possession, with the intention of transporting the same, or having transported beyond the limits of the State, any game animals (except rabbits) game fish or game birds.

It is a felony to chase, pursue, kill or injure any elk, or to chase any deer with dogs.

It is unlawful to hunt or fish on Sunday.

There is no open season on the following game birds: Hungarian partridge, Reeve's pheasant, English pheasant, Lady Amherst pheasant, Chinese pheasant, caporcailize or any foreign game bird.

The English sparrow, owls, hawks, eagles, crows and kingfishers may be killed at any time.

It is unlawful to catch or kill any wild non-game birds protected by the laws of this State, or to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, or have the same in your possession, except as provided by law.

A fine of $1,000 and a jail sentence may be imposed upon you if you negligently or carelessly wound or kill any human being or live stock while hunting.

You cannot sell or buy any game animals, game birds or game fish.

You cannot shoot or discharge any fire arms in or across any public road, or within four hundred feet of any school house or on the lands of another, or any lawn or orchard or on any pleasure ground or other ground which is directly appurtenant to or within six hundred feet of an occupied dwelling house.

It is unlawful to have in possession, set or maintain anywhere in this State, or on any water subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any seine, trap or device whereby fish may be taken or caught, or to catch any fish except by hook and line, or with trot line the hooks on which are at least two feet apart.

It is unlawful at any time to set any snare or trap on the enclosed or improved lands of another, without the express permission of the owner or tenant of such land. It is unlawful at any time to set or maintain any steel or spring bear trap on the lands of another.

You cannot at any time catch by seine, net, bait trap or snare, of any kind or device, any wild turkey, ruffed grouse, pheasant or quail.

The rabbit, red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk may be killed by the property owner, his **bona fide** tenant or agent, on his own premises at any time in any way.

You cannot kill more than twelve quail, six ruffed grouse, two wild turkeys, or twelve squirrels in a day, or more than ninety-six quail, twenty-five ruffed grouse, six wild turkeys or one hundred squirrels in a season.

You cannot hunt the various birds and animals, or catch any fish except during the respective open seasons which are as follows:

Animals.

Deer (with horns over four inches long), October 15 to December 1; squirrel (gray, black, red and fox), September 16 to December 1; rabbit (except as provided above), October 15 to January 1; red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk (except as noted above), November 1 to January 1.

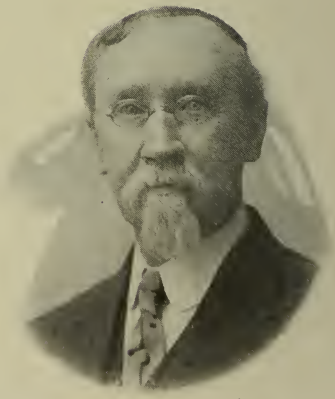
Birds.

Quail (Virginia partridge), November 1 to December 1; pheasant (ruffed grouse), wild turkey, October 15 to December 1; Wild duck, goose or brant, October 1 to January 16; woodcock October 1 to December 1; plover, ortolan or sandpiper, September 1 to December 16; rail, September 1 to December 1; snipe, October 15 to December 16.

Fish.

Trout or land-lock salmon, April 1 to August 1; suckers, carp, mullet, red horse, jack-salmon (commonly called jack-fish or white salmon), all species of bass, pike and pickerel, July 1 to April, following.

DR. F. F. FARNSWORTH PRES'T.
FRENCHTON



DR. S. L. JEPSON
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER
CHARLESTON

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL L. JEPSON, A. M., Sc. D., M. D., Health Commissioner.

Offices: Third Floor of the Masonic Temple, Charleston.

The first move looking to the establishment of a State Board of Health was the introduction of the following resolutions in the State Medical Society at its annual meeting in 1875 by the present Health Commissioner, Dr. S. L. Jepson.

> "*Resolved*, That Dr. R. P. Davis, Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, Dr. G. Baird and Dr. M. S. Hall be appointed a committee to present the accompanying plan of a bill to establish a State Board of Health to the Legislature of this State at its next session and to employ all proper means to secure the passage of the bill.
>
> "*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of one physician from each county in the State be appointed by the President of this Society, in consultation with the above-named committee, whose duty it shall be to use all proper influence with the members of the Legislature from their respective counties to secure the passage of the bill.
>
> "*Resolved*, That Dr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, be authorized to have two hundred copies of this bill printed for distribution to the county committees, the members of the Legislature and such other persons as may be able to exert an influence in favor of its passage."

But this effort to establish a State Board of Health failed, and not until March 1881, was a successful effort made, and a law enacted largely through the efforts of the late Dr. James E. Reeves, who became its first secretary, and continued so for about four years, when ill health caused his resignation. Dr. Reeves was largely aided in the passage of the law by Dr. A. R. Barbee, a senator from Mason county, which was then in the Fifth Senatorial District.

Previous to the legislature of 1913 the State Health Department consisted of a Board of eight or ten members, with a Secretary, who was paid a very meager salary. This department represented little more than an examining board for physicians seeking license to practice in the State. The inattention to the health of the people was not due to either a lack of ability, or to unwillingness upon the part of the physicians who constituted the Health Department, but was due to the imperfection of the law, and to the fact that it carried with it the meager appropriation of $2,500.

The board has always been made up of physicians of unusual merit. The fault, therefore, was with the legislators, who were somewhat tardy in learning the value of public health work, and hence the appropriation for many years remained at $2,500, and it was impossible for the department to attend to the sanitary needs of the State, control outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases, and regulate the practice of medicine with a sum so small as was appropriated biennially for the department.

The Legislature of 1913 took up the matter of the revision of the medical law. Governor-elect Henry D. Hatfield, a physician of large experience and marked force of character, who was familiar with the sanitary needs of the state, and the great advance along the lines of public sanitation made by other states through their state boards of health, took up actively the effort to bring about a revision of the medical law, and with the valuable co-operation of Dr. F. F. Farnsworth,

who was chairman of the House Committee on Medicine and Sanitation, a new health law was enacted with several very valuable features. It made the Secretary of the Board of Health a full time official, eliminating him from the general practice of his profession. It provided for the organization of a State Hygienic Laboratory and for instruction of the people in matters of hygiene and sanitation.

The efforts of the Legislature of 1913, therefore, brought about a new era in West Virginia in the way of preventive medicine, by the revision of the medical law and the appropriation of $15,000 to be annually expended by this Department.

Governor Hatfield appointed a new Board, with S. L. Jepson, M. D., of Wheeling, as Secretary and *ex officio* Commissioner of Health, the term of office beginning June 1, 1913. The new Secretary had filled the position of Health Officer in the city of Wheeling for a period of eleven years. He had been one of the guiding spirits of the State Medical Society and was responsible more than any one else for the strong effort that was put forth to bring about what has been accomplished in the developing of a substantial Department of Health. Such organizations in other states have done much in the way of reducing the percentage of infectious and contagious diseases. The same result will no doubt be experienced in West Virginia, and it is to be confidently expected that the high mortality from tuberculosis and typhoid fever in this state will be materially reduced.

Under the law of 1913 W. W. Golden, M. D., of Elkins, was made President of the new Board, the other members being J. L. Pyle, M. D., of Hancock county, G. D. Lind, M. D., of Doddridge county, H. A. Barbee, M. D., of Mason county, W. J. Davidson, M. D., of Wood county, H. A. Brandebury, M. D., of Cabell county, J. E. Robins, M. D., of Kanawha county, H. M. Rymer, M. D., of Ritchie county, J. A. Rusmisell, M. D., of Upshur county, and J. W. Shipper, M. D., of Berkeley county and S. L. Jepson, M. D., Secretary, Ohio county.

In November, 1914, a hygienic laboratory was established at Morgantown, by authority of the new law, in connection with the University, with skilled chemists and bacteriologists in charge, and with Dr. John N. Simpson, Dean of the Medical Department, as Director in Chief of this department. A laboratory of this nature is indispensable in public health work. Here sputum is examined to determine the existence of tuberculosis, and there is given to physicians in the different sections of the state, in as short a time as possible, the findings of the bacteriologist at the laboratory in his investigations of the many infectious and contagious diseases with which the practitioner comes in contact daily, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., so that physicians may be enabled to act quickly and promptly in combatting these maladies. The water supplied to the people will hereafter be examined at stated intervals, and if any outbreak of typhoid fever occurs in the state, it is the duty of this department to have special field and laboratory investigations made of the water supply, and to require the Sanitary Engineer to make the proper examination and locate the cause of contamination and recommend a correction of the same.

That the citizenship of the State may be informed in matters of sanitation, the department has caused to be published a quarterly health bulletin, which was begun in January, 1914. This publication is sent to several thousand people throughout the different sections of the State. It is quite generally used in the schools of the State in connection with the study of hygiene, and in some schools

selections from it are used as supplementary reading. That this publication has proven useful and popular is evidenced by the numerous requests received from persons desiring to have their names added to the mailing list, and this is sufficient to convince one of the great good that is being accomplished through this method of enlightening the people on the conservation of health.

Through the active interest of Governor Hatfield a greatly advanced step in sanitary legislation was made by the passage of the new law, by the Legislature of 1915, which had as its chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation in the Senate, Dr. James McClung, of Richwood, and in the House, Dr. C. A. Sinsel, of Grafton. The bill that was passed had been prepared under the direction of a committee of the State Board of Health, whose chairman was W. W. Golden, of Elkins. The law created a State Department of Health, with a commissioner of Health as its executive officer, who is required to live at the capital and maintain his office therein. This is an improvement over the law passed by the Legislature of 1913. Not only in this respect but in many others are there marked improvements which place the State health law of West Virginia upon a favorable comparative basis with the law of any other states in the union. A Public Health Council of seven was substituted for the board of twelve members created in 1913. The Health Commissioner is *ex officio* a member of the Council and its Secretary and executive officer. A division of preventable diseases and one of sanitary engineering were provided for. At the head of the former, Dr. C. R. Weirich, formerly Health Officer of Brooke county, was appointed. After completing much of very creditable work he resigned in July, 1917, and has been succeeded by Dr. Harold B. Wood. It is his duty to have charge of epidemic diseases wherever they occur throughout the State, study their causes and aid the local officials in their control, all at the expense of the State. At the head of the division of sanitary engineering the services of Mayo Tolman have been secured. He is a graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has had practical experience in Massachusetts and Maryland in connection with the efficient departments of health that are found in those two states. It is the duty of the sanitary engineer to cause to be examined all water supplies in the State, and when found unsafe to require such changes or additions as will insure to the people a safe supply of wholesome water for drinking and domestic purposes. This department will aid cities, towns or municipalities in their efforts to install proper water systems, as well as investigate all sewerage systems and sewage disposal plants and give advice in the introduction of new systems, when requests are made of the State Health Department for such information.

It is also the duty of the head of the division of sanitary engineering, under the present law, to cause the flow of streams through the State to be investigated from time to time and the amount of pollution determined and reported to the Commissioner of Health, which information will appear in the printed annual report of the Health Department. The problem of garbage disposal will also receive the attention of this department. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary conditions in general of the State.

The Public Health Council has the authority under the new law to adopt regulations controlling the production and sale of milk, the sanitation of public halls, schools, railroads, street cars, barber shops, etc. A number of rules covering these subjects have been adopted which went into effect April 1, 1916, and have the force of law.

The increasing work in the commissioner's office has rendered it necessary to secure additional aid, and in April, 1916, the services of Dr. Harold B. Wood were secured. In addition to being an M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Wood is also a Doctor of Public Health, graduated from the same institution, and has had a number of years' experience in public health work in several states.

An outline of the work done is briefly presented below.

Dr. Weirich investigated outbreaks of smallpox, diphtheria and other infectious diseases in different parts of the State. He visited nearly fifty health officers and gave them such aid as was needed in the discharge of their duties. He visited many schools, and gave talks on health subjects to nearly four thousand children; he also lectured to civic clubs and public audiences reaching nearly twenty-five hundred people, with lantern slide demonstrations, and giving instruction as to the conservation of health. He also aided in the organization of anti-tuberculosis leagues. He examined the records in the offices of many county clerks with a view of securing better reports of diseases, births, and deaths; and to the same end tried to show to physicians the value of vital statistics. He interviewed many editors and visited a number of medical societies in an endeavor to secure their hearty co-operation with the State Department of Health in its efforts to control disease.

The Department of Sanitary Engineering is presided over by Mayo Tolman, B. S., as Director. Through his efforts over three hundred and forty sanitary investigations have been made in various West Virginia cities and towns. These include the investigation and betterment of a considerable number of public water supplies; also preliminary studies for proposed new supplies, several of which have been constructed or are under construction at the present time.

During the past year nineteen outbreaks of typhoid fever have been studied, the cause found and the epidemic checked. The investigations also cover a number of nuisances, and three proposed sewage disposal plants, all of which have been constructed.

A number of talks and lectures on health subjects have been given by Mr. Tolman, it is estimated to 1,500 people.

Several conditions that have long been known as sources of danger to the health of certain communities, such as sewers discharging into public water supplies of the State, have been remedied.

Eighteen water supplies that formerly were dangerous for drinking purposes have already been rendered safe by the introduction of chlorinating apparatus, and nine other communities have signified that they intend to instal such plants. Partially through the efforts of Mr. Tolman two towns that never had water supplies are erecting plants, and several towns are putting in filters where none formerly existed. It is estimated that the Division has been responsible for sanitary improvements costing upwards of $70,000.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering has taken charge of the sampling of all water supplies in the State of West Virginia, as required by Rule 19 of the Public Service Commission. In order to facilitate this work special containers were designed.

Under the direction of the Division of Sanitary Engineering a new type of chlorinating apparatus, which is thoroughly portable, has been designed. This apparatus can be used in case of water-borne outbreaks of typhoid fever, and can be erected within half an hour's time. The State now owns two of these, and keeps them in readiness to meet an emergency.

Owing to the great pressure of work two assistant engineers, Mr. Ellis S. Tisdale and Mr. Andrew N. Wardle, both graduates in Sanitary Engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were added to the Division in July, 1916. A great deal has been accomplished by both of these men. Numerous investigations have been made and a number of improvements, such as the installation of the chlorinating plants for disinfection of drinking water supplies, and the cleaning up and general improvement of the sanitary conditions of cities and towns, have been accomplished through their efforts.

The greatest single piece of work that has been accomplished is undoubtedly the flood relief work which was carried on by the Division of Sanitary Engineering on Cabin Creek and Coal River during August, 1916. The entire Division spent more than ten days in the flood district and directed the removal and burning of dead animals, cleaning of houses and the liming of the ground about the houses. Under the direction of the Division three full carloads of lime were sent into the Cabin Creek district alone, that the soil might be sweetened and sanitary conditions generally improved.

The co-operation of the mine doctors and hospital corps of the National Guard with the sanitary engineers was so hearty, that over four thousand persons received the anti-typhoid inoculation, which at the time was a record for civilian vaccination, and may be considered as especially remarkable when the character of the people encountered and their prejudice to the treatment are considered. All wells in the flood district were at once disinfected with chloride of lime and made safe for drinking, thus eliminating a great source of danger.

The Division has assigned and caused to be constructed a health exhibit consisting of many models illustrating health factors. Many of these models are mechanical and should create a lasting impression on the public. In addition there are a number of motion pictures. The health exhibit will be shown at county fairs and other large gatherings.

This Division plans to make complete examinations of all water supplies in the State and cause improvements to be made where necessary. Streams are to be examined that their progressive pollution may be recorded. Much other work, as the abatement of nuisances, investigation of tunnel air, and the studying of the character and amount of manufacturing waste, will be undertaken.

A multiplicity of activities have devolved upon the Assistant Commissioner of Health. Harold B. Wood, M. D., Dr. P. H., was appointed to and joined the department April 14, 1916, and was elected Assistant Commissioner of Health July 26, 1916.

Dr. Wood's work has included epidemiological, statistical, educational and administrative activities.

Since the control of communicable disease and the lowering of the death rate are the objects of public health work, active steps were taken to begin a real movement to this end in West Virginia. No health department can work to advantage without knowing where cases of disease exist and what are the particular causes of death in each community. Frequent account of stock and a balancing of books is necessary for any successful business. Public health work is a business in which the tax payers have invested, and they expect the legislature to give to them all legal processes which have been proved necessary to safeguard the health of a community. West Virginia needs the Model Registration Laws for collecting records of births, deaths and diseases. Without these systems which have been proved by other states to be operable and efficient, West Virginia

must work blindly. The many demands received for records of births and deaths which are needed for legal purposes prove the absolute necessity of West Virginia adopting the Model Vital Statistics Law.

The chief outstanding improvements and activities instituted by Dr. Wood during the first year of his incumbency include: Reports sent each month to the United States Public Health Service, reports received each week from county and city health officers in place of the irregular monthly or quarterly reports, monthly reports of births and deaths from clerks of the county courts, the adoption of the U. S. Standard Certificates for reporting births and deaths, double systems of filing and indexing records of births, deaths and diseases—a marked increase in the completeness of reports of births, deaths and cases of contagious disease. Complete reports of all communicable diseases are needed when the diseases exist, that the Department may note any undue prevalence and take energetic steps to prevent the spread of the diseases. The health officers and county clerks who are interested in conserving the health of their communities have assisted in this work. Epidemiological investigations were made by Dr. Wood in twenty-eight localities, including an extended investigation of the Charleston typhoid outbreak. The methods of preparing and handling foods were investigated in fifty-five cities and towns. This necessitated the inspection of 193 grocery stores, 85 markets and many other food establishements. Much spoiled or decomposed food was found. The dairy farms supplying milk to ten cities were inspected, scored on a newly devised score card and directions for improvements of dairies and the marketing of milk were given the dairymen. The questions of the purity of foods and their methods of preparation and handling are economic rather than health problems and should be undertaken by a special division and adequate field force working under the State Department of Agriculture. Various serious nuisances were investigated by the Assistant Commissioner and their abatement obtained. Special surveys were made at Pennsboro, Martinsburg and Charleston. Sufficient investigations were made of factory conditions to prove the need of the State Department of Health carrying on a systematic work to decrease occupational diseases and industrial poisonings. These are medical problems and should be undertaken from the public health standpoint, having no connection with labor problems and industrial accidents.

Education work, forming the basis for improving health standards, has been undertaken by illustrated lectures, health exhibits, newspaper notices, posters, and personal interviews. Dr. Wood gave eighteen lectures in sixteen towns before audiences totalling 3,070; prepared and displayed a health exhibit in six localities, reaching a total counted audience of 6,580, and supplied 477 newspapers with educational news articles upon public health subjects. Two posters were prepared by Dr. Wood upon typhoid fever and consumption. Of these 4,378 were mailed to rural post offices and country stores to be permanently displayed and 334 were supplied to health officers and others. This educational work was carried on during the first four months after establishing the office of Assistant Commissioner.

In addition to exercising general supervision of the work of the State Health Department, the Commissioner has had the entire work of editing the quarterly bulletin which goes to ten thousand addresses, and has issued special bulletins as occasion demanded, and brief newspaper articles on health subjects. He has conducted the very voluminous correspondence of his office, much of it with local health officers in efforts to aid in the correction of sanitary defects. He

prepared for submission to the Public Health Council the hundred or more health regulations adopted by that body. He has also on several occasions gone to different communities to aid in the abatement of grave nuisances and the suppression of outbreaks of infectious disease. He has addressed a number of public health meetings and teachers' institutes, reaching at least 3,000 people. By his direction, one of the sanitary engineers was sent on his way to the Cabin Creek District at seven o'clock in the morning after the flood, two others following as soon as possible performing the most valuable work described above. The Commissioner also himself made two visits of inspection to the stricken district.

The results that have already been accomplished by the State Health Department assure us an evolution in the methods of the regulation and prevention of diseases, and these will impress the citizenship in the future as a positive force for good which will insure a reduction in the number of cases of illness, and as a result a decrease in the mortality in the State, and a tremendous saving in the expenditure of money by our people, if the legislatures in the future will give to this department a sufficient appropriation for the administration of the law which now appears upon the statute books. The health department during the past year has cost the people of the State but two cents per capita—certainly not an extravagant amount; to be exact, 1.8 cents.

The plans and purposes of the State Health Department may be thus briefly summarized:

What the State Health Department Does Through its Public Health Council.

If an epidemic occurs in any community, on request of the local authorities it sends an expert to investigate the cause and institute means for its suppression.

It furnishes free vaccine virus for the indigent in smallpox outbreaks, and in emergencies other vaccines for the prevention of diseases.

It furnishes to county and town boards of health expert advice and assistance at any time without cost.

It issues a quarterly bulletin containing information of value touching matters of sanitation, sending this without cost to all who apply for it.

Through its Hygienic Laboratory it makes examinations to aid physicians in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and other diseases, and swabs from the nose and throat to determine the proper time for release from quarantine of diphtheritic patients.

If any institution or community is contemplating the installation of a water or sewer system, it furnishes the free services of an expert sanitary engineer to advise as to the best methods, and to pass upon any proposed plans.

It examines public water supplies, making an inspection when necessary in addition to the chemical and bacteriological examination of the water.

It inspects, upon request, and when practicable, any public or private institution, or any city, town or village, and recommends the things necessary for sanitary improvement.

When practicable, and upon request of any community, it sends a lecturer to address public health meetings, and give advice on questions of public sanitation.

It regularly examines the water furnished for drinking purposes on the railroads of the State.

It endeavors to collect reports of all preventable diseases, but on account of the failure of physicians promptly to report such cases, its efforts in this direction have not, thus far, been very successful.

It endeavors to protect the health and save the money of the people by instituting prosecutions against persons not legally qualified to practice medicine, and yet who, under various names, are posing as healers of the sick.

In short, it seeks by every means within its control to guard the people of the State against disease, and to increase, through better health, the happiness and prosperity of our people.

A List of the Officers and Members of the Different Boards of Health.

Below is a list of the different State Boards of Health, as nearly correct as they can be gathered from the minutes, which were not always clearly written, and doubtless there are some errors:

1881-2.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Isaiah Bee, Geo. H. Carpenter, C. T. Richardson.

1883-4.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Lawrence Carr, Geo. H. Carpenter, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1885-6.—C. T. Richardson, President, T. A. Harris, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, B. D. Baker, Lawrence Carr, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, L. D. Wilson.

1887-8.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Geo. I. Garrison, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1889-90.—Same as above.

1891-2.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, L. S. Brock, A. R. Barbee, T. P. Carpenter, B. H. Hoyt, B. F. Irons, W. M. Late.

1893-4.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, W. C. Beard, T. P. Carpenter, G. T. Dailey, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, L. D. Wilson.

1895-6.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, W. C. Beard, G. T. Dailey, C. R. Enslow, W. M. Late, J. B. Walkinshaw.

1897-8.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, J. J. Haptenstall, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, Jno. H. Pipes, C. W. Spangler.

1899-1900.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, John H. Pipes, J. E. Robins, T. W. Spangler.

1901-02.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, A. G. Staunton, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1903-4.—A. N. Frame, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, S. N. Myers, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, C. W. Spangler, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1905-6.—D. P. Morgan, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, N. H. Proudfoot, J. E. Robins, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1907-8.—J. E. Robins, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, N. H. Proudfoot, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1909-10.—John L. Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

J. H. STEWART,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

1911-12.—R. E. Vickers, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, C. A. Wingerter, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1913-14.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Secretary, H. A. Barbee, H. A. Brandebury, W. J. Davidson, G. D. Lind, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, J. A. Rusmissell, J. L. Pyle, W. B. Stevens.

1915-16.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner and Secretary, W. J. Davidson, F. F. Farnsworth, J. L. Pyle, J. E. Robins, W. B. Stevens.

1917-18.—F. F. Farnsworth, President, J. L. Pyle, W. T. Henshaw, H. E. Gaynor, L. H. Clark, V. T. Churchman, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

J. H. Stewart, Commissioner.

The agricultural department, one of the executive offices of the State, was created by an act of the legislature on the 24th of February, 1911, and has its headquarters in the capitol. It was organized for business on the 4th of March, 1913, with Hon. H. E. Williams, of Greenbrier county, as the first commissioner, he having been elected at the last previous general election by the people. This department was created in response to a general demand among the people of the State, particularly by farmers, but not exclusively so, because consumers, and owners of lands, realized the necessity for the kind of work which a department of this sort would do. The department during the four years which Mr. Williams was commissioner did a vast amount of good work.

The legislature for two sessions since its beginning felt its way along with moderate appropriations until an organization was perfected and a good beginning made.

At a subsequent quadrennial election, J. H. Stewart, of Monongalia county, was elected commissioner. The legislature of 1917 responded generously to an appreciative public sentiment which demanded greater increased activities from this department, and the legislature is to be congratulated upon its liberal appropriations of the revenues of the State for carrying on the splendid work of agricultural development. This department is a place of industry and intense activity. It is the aim of every employee to whom the enforcement of the laws have been specially delegated to put forth his best individual efforts, bringing into bearing every agency that would further the cause of agricultural production, conservation of the products and efficiency in distribution. Provision has been made for the registration of animals, seed analysis, fertilizer control, orchard inspection, apple packing, and general promotion and developmental work in the live stock, fruit growing and trucking industries as specially provided for in the appropriation act of the legislature. The office space of the department has been doubled in order to house the equipment necessary for this work. For the purpose of furthering its purposes in this behalf a number of enabling acts were passed in which extensive responsibilities were imposed upon the officer having charge of this work, coupled with the support of these various undertakings in conducting the general work of the department.

First.—For the Prevention, Control, and Eradication of Communicable Disease Among Domestic Animals and Poultry.

The legislature in its regular session of 1915, enacted House Bill No. 66, providing for the prevention, control and eradication of infectious, contagious, or otherwise communicable diseases among domestic animals and poultry, and providing for quarantine and such rules and regulations as may be necessary for its enforcement. Under this law, the commissioner of agriculture may prohibit the importation of animals and poultry, may cause quarantine to be placed, disinfection of premises and destruction of animals or poultry; may prohibit transportation of animals and poultry from one place to another; may cause investigations regarding the cause and method of preventing, controlling and eradicating of diseases; he may employ such competent and experienced veterinarians as may be necessary from time to time to assist in discharging the duties imposed upon him by this act. Such veterinarians shall be graduates of veterinary colleges, recognized by the American Veterinary Medical Association. The commissioner shall collect and disseminate information and statistics in relation to diseases of domestic animals and the proper care and sanitation of stables and other buildings used for stabling of farm animals, for the purpose of preventing the existence and spread of communicable diseases. Under this law, he and his employees may enter any premises, public or private, where they have reason to believe that diseased animals may be or have been confined; they shall have power to call on sheriffs and their deputies, constables and public officers, mayors of cities and town sergeants, to assist them in carrying out its provisions; and have the same power and protection that other peace officers have.

It shall be the duty of every practitioner of veterinary medicine in West Virginia—immediately upon receiving information thereof—to report to the commissioner each case of any communicable disease affecting live stock or poultry. Upon receiving such information, the commissioner shall dispatch the most convenient consulting veterinarian to the infected premises and act as the case demands, by placing quarantines, destroying diseased animals and treating or advising proper treatment.

Owing to the widespread prevalence of hog cholera in this State, and having in mind the losses from this most destructive disease and its uncontrollable nature by the use of treatments in cases of outbreaks, the department has adopted the simultaneous method of vaccination to prevent the occurrence of this disease, and has arranged to furnish the vaccine for this purpose to the stock raiser at cost. This treatment has been in use for several months and has very materially reduced the number of outbreaks of this disease. It is the desire of the department to eradicate hog cholera by the best known methods, not only to enhance the value of the hog industry and insure greater profits to hog raisers, but is in line to carry out the general disposition to prevent waste and save from loss anything that would contribute in any significant way to the food supply. A bulletin has been published on this subject and the department will be pleased to furnish a copy to anyone upon application.

Blackleg—a disease affecting young cattle—has been quite prevalent throughout the State. The department has instructed the farmers in the use of a vaccine to prevent this disease and the mortality from this trouble has been very materially reduced. This vaccine, with injectors for its application, is furnished to the stock owner at cost.

Tuberculosis has been quite prevalent among cattle in several places in this State. These cases are disposed of as they are reported, and the owners compensated according to law.

Every effort is being exerted to give the stock owners the best information and protection possible in stock raising and prevention of diseases.

Second—West Virginia Apiary Law.

By an act of the legislature passed February 7, 1917, which became effective May 8th, 1917, the commissioner of agriculture was empowered with authority to control and eradicate contagious and infectious diseases among honey bees and to promote more successful and profitable bee culture in West Virginia. Those informed upon the subject recognize West Virginia as one of the great partially developed and highly desirable bee territories in the United States. Carrying out the act, an inspector has been appointed, and is now actively engaged in each congressional district, and an assistant entomologist in the department has been appointed and made chief of the bee investigations. Mr. Charles A. Reese has charge of this work. The investigations carried on by these special agents and the assistant entomologist, show something close to sixty thousand beekeepers in West Virginia. Some apiaries have been found infested with American and European foul brood, and sac brood, the principle diseases which attack bees, which have been introduced into West Virginia from without the State and have seriously menaced the industry. All of these diseases affect the larvel and pupal stages in the development of the bee. The law provides for the examination of all apiaries in which disease was reported to exist, and other apiaries in that locality not reported, to ascertain the existence of disease and to assist and advise the beekeeper in the proper methods of beekeeping to increase the production of honey in West Virginia. If disease exists, the owner, or person in charge, is given full instructions for treatment. A second visit to a diseased apiary is made ten days later, and if it is found that the diseased colonies have not been properly treated, the inspector has the authority to burn all diseased colonies, together with all honey and appliances, which would further spread the disease. The law prohibits the disposal of bees, honey and appliances and the exposure of healthy bees to the dangers of disease through negligence on the part of the beekeeper.

Steps have been taken to prevent the introduction of diseases among bees, from honey put upon the market from apiaries without the State, where diseased bees are found. Active work is being carried on for extension of apiaries, and the introduction of better practice and better facilities for successful bee culture. A survey of the State is being made showing the plants which are found, and the extent of their distribution in the various counties, from which bees draw their supplies for making honey. This will be published in bulletin form some time in the near future.

Beekeepers' Association.

A beekeepers' association has also been organized for the purpose of bringing the beekeepers in closer co-operation and good fellowship to secure proper recognition of the industry, to inform the public as to the value of honey as food and of the importance of the business of honey production and the value of bees to other crops, and to elevate the business of beekeeping to a place of eminence among agricultural activities. Where there is organization there is strength and

this has been manifest among the beekeepers from the start by showing their appreciation of the work planned and already accomplished under this law.

Third—The Market Bureau.

The legislature of 1917 enacted a law creating a bureau of markets in the State department of agriculture. This act is very comprehensive, and has in view the promotion of transactions most satisfactory and profitable to both the consumer and producer. It has in view a greater production, and a more uniform and correct classification of grading and packing of all agricultural products. It also has in view improvement in transportation facilities. Provision is made in this act for the establishment of agricultural exchanges, market houses, public markets, etc., all with the object of bringing the products in the best form, and delivering them to the consumer with the least cost and injury, with a consequent greater profit to all concerned.

Acting under the provisions of this law, much work has already been accomplished by the department in taking a census of the fruit crops in the State, listing reputable buyers, working out car distribution, iceing arrangements, sidings, etc., and competent expert packers have been employed to establish more correct and better grading, and packing perishable products like peaches, summer apples and vegetables. A census has also been made of potato, melon and tomato growers, with a view of bringing to the attention of consumers and buyers a knowledge of these facts, the result of which has facilitated to a very great extent, successful and profitable sales of all these products.

A weekly mimeograph market bulletin, is issued, listing the offerings of live stock, both for the markets and breeding purposes, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine; and lists of farm supplies, grains, fruits, vegetables and forage; also a list of wants from those who desire to purchase any of these articles. Also in this bulletin is carried weekly a succession of timely and pertinent hints concerning farm operations in the State at the immediate time of issuing the bulletin. This bulletin has attracted a great deal of attention, and has accomplished a great amount of good, considering the extent of its distribution and the time during which it has been issued. It is the intention of this department to enlarge this enterprise and to greatly extend its distribution throughout the State. The number of sales that have resulted between those who make offerings and those who desire to purchase, which transactions are carried on exclusively between the buyer and seller, and in no way involving the department in the financial end of the transaction, is simply astonishing, and communications are coming in to the department of offerings and wants, giving expressions of satisfactory sales and purchases.

Three special agents have been appointed, and are now actively at work, handling the work of the department in this bureau, one on the eastern side of the Allegheny mountains, Honorable W. H. Somers, and for the western side of the mountains, Mr. C. H. Henning, both of whom have done splendid work since their connection with the department. An additional special agent of this bureau has also been employed for statistical work—Mr. O. A. Petty—whose work will cover the entire State. For the present he is engaged in taking an accurate census of agricultural products, such as maybe produced in West Virginia, but which are exported into the State to meet the market demand. This information is secured from wholesale grocers, produce dealers, brokers, large manufacturing and mining enterprises, and others, who ship such products into the State in car lots. The object of securing this information is to find out what

DR. A. J. HOLT
CHIEF VETERINARIAN

CHARLES H. HENNING
CHIEF BUREAU OF MARKETS

THOMAS POPP
IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER

CECIL WOODS
PURE SEED DEP'T.

CHARLES A. REECE
CHIEF DEP'T APICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

amount of such products as might be grown upon the lands in West Virginia are brought in from other states, in order that land owners and farmers in West Virginia may be encouraged to meet these demands out of our own soil.

Fourth—Crop Pest Law.

This law, passed by the legislature in February 1917, is for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of dangerous insect pests and plant diseases affecting nurseries, orchards, forest and shade trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, seeds, and bulbs, or plants, or parts of plants of any kind, or such as may harbor such injurious insects or plant diseases. The law also provides for the control of such troubles that have already become a nuisance to the farmers and fruit growers of the State.

An important feature of this law is in the provisions relating to nursery inspection. Every nursery in the State must be inspected at least once a year and a certificate of inspection issued to the owner setting forth the fact that the stock offered for sale is apparently free from insects and plant diseases which are liable to spread and cause trouble for the grower. If such troubles are found, no certificate will be issued until the owner of the nursery has eradicated it in accordance with directions from the State entomologist.

All nurserymen both within and without the State doing business in West Virginia must register with the commissioner of agriculture before disposing of any stock. Nurserymen from other states must procure permit tags from the State entomologist and attach one to each shipment coming into our State, together with a copy of an inspection certificate issued by a duly authorized person of the State where the stock originated. The permit tag and copy of inspection certificate indicate to the transportation companies that the shipper has complied with the West Virginia law and the stock is forwarded to its destination. If no tags are attached the transportation agent must hold the shipment and notify the State entomologist asking for instructions in the matter.

To further assist the farmers and fruit growers, the law provides for the inspection of orchards to determine if any destructive insects or plant diseases are present and to point out ways and means to check or eradicate the same. The department of agriculture has devoted much time and attention to this line of work with the result that many thousands of dollars have been saved to the State.

This law is broad enough to cover any insect or plant diseases which may attack any of the plants or parts of plants mentioned therein. Therefore, whenever any destructive insect or plant disease begins to spread over a community the State has the power to make provisions for checking the nuisance.

Although indicative of the value and possibilities of the State for immense orchard development, in addition to what we are already doing, a census of the peach crop in the counties in which peaches are grown, namely: Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson, Hampshire, Mineral and Hardy, this year shows over a million baskets, and it is the opinion of those best informed that in that region alone —nothwithstanding its very extensive development—not more than three or four percent of the lands suitable for peach growing have yet been touched; from which, of course, we infer and know that there is an opening for profitable industry of immense proportions in peach culture. A small part of Berkeley county—now the most highly developed county in apple growing, in which possibly not more than ten percent of the best apple land has yet been planted,

although having only about forty percent of a normal apple crop—has already sold something over a million and a quarter dollars worth of apples this year, notwithstanding the fact that many of the largest orchards have not come into bearing as yet and a number of those have just begun to bear.

The inspection work carried on by this department now and its investigations of the extended planting, and the conditions and care of orchards in other parts, will act as a great stimulus and encouragement to landowners and fruit growers in this State.

Fifth—West Virginia Seed Law.

By an act of the legislature passed February 12, 1915, the department of agriculture was empowered and directed to investigate the standard of agricultural seeds used in West Virginia, and to make every effort possible to improve that standard both as to purity and viability. Mr. Cecil W. Wood has been placed in charge of the analytical work in this department. Seed analysis as it is carried on by a number of states, is responsible for a pronounced improvement in the quality of agricultural seeds used at the present time. It is the purpose of our law and the desire of this department to still further raise the quality of seeds used in West Virginia, and we are confident that with our facilities for coming in contact with the farmers and seedsmen generally over the State, a great aid can be given our agricultural industry.

Many, of course, are cognizant of the benefits derived from seed analysis, but with the hope of suggesting to some one a new line of thought, we mention the following advantages:

It determines the purity of a quantity of seed. By this, we mean that the analysis shows just how much of the seed is pure, or the kind that was supposed to have been purchased, and just how much foreign matter one will find in a quantity of seed. It is needless to say that very many weeds have been introduced into West Virginia through impure seed, and we still hear people wonder why there are so many more weeds to contend with now than when they were boys. Such weeds as Canada thistle, Russian thistle, couch grass, the dodders, wild mustard, wild oats, corn cockle, ox-eye daisy, Indian mustard, butter and eggs, sow thistle, velvet weed and wild carrot are termed noxious. When there is found an excess of one seed to three thousand in any agricultural variety, the sale of the entire quantity is forbidden. In this way, it is hoped that the spread of such weeds as those mentioned above, can be checked to a great extent. In some cases, agricultural seed has been deliberately adulterated by unscrupulous dealers. There are many weeds whose seeds are similar to those of certain kinds of useful varieties. These have sometimes been mixed in the proportion of 80% weed to 20% useful, and sold as high grade agricultural seeds. Indeed, there are instances known where stock sold as orchard grass was almost entirely English rye grass, which is similar to the former, but absolutely worthless as to value.

Again, by analysis, the percentage of inert matter can be determined. This consists of chaff, sticks, broken seeds, etc., which although not so injurious as the noxious weeds, amounts to considerable in some orders.

The third benefit derived from analysis is determined by the second test through which a sample of seed passes in the laboratory. By this test, we learn the percentage of viable seed. This is known as the germination test. One might buy a bushel of red clover seed, which is 99 5-10% pure at $14.00, but after it is planted fails to come up. The reason is a low percent of germination. In view

of the present facilities for learning beforehand, the germinating ability of any seed, there is no excuse for one losing considerable money in this matter. It the bushel of red clover mentioned above was only 50% viable, and some has been found much lower in its percentage of viability, then the actual value of the bushel of seed was $7.00, and the farmer really paid $28.00 per bushel for his clover seed.

Section I of the seed law requires that all agricultural seeds in excess of one pound when offered for sale within the State, shall bear a label containing the following:

1. Name of the kind and variety of seed.
2. Name and address of the dealer.
3. Statement of the purity of the seed.
4. Germinating power of the seed.
5. Locality where the seed was grown, if known.

When purchasing seed for planting, we hope that the label attached to the seed will be studied closely, which in many cases will prevent the farmers from paying for something which they do not get. If, after buying a quantity of seed, one feels that the label attached makes an incorrect statement as to its value, a free analysis can always be had by sending a sample to the seed laboratory, which is a part of the agricultural department at Charleston.

Sixth—The Fertilizer Law.

The legislature of 1917 passed also another law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizer in the State. This is an act amending the old fertilizer law in several respects, in addition to transferring the enforcement of the law from the agricultural experiment station, at Morgantown, to the State department of agriculture. This law requires that all manufacturers doing business in the State shall register each brand of fertilizer under its proper name, coupled with a sworn statement showing the amount of plant food in each brand in addition to its composition and ingredients and the material from which said constituents are derived. It also requires that samples be taken of fertilizers each year, including samples that may be sent in by farmers, under rules and regulations of the department, and it also requires that these samples be analyzed and the results of these analyses printed in bulletin form and distributed among farmers and land owners of the State for their information on the subject. The work is being carried on successfully and thoroughly.

Seventh—Apple Packing Law.

By an act of the legislature which became effective September 1st, 1917, the department of agriculture was directed to investigate the matter of apple packing in West Virginia, and to enforce such regulations as have been prescribed by this law. In view of the enormous size which the apple industry of West Virginia has attained, it is the aim of the above mentioned law and the department of agriculture to create a standard pack for West Virginia apples, which will be known in all countries as a distinguishing mark of good fruit. Haphazard packs have in the past taken considerable prestige from our apples, when placed in competition with those of states where packing is regulated. By adopting and honestly living up to a standard pack, we can place the West Virginia apple at the top of the list, where every well-informed person knows it rightly belongs.

Section I of the apple packing law provides for four different packs, which shall be known as follows:

1. West Virginia Standard Fancy,
2. West Virginia Standard A,
3. West Virginia Standard B,
4. West Virginia Unclassified.

The first of these suggested in the law, "shall consist of apples of one variety, which are well grown, sound, handpicked, properly packed, normal in shape, uniform in size, of good color for the variety, free from dirt, insect injury, fungus disease, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety which are not more than five per-centum below the foregoing specifications on a combination of all defects, or three percent on a single defect."

It is our opinion that apples of any variety which come up to the foregoing specifications may be packed under this head, providing they are of reasonable size for the variety and do not vary more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter. No definite minimum diameter is suggested for apples packed in this class, as this would vary among the different varieties. In each case, however, it is necessary that the minimum diameter be labeled on the package in the manner that will be prescribed later.

As for the "West Virginia Standard A," practically the same specifications are used, excepting that no mention is made of "uniformity in size." This means that they may vary more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter; also the deviation from a perfect pack shall amount to as much as 10% on the whole, or 5% on any single defect. We believe that the majority of the apples which have heretofore been packed as high grade No. 1's, can well be placed in this class.

The "West Virginia Standard B," and the "West Virginia Unclassified," are clearly described in Section I of the law. Such variations as are permitted can be learned by a study of the specifications providing for these packs.

Each package of apples packed for sale within West Virginia or elsewhere, shall bear a label containing the following: The name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed, the true name of the variety, the grade or class of apples therein contained, the minimum size of the fruit in the pack. We do not understand the law to imply that a packer shall not use any brand or trade mark which he might have, in addition to the label prescribed. The law, however, specifically implies that the apples of one variety shall not be labeled as belonging to another, as has often been the case in this State.

The apple law was not intended to be oppressive, but helpful. It will standardize shipment and establish a reputation, and if followed closely by the apple growers, do a great deal of good to make and hold that reputation for the fine quality of apples which can be so well grown in West Virginia.

Eighth—Sire Registration Law.

This law is in harmony with the movement of the most progressive states of the country and is a step toward the abandonment of anything but high-class breeding animals, which will bring the best results to the West Virginia live stock industry. This law takes effect April 1st, 1918. Under its provisions it is made compulsory upon the part of owners of stallions and jacks to secure a

certificate of soundness from the State department of agriculture before such animals are permitted to be used for service in the State. This certificate also shows the breeding of the animals, whether purebred, crossbred or scrub. While it is optional whether owners of bulls, rams and boars procure such a certificate, many owners of such animals have indicated their desire to thus advertise their stock as being sound and free from disease, with certificates showing their breeding and proper registration. West Virginia has a vast amount of purebred live stock, just as good as any in the nation, but what owners need is proper advertising with proper certificates showing their good qualities as standard stock. Thus West Virginians will come to take pride in their own productions and know each other better. This department has a complete set of registration books and is in position to give full information on this subject when the law takes effect. It is the motto of the department to give the best service possible under all circumstances to every citizen and we invite correspondence that will lead to a full understanding and interpretation of these laws.

Publications.

In order to be more fully equipped to answer inquiries with reference to farm lands and the adaptability of West Virginia soils to agriculture, the department has published on two occasions a list of farm lands for sale in the State. It is contemplated to revise this bulletin shortly, giving as much information as possible on the resources and possibilities of the State by counties and the amount of available land for cultivation.

We desire to express our gratification for the very cordial support that the press of the State has given and the good feeling that it has manifested toward this department in all sorts of ways. This has had a wonderful influence toward stimulating greater agricultural development in West Virginia and greater effort on our part. There are no hour limits of work for the office force of this department, and every call for assistance or information is answered promptly.

Work Among the Colored Race.

In addition to the work being done generally for increasing the agricultural work in the State, special effort has been made for employing competent and active representatives among the negro race, to create among them a greater appreciation for agricultural production and rural life and to promulgate the ideas of a greater ownership of farm land and the occupation of these lands for agricultural purposes in rural communities. It is the view of the department that the colored race once infused with the spirit of agriculture and rural life will be more content than if attached to any of the more unsettled occupations in which their homes are constantly changing; in fact, such laborers have no place they can call "home" as understood by white owners of farm lands. Four special agents have been at work since the organization this year for this purpose.

CONSULTING VETERINARIANS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Alfred, W. B.....Weston
Atkeson, Karl C.....Buffalo
Barb, Clarence.....Jane Lew
Barstow, Ivan L.....Wheeling
Bealle, C. C.....Morgantown
Bradley, O. C.....Wadestown
Bush, E. R.....Cox's Mills
Callander, J. C.....Parkersburg
Core, John L.....Morgantown
Cottrill, H. B.....Sandfork
Coyner, W. A.....Shepherdstown
Cranwell, J. J.....Clarksburg
Cruse, Will.....Wheeling
Curtis, H. S.....Parkersburg
Davis, C. O.....Richwood
Dickel, A. K.....Keyser
Floyd, E. F.....Fairmont
Fisher, S. C.....Liberty
Folsom, E. G.....Fairmont
Gore, T. E.....Clarksburg
Green, T. C.....Orchard
Hambrick, Geo. Walter.....Princeton
Hardman, R. T.....Kyger
Hays, D. Cecil.....Glenville
Hershey, S. E.....Charleston
Horton, I. W.....Moorefield
Hudkins, C. C.....Weston
Hughes, W. O.....Lewisburg
John, C. E.....Buckhannon
Johnson, F. E.....Union
Kackley, O. C.....Williamstown
Kerr, W. H.....Sistersville
Kinsey, Geo. W.....Wheeling
Langdon, H. B.....Charles Town
Lanfgord, S. M.....Martinsburg
Langford, W. E.....Keyser
Layne, Ernest.....Huntington
Life, N. L.....Weston
Lockwood, Owen L.....Charles Town
Morgan, R.....Winfield
McClure, F. K.....Clarksburg
McLaughlin, C. G.....Bellepoint
McMasters, J. A.....Ravenswood
Nickell, D. R.....Lewisburg
Nickell, F. C.....Cass
Pharr, R. R.....Mullens
Phillips, D. M.....Huntington
Reefer, L. N.....Wheeling
Spangler, E. M.....Northfork
Stanley, W. M.....Charles Town
Swisher, C. E.....Lost Creek
Taylor, Otha R.....Tollgate
Thrash, A. C.....Jane Lew
Williams, H. C.....Clarksburg
Wilson, Gilbert A.....Gary
Woofter, H. B.....Leopold
Young, J. P.....Leroy

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

S. P. Smith, Commissioner.

Office: Second Floor, Capitol Building, Charleston.

Among the more important features of the State government, none exceeds in usefulness that of the State banking department. The necessity for the supervision exercised by this department was realized some years ago, and the legislature was prompt in meeting the need. Moreover, as the department has grown in usefulness, it has, also, grown in popular favor; so that, at present, the confidence reposed in it is quite general.

Commissioner of Banking.

Provision is made for the appointment, by the governor, every four years, of some competent person as commissioner of banking. This official is required to be a man of probity and experience. Nor may he be interested—either directly or indirectly—in any bank or other institution subject to his supervision. In carrying out the work required of him, the commissioner may designate and appoint three assistants, who shall have the same qualifications as their chief and who, under the direction and authority of the commissioner, may perform any and all duties vested by law in the head of the department.

S. P. SMITH
COMMISSIONER of BANKING

EARL A. HENRY
CHIEF DEPARTMENT of MINES

J. A. VIQUESNEY
FOREST, GAME & FISH WARDEN

W. M. FOULK
STATE HISTORIAN
& ARCHIVIST

APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

Examinations.

The duties of the commissioner of banking require that he shall—either in person or through his assistants—at least twice within each twelve months, make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs of all banks and other institutions coming under his supervision. To quote from the statute:

"He shall ascertain whether the officers and directors thereof (of banks and other institutions) have properly taken the oath prescribed by law as such, and whether or not the said officers have executed proper and legal bonds in sufficient amounts and with ample security. He shall examine and ascertain whether the books of said institutions are properly kept, and he shall ascertain carefully and fully the assets and liabilities of each and all of said banks and other institutions, and whether such assets are solvent and good or otherwise, and whether all the laws of this State pertaining to banks and banking are carefully observed."

Banks in Hands of Receivers.

Another important duty devolving upon the commissioner is the supervision of banks in the hands of receivers. His duties in this particular are clearly defined, and authority for putting them into execution, is amply provided for in the following from the banking laws:

"The commissioner of banking or his assistants shall examine each and every bank in the hands of a receiver at least once in each six months, until its affairs shall be wound up, and shall file a copy of each said examination with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such bank is located. Receivers of all insolvent banks shall make reports to the commissioner of banking in the same manner as is required of other banks, and shall cause statements to be published in like manner. Any receiver of an insolvent bank who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or who shall neglect or refuse to submit the affairs of such bank to an examination by the commissioner of banking or his assistant, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act relating to the examination of banks, shall be subject to the same penalties provided for officers or employes of banks."

Irregularities Corrected.

In addition to the foregoing, the commissioner has authority, if his investigations reveal irregularities in the manner of conducting banks, etc., to direct the attention of the officials of such institutions thereto and to require that such irregularities be corrected. He may, also, in matters in this regard, require the officials in question to make such special reports as he may deem necessary. Proceedings, however, in this particular, are attended with much caution and, always, with the public interest in view.

Other duties of the commissioner are varied and interesting, and for full discussion thereof, reference is made to the banking laws of the State.

Commissioner's Report.

On or before the first day of December of each year, the commissioner is required to submit to the governor—verified by affidavit—a full and complete report of all work done by his department, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper. This information—with the suggestions and recommendations—is given to the legislature, by the governor, and, in many instances, forms the basis for improved banking legislation.

Growth of State Banks.

The growth of the West Virginia State Banks during the preceding year has been phenomenal, showing assets of $142,000,000, an increase of over thirty percent. Deposits, subject to check, have increased from forty million dollars to sixty-one million dollars; bills payable and re-discounts have decreased from nine hundred thousand dollars to two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, showing great improvement as to size and condition. Charters have been issued to eleven new banks, making a total of two hundred and four State banks and trust companies.

Interesting Information.

The following list of commissioners, assistant commissioners and attaches of the banking department since its incipiency will, no doubt, prove of general interest:

COMMISSIONERS:

Charles W. Young.....April 7, 1892 to April 7, 1893. Charleston, Kanawha County
C. A. Weaver.....April 10, 1893 to March 30, 1897. Martinsburg, Berkeley County
O. B. Wetzel.....March 30, 1897 to March 30, 1901. Ravenswood, Jackson County
M. A. Kendall.....April 1, 1901 to April 1905. Charleston, Kanawha County
S. V. Matthews.....April 1, 1905 to Nov. 26, 1914. Charleston, Kanawha County (Died while in office)
Ewd. F. Diehl, Acting Com...Nov. 27, 1914 to April 1, 1915.
S. P. Smith.....April 1, 1915 ——.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

S. P. Smith.....———— Geo. M. Weekley.....1913–
H. P. Brightwell.....———— Edw. F. Diehl.....1913–
Ona C. Jefferys.....1909–1915 Amos Bright.....1915–

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Earl A. Henry, Chief of Department.

J. L. Heizer, Chief Clerk.

The first law governing the mining industry of the State was enacted by the legislature of 1883, creating the office of State Mine Inspector with one inspector for the entire State. At the session of the legislature of 1887, the act was amended providing for two inspectors and in 1893 was again amended, increasing the number of inspectors to three. At the session of the legislature of 1897, the original act was further amended by providing for a Chief Inspector and four District Inspectors and this number was increased by act of the legislature of 1901 to five District Inspectors and in 1905 to seven District Inspectors.

At the legislative session of 1907, the Department of Mines was created, the head of the department being given the title of "Chief of the Department of Mines," with twelve District Inspectors. This act was again amended at the session of the legislature of 1915 by a provision for three additional District Inspectors, making fifteen in all. At the session of the legislature of 1917 the

laws were further amended, placing all sand mines, sand pits, clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works under the jurisdiction of the department, and providing for an inspector for same.

The first records of the coal industry of the State are for the year 1880 and show a coal production of 1,404,008 gross tons and 121,715 net tons of coke, giving employment to 3,726 men. This has been steadily increased until the year 1916 shows a production of 79,612,298 gross tons of coal and 1,957,632 net tons of coke, employing 80,058 persons.

For the convenience of those interested in this industry, we are showing on the following pages the production of coal by counties for the years 1888 up to and including 1916, and the production of coke from the year 1897 to 1916, inclusive

THE COAL AND COKE INDUSTRY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Comparatjve Statement Showing the Production in Tons, by Counties for the Fiscal Years from 1888 to 1916 Inclusive.

(Coal is expressed in tons of 2240 pounds;
Coke in tons of 2000 pounds).

Compiled by Earl A. Henry, Chief of Department of Mines.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1894	7,736	.....	1907	776,245	34,030
1895	.....	.....	1908	829,046	44,359
1896	.....	.....	1909	735,033	27,203
1897	31,658	.....	1910	895,427	31,898
1898	48,600	1,350	1911	792,268	19,770
1899	63,275	5,980	1912	756,395	1,475
1900	73,041	12,579	1913	964,627	16,005
1901	226,047	12,666	1914	1,098,495	25,353
1902	394,768	15,682	1915	962,228	16,128
1903	525,924	20,991	1916	1,096,358	36,984
1904	690,897	19,128			
1905	556,158	11,967		12,162,479	371,191
1906	638,253	17,643			

BOONE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1909	3,451	.....	1914	472,993	.....
1910	50,566	.....	1915	575,835	.....
1911	69,305	.....	1916	800,194	.....
1912	329,179	.....			
1913	324,594	.....		2,626,117	.....

BRAXTON COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907	55,774	.....	1913	233,712	.....
1908	91,763	.....	1914	265,101	.....
1909	93,024	.....	1915	294,206	.....
1910	114,422	.....	1916	316,445	.....
1911	175,846	.....			
1912	203,430	.....		1,843,723	.....

BROOKE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	17.108	.....	1904	37,804	.....
1889	19,203	.....	1905	183,803	.....
1890	32,857	.....	1906	378,312	.....
1891	33,999	.....	1907	526,997	.....
1892	35,046	.....	1908	458,284	.....
1893	29,375	.....	1909	449,647	.....
1894	32,445	.....	1910	433,660	.....
1895	50,013	.....	1911	608,987	.....
1896	49,623	.....	1912	680,192	.....
1897	42,198	.....	1913	575,884	.....
1898	56,793	.....	1914	564,337	.....
1899	63,176	.....	1915	727,326	.....
1900	61,396	.....	1916	594,909	.....
1901	65,904	.....			
1902	55,857	.....		6,889,401	.....
1903	24,266	.....			

CLAY COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1904	2,860	.....	1912	181,963	.....
1905	60,455	.....	1913	266,388	.....
1906	66,087	.....	1914	396,411	.....
1907	60,252	.....	1915	531,645	.....
1908	42,461	.....	1916	479,320	.....
1909	25,797	.....			
1910	36,306	.....		2,242,150	.....
1911	92,205	.....			

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	1,522,430	.....	1904	5,650,217	434,919
1889	989,276	.....	1905	6,738,343	430,163
1890	1,302,355	.....	1906	7,625,839	614,428
1891	1,737,617	.....	1907	7,277,297	615,577
1892	1,564,579	.....	1908	6,851,271	415,425
1893	2,350,250	.....	1909	7,597,747	325,154
1894	1,195,102	.....	1910	9,389,578	713,540
1895	2,162,090	.....	1911	9,019,395	474,481
1896	3,253,547	.....	1912	8,812,058	370,517
1897	2,993,061	329,089	1913	9,079,857	568,418
1898	3,960,266	394,052	1914	8,686,988	406,455
1899	4,446,469	454,999	1915	7,881,872	128,770
1900	4,547,002	481,699	1916	10,367,505	253,074
1901	5,375,702	442,411			
1902	5,724,882	515,398		152,177,919	8,805,959
1903	4,075,324	437,390			

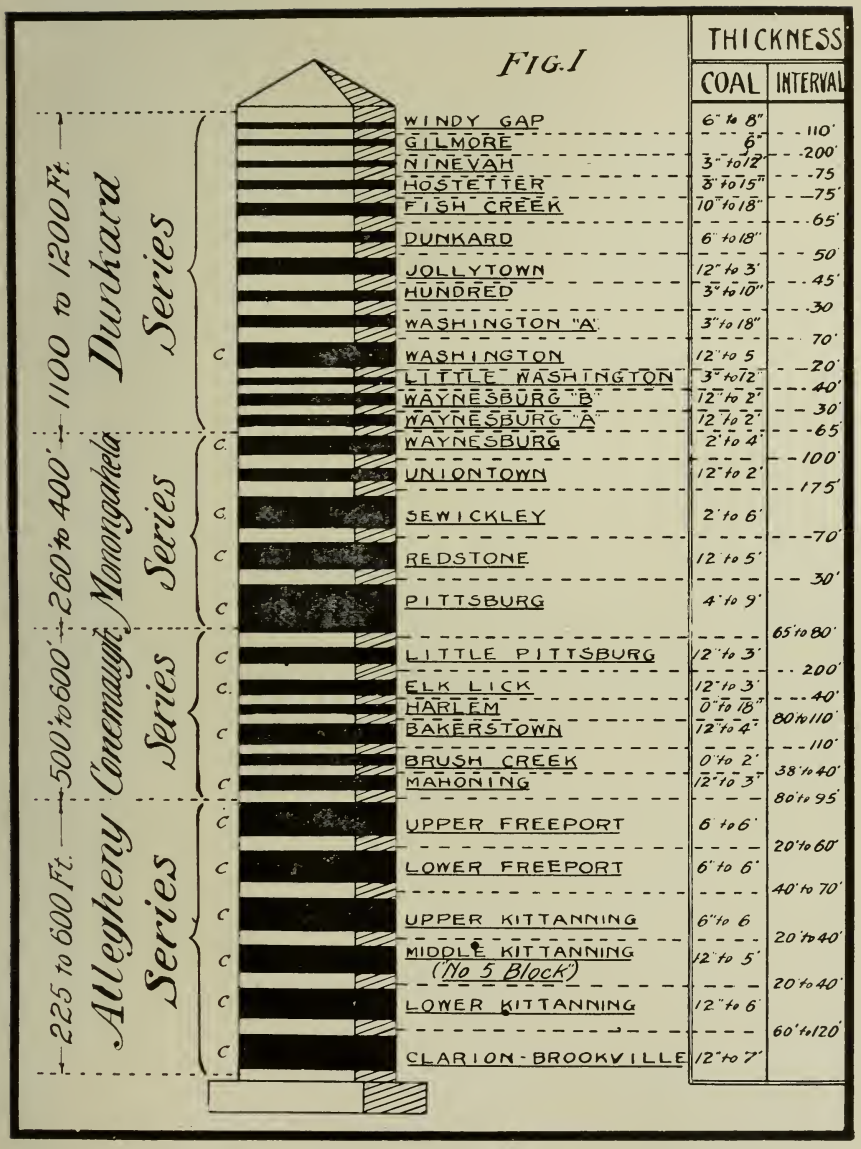


FIG. 1
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
1100 to 1200 Ft.
Dunkard Series
260 to 400'
Monongahela Series
500 to 600'
Conemaugh Series
225 to 600 Ft.
Allegheny Series
WINDY GAP
6" to 8"
110'
GILMORE
6
200'
NINEVAH
3" to 12"
75'
HOSTETTER
8" to 15"
75'
FISH CREEK
10" to 18"
65'
DUNKARD
6" to 18"
50'
JOLLYTOWN
12" to 3'
45'
HUNDRED
3" to 10"
30'
WASHINGTON "A"
3" to 18"
70'
WASHINGTON
12" to 5
20'
LITTLE WASHINGTON
3" to 12"
40'
WAYNESBURG "B"
12" to 2'
30'
WAYNESBURG "A"
12" to 2"
65'
WAYNESBURG
2' to 4'
100'
UNIONTOWN
12" to 2'
175'
SEWICKLEY
2' to 6'
70'
REDSTONE
12' to 5'
30'
PITTSBURG
4' to 9'
65' to 80'
LITTLE PITTSBURG
12" to 3'
200'
ELK LICK
12" to 3'
40'
HARLEM
0" to 18"
BAKERSTOWN
12" to 4"
80' to 110'
110'
BRUSH CREEK
0" to 2'
MAHONING
12" to 3"
38' to 40'
80' to 95'
UPPER FREEPORT
6 to 6'
20' to 60'
LOWER FREEPORT
6" to 6'
40' to 70'
UPPER KITTANNING
6" to 6
20' to 40'
MIDDLE KITTANNING ("No 5 Block")
12" to 5'
20' to 40'
LOWER KITTANNING
12" to 6'
60' to 120'
CLARION-BROOKVILLE
12" to 7'

GILMER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907	312	.....	1913	90,150	.....
1908	6,697	.....	1914	88,369	.....
1909	14,740	.....	1915	137,971	.....
1910	32,255	.....	1916	121,036	.....
1911	35,029	.....			
1912	57,641	.....		584,200	.....

GRANT COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1903	28,489	.....	1911	221,462	.....
1904	113,969	.....	1912	188,907	.....
1905	167,053	.....	1913	178,378	.....
1906	228,837	.....	1914	189,746	.....
1907	271,542	.....	1915	165,121	.....
1908	242,442	.....	1916	178,420	.....
1909	177,406	.....			
1910	217,499	.....		2,569,271	.....

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907	31,978	.....	1913	42,853	.....
1908	6,066	.....	1914	22,633	.....
1909	32,296	.....	1915	24,128	.....
1910	21,688	.....	1916	35,692	.....
1911	48,819	.....			
1912	52,358	.....		318,511	.....

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1897	33,858	.....	1908	66,511	.....
1898	42,870	.....	1909	46,756	.....
1899	39,440	.....	1910	75,884	.....
1900	47,013	.....	1911	65,207	.....
1901	30,357	.....	1912	.....	.....
1902	38,685	.....	1913	.....	.....
1903	70,495	.....	1914	.....	.....
1904	69,700	.....	1915	.....	.....
1905	58,029	.....	1916	.....	.....
1906	53,557	.....			
1907	78,280	.....		816,642	.....

HARRISON COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	113,030	.....	1904	2,445,202	621
1889	111,440	.....	1905	2,560,905	.....
1890	128,964	.....	1906	3,030,737	768
1891	113,268	.....	1907	3,343,319	22,390
1892	142,960	.....	1908	3,168,042	1,092
1893	248,099	.....	1909	3,005,689	275
1894	275,297	.....	1910	3,708,123	7,116
1895	204,442	.....	1911	3,974,058	.....
1896	155,772	.....	1912	4,529,344	.....
1897	221,249	.....	1913	4,812,472	13,107
1898	271,554	5,419	1914	5,097,644	17,649
1899	413,150	5,871	1915	4,533,032	17,254
1900	647,430	15,994	1916	4,813,808	32,282
1901	1,088,715	5,190			
1902	1,662,144	16,572		56,928,225	223,982
1903	2,108,336	62,382			

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	982,310	.....	1904	2,792,078	9,547
1889	976,396	.....	1905	3,126,638	19,993
1890	1,021,386	.....	1906	4,086,102	31,527
1891	1,209,386	.....	1907	4,626,101	18,287
1892	1,175,371	.....	1908	4,523,739	12,124
1893	1,210,749	.....	1909	4,136,213	.....
1894	1,143,626	.....	1910	5,754,378	21,908
1895	1,078,253	.....	1911	5,753,470	5,460
1896	1,088,737	.....	1912	5,606,522	.....
1897	1,042,745	20,132	1913	3,846,288	.....
1898	1,213,116	21.578	1914	5,108,783	.....
1899	1,293,068	10,983	1915	5,142,586	.....
1900	1,456,890	32,665	1916	5,766,941	.....
1901	1,727,115	30,722			
1902	1,863,386	29,722		80,631,125	290,437
1903	1,878,752	25,789			

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1902	12,053	.....	1911	65,045	.....
1903	53,330	.....	1912	.....	.....
1904	31,744	.....	1913	54,851	.....
1905	7,695	.....	1914	61,588	.....
1906	15,801	.....	1915	41,966	.....
1907	17,589	.....	1916	19,406	.....
1908	25,064	.....			
1909	49,954	.....		595,323	.....
1910	49,237	.....			

LEWIS COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907	5,528	.....	1913	47,024	.....
1908	22,640	.....	1914	28,956	.....
1909	13,780	.....	1915	300	.....
1910	20 906	.....	1916	23,482	.....
1911	3,684	.....			
1912	40,057	.....		206,357	.....

LOGAN COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1894	52,673	.....	1907	740,607	.....
1895	40,610	.....	1908	1,215,039	.....
1896	.....	.....	1909	1,909,063	.....
1897	.....	.....	1910	2,213,372	.....
1898	.....	.....	1911	2,663,155	.....
1899	.....	.....	1912	3,243,033	.....
1900	.....	.....	1913	4,119,577	.....
1901	.....	.....	1914	5,333,943	1,322
1902	.....	.....	1915	6,307,286	.....
1903	.....	.....	1916	8,162,390	.....
1904	.....	.....			
1905	127,616	.....		36,477,592	1,322
1906	349,228	.....			

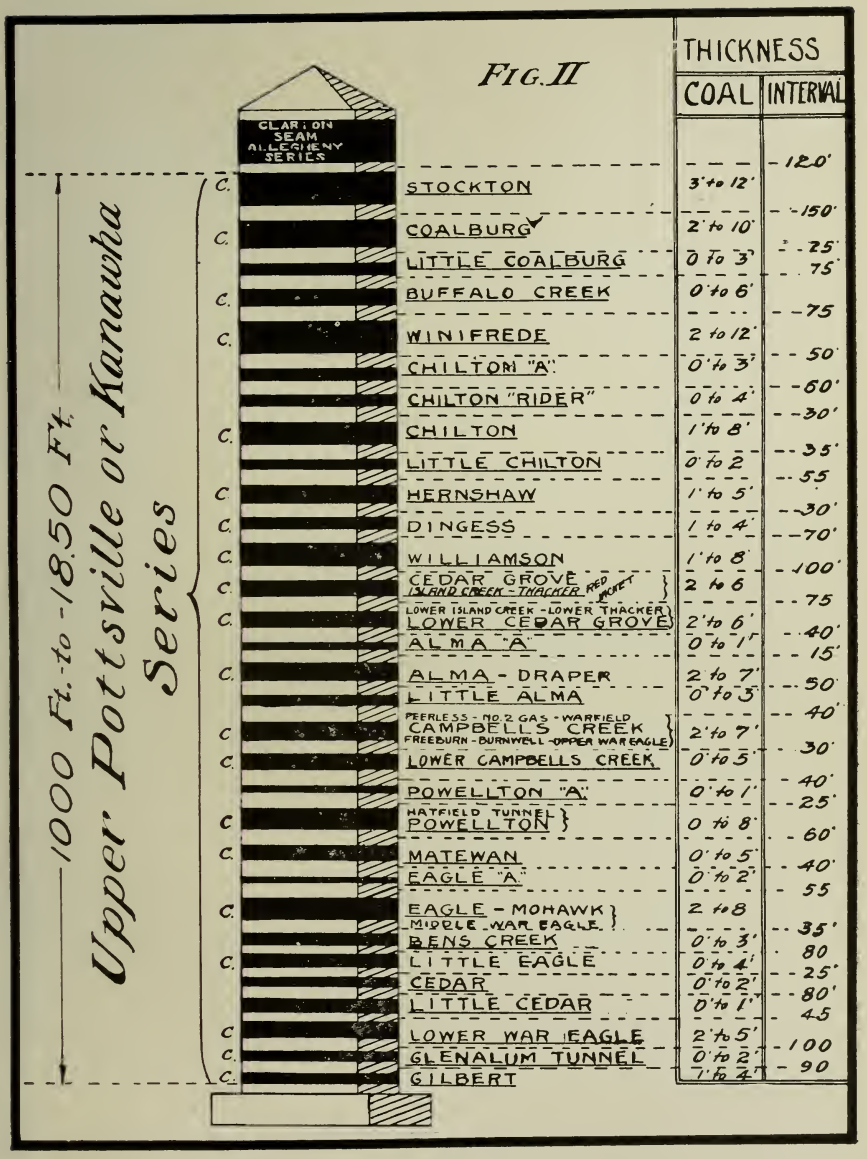


FIG. II
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
CLARION SEAM ALLEGHENY SERIES
1000 Ft. to 1850 Ft.
Upper Pottsville or Kanawha Series
C.
STOCKTON 3' to 12' 120'
COALBURG 2' to 10' 150'
LITTLE COALBURG 0 to 3' 25'
BUFFALO CREEK 0' to 6' 75'
WINIFREDE 2 to 12' 75'
CHILTON "A" 0' to 3' 50'
CHILTON "RIDER" 0 to 4' 60'
CHILTON 1' to 8' 30'
LITTLE CHILTON 0' to 2' 35'
HERNSHAW 1' to 5' 55'
DINGESS 1 to 4' 30'
WILLIAMSON 1' to 8' 70'
CEDAR GROVE (ISLAND CREEK - THACKER RED ASH) 2 to 6 100'
LOWER CEDAR GROVE (LOWER ISLAND CREEK - LOWER THACKER) 2' to 6' 75'
ALMA "A" 0' to 1' 40'
ALMA - DRAPER 2 to 7' 15'
LITTLE ALMA 0' to 3' 50'
CAMPBELLS CREEK (PEERLESS - NO. 2 GAS - WARFIELD FREEBURN - BURNWELL - UPPER WAR EAGLE) 2' to 7' 40'
LOWER CAMPBELLS CREEK 0' to 3' 30'
POWELLTON "A" 0' to 1' 40'
POWELLTON (HATFIELD TUNNEL) 0 to 8' 25'
MATEWAN 0' to 5' 60'
EAGLE "A" 0' to 2' 40'
EAGLE - MOHAWK (MIDDLE WAR EAGLE) 2 to 8 55'
BENS CREEK 0' to 3' 35'
LITTLE EAGLE 0 to 4' 80'
CEDAR 0' to 2' 25'
LITTLE CEDAR 0' to 1' 80'
LOWER WAR EAGLE 2' to 5' 45'
GLENALUM TUNNEL 0' to 2' 100'
GILBERT 1' to 4' 90'

MARION COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	253,675	.....	1904	2,785,350	102,416
1889	245,899	.....	1905	3,251,999	127,850
1890	406,900	.....	1906	3,629,805	171,621
1891	772,594	.....	1907	3,619,764	233,700
1892	903,896	.....	1908	3,440,666	105,743
1893	958,296	.....	1909	3,733,765	65,213
1894	1,186,542	.....	1910	4,210,622	93,865
1895	1,198,336	.....	1911	4,084,822	45,628
1896	1,219,017	.....	1912	4,833,652	81,147
1897	1,368,682	142,043	1913	5,271,441	116,413
1898	1,639,625	149,000	1914	5,830,070	57,491
1899	2,392,983	155,985	1915	5,988,879	51,490
1900	2,925,907	298,119	1916	6,189,891	88,441
1901	2,674,553	118,285			
1902	3,172,194	210,451		80,858,739	2,697,825
1903	2,668,914	282,924			

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	59,172	.....	1904	345,273	.....
1889	84,606	.....	1905	380,666	.....
1890	110,418	.....	1906	411,061	.....
1891	118,242	.....	1907	560,427	.....
1892	166,893	.....	1908	369,189	.....
1893	110,530	.....	1909	233,848	.....
1894	84,037	.....	1910	475,434	.....
1895	137,762	....	1911	509,850	.....
1896	148,128	.....	1912	664,393	.....
1897	162,396	.....	1913	711,390	.....
1898	165,874	.....	1914	929,425	.....
1899	233,800	.....	1915	963,173	.....
1900	242,176	.....	1916	1,018,842	.....
1901	199,633	.....			
1902	201,179	.....		10,017,921	.....
1903	279,276	.....			

MASON COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	85,870	.....	1904	89,009	.....
1889	126,797	.....	1905	77,846	.....
1890	129,744	.....	1906	108,420	.....
1891	116,598	.....	1907	93,211	.....
1892	123,323	.....	1908	109,738	.....
1893	141,104	.....	1909	106,802	.....
1894	92,764	.....	1910	145,189	.....
1895	171,074	.....	1911	209,807	.....
1896	101,418	.....	1912	139,377	.....
1897	111,535	.....	1913	112,826	.....
1898	109,204	.....	1914	123,630	.....
1899	106,867	.....	1915	125,135	.....
1900	85,367	.....	1916	109,655	.....
1901	98,427	.....			
1902	113,527	.....		3,366,546	.....
1903	102,282	.....			

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1889	245,760	.....	1904	5,524,376	1,170,200
1890	504,222	.....	1905	6,810,730	1,380,805
1891	704,871	.....	1906	7,806,524	1,699,426
1892	1,100,882	.....	1907	8,123,699	1,744,819
1893	1,876,838	.....	1908	8,515,689	1,681,884
1894	2,340,581	.....	1909	9,415,069	1,733,479
1895	2,440,551	.....	1910	12,189,200	2,235,822
1896	2,836,013	.....	1911	11,945,763	1,358,800
1897	2,617,917	567,070	1912	13,768,077	928,545
1898	3,181,529	731,681	1913	14,913,342	984,312
1899	3,516,666	923,166	1914	14,055,157	769,433
1900	4,142,102	1,070,033	1915	13,007,674	552,363
1901	4,219,251	953,702	1916	18,999,079	996,400
1902	4,734,199	929,433			
1903	5,249,913	1,016,988		184,785,674	23,428,361

MERCER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	762,645	.....	1904	1,274,070	190,132
1889	744,803	.....	1905	1,738,330	267,697
1890	744,403	.....	1906	2,023,460	318,357
1891	1,210,723	.....	1907	2,009,522	313,117
1892	1,175,141	.....	1908	1,823,674	219,597
1893	1,195,574	.....	1909	2,103,263	220,681
1894	886,942	.....	1910	2,542,867	310,551
1895	865,379	.....	1911	2,533,728	248,104
1896	1,308,417	.....	1912	2,783,866	189,200
1897	873,300	155,522	1913	2,829,810	247,396
1898	1,004,379	109,061	1914	2,850,499	196,650
1899	1,144,258	192,962	1915	2,717,510	133,069
1900	1,046,937	207,277	1916	3,519,952	155,198
1901	1,105,153	167,769			
1902	1,104,523	175,083		47,199,131	4,184,990
1903	1,274,003	167,567			

MINERAL COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	468,618	.....	1904	467,613	.....
1889	433,365	.....	1905	505,171	.....
1890	512,217	.....	1906	540,147	.....
1891	623,067	.....	1907	607,172	.....
1892	473,862	.....	1908	622,295	.....
1893	557,488	.....	1909	745,658	.....
1894	489,808	.....	1910	858,672	.....
1895	614,780	.....	1911	615,059	.....
1896	554,492	.....	1912	655,941	.....
1897	537,169	.....	1913	703,550	.....
1898	510,757	.....	1914	688,172	.....
1899	554,286	.....	1915	556,330	.....
1900	562,667	.....	1916	639,341	.....
1901	513,772	.....			
1902	552,181	.....		16,678,252	.....
1903	514,582	.....			

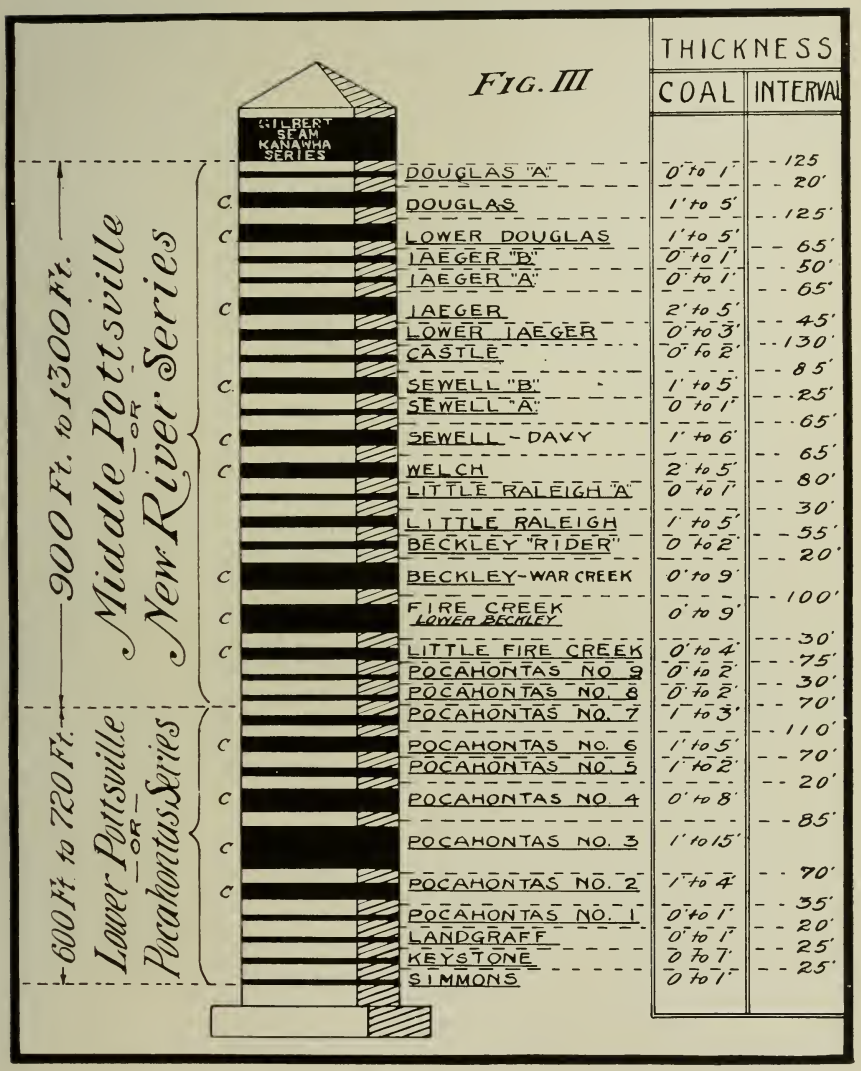


FIG. III
THICKNESS
COAL
INTERVAL
GILBERT SEAM KANAWHA SERIES
900 Ft. to 1300 Ft.
Middle Pottsville OR New River Series
600 Ft. to 720 Ft.
Lower Pottsville OR Pocahontas Series
DOUGLAS "A" 0 to 1' 125' 20'
DOUGLAS 1' to 5' 125'
LOWER DOUGLAS 1' to 5' 65'
IAEGER "B" 0 to 1' 50'
IAEGER "A" 0 to 1' 65'
IAEGER 2' to 5' 45'
LOWER IAEGER 0 to 3' 130'
CASTLE 0 to 2' 85'
SEWELL "B" 1' to 5' 25'
SEWELL "A" 0 to 1' 65'
SEWELL - DAVY 1' to 6' 65'
WELCH 2' to 5' 80'
LITTLE RALEIGH "A" 0 to 1' 30'
LITTLE RALEIGH 1' to 5' 55'
BECKLEY "RIDER" 0 to 2' 20'
BECKLEY - WAR CREEK 0' to 9' 100'
FIRE CREEK LOWER BECKLEY 0' to 9' 30'
LITTLE FIRE CREEK 0' to 4' 75'
POCAHONTAS NO. 9 0' to 2' 30'
POCAHONTAS NO. 8 0' to 2' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 7 1' to 3' 110'
POCAHONTAS NO. 6 1' to 5' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 5 1' to 2' 20'
POCAHONTAS NO. 4 0' to 8' 85'
POCAHONTAS NO. 3 1' to 15' 70'
POCAHONTAS NO. 2 1' to 4' 35'
POCAHONTAS NO. 1 0' to 1' 20'
LANDGRAFF 0' to 1' 25'
KEYSTONE 0 to 7' 25'
SIMMONS 0 to 1'

MINGO COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1895	95,279	.....	1907	1,867,100	.....
1896	111,890	.....	1908	1,714,807	.....
1897	267,789	.....	1909	1,617,581	.....
1898	383,280	.....	1910	2,045,420	.....
1899	350,294	.....	1911	2,036,223	.....
1900	466,695	.....	1912	2,374,563	.....
1901	501,410	.....	1913	2,271,591	.....
1902	635,113	.....	1914	2,510,568	.....
1903	864,464	.....	1915	2,538,174	.....
1904	1,153,013	.....	1916	2,938,443	.....
1905	1,375,233	.....			
1906	1,719,233	.....		29,838,163	.....

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1889	6,850	.....	1904	194,540	22,999
1890	28,000	.....	1905	178,752	42,802
1891	46,100	.....	1906	196,074	58,264
1892	70,062	.....	1907	292,596	113,031
1893	97,905	.....	1908	271,843	76,386
1894	62,125	.....	1909	235,816	117,254
1895	47,653	.....	1910	414,992	133,586
1896	52,080	.....	1911	464,319	130,935
1897	31,288	2,778	1912	382,164	55,994
1898	68,867	12,337	1913	426,137	115,273
1899	56,793	5,204	1914	400,046	102,728
1900	82,148	17,077	1915	319,947	50,459
1901	75,589	5,777	1916	501,101	92,702
1902	130,371	19,948			
1903	148,074	30,509		5,282,232	1,206,043

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1902	12,190	.....	1911	98,257	2,003
1903	7,645	.....	1912	46,135	3,113
1904	25,723	.....	1913	88,342	7,322
1905	51,524	.....	1914	96,440	3,967
1906	50,924	.....	1915	122,264	1,508
1907	57,412	.....	1916	182,854	.....
1908	61,806	.....			
1909	40,556	.....		1,001,517	18,528
1910	59,445	615			

OHIO COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	137,678	.....	1904	101,207	.....
1889	159,664	.....	1905	91,752	.....
1890	92,487	.....	1906	101,768	.....
1891	80,738	.....	1907	136,350	.....
1892	82,534	.....	1908	143,698	.....
1893	48,681	.....	1909	158,327	.....
1894	49,821	.....	1910	252,975	.....
1895	88,691	.....	1911	301,811	.....
1896	122,106	.....	1912	374,595	.....
1897	95,578	.....	1913	374,034	.....
1898	96,912	.....	1914	482,844	.....
1899	119,960	.....	1915	540,333	.....
1900	96,610	.....	1916	643,840	.....
1901	115,830	.....			
1902	148,852	.....		5,369,564	.....
1903	129,888	.....			

PRESTON COUNTY.

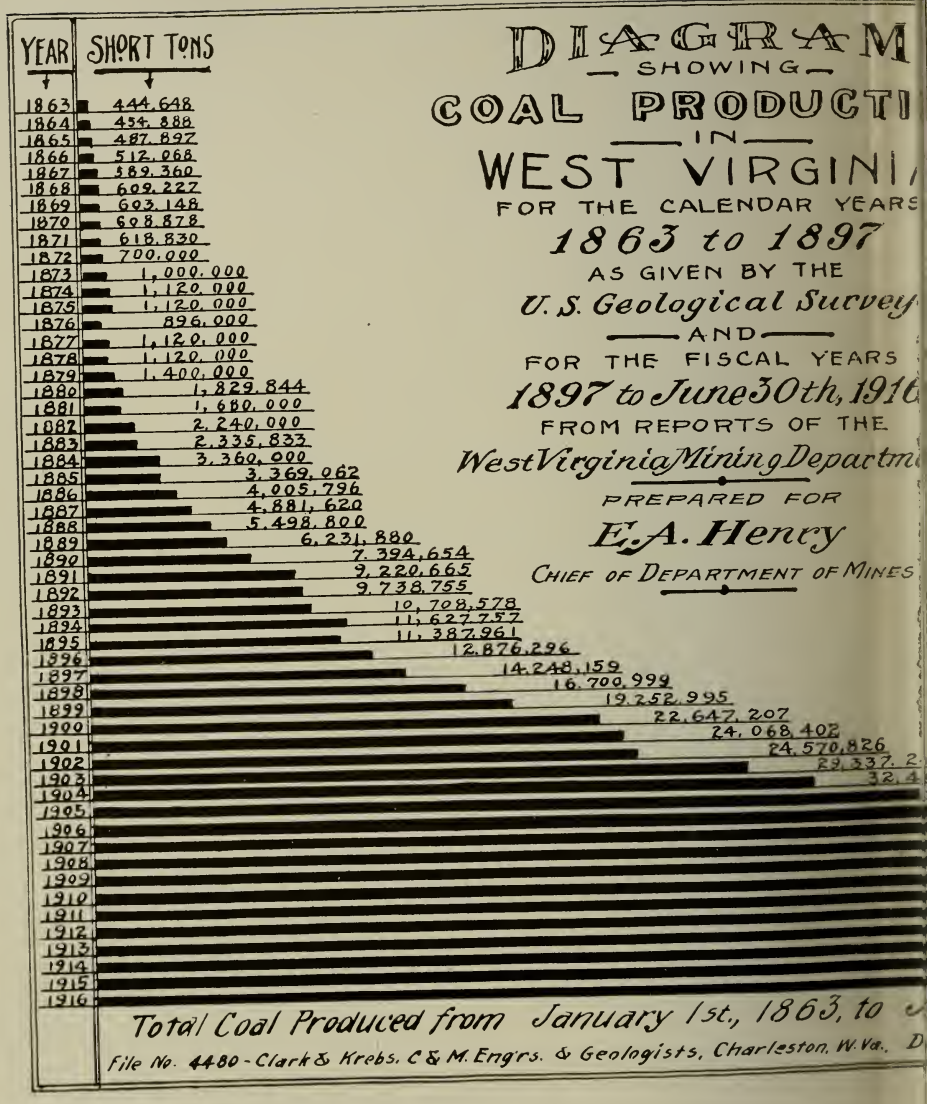
Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	147,290	.....	1904	689,139	27,611
1889	134,925	.....	1905	651,122	79,757
1890	159,320	.....	1906	827,772	142,230
1891	134,467	.....	1907	1,079,692	222,846
1892	82,089	.....	1908	874,786	138,644
1893	105,618	.....	1909	654,233	175,915
1894	39,936	.....	1910	1,033,902	298,415
1895	52,385	.....	1911	888,202	198,231
1896	116,361	.....	1912	841,801	196,031
1897	120,212	19,567	1913	999,141	226,774
1898	169,044	28,450	1914	1,281,181	165,053
1899	277,173	34,023	1915	980,322	59,526
1900	403,610	46,250	1916	1,246,189	142,219
1901	434,713	6,500			
1902	449,528	18,930		15,448,874	2,256,599
1903	574,741	34,627			

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	135,100	.....	1904	406,226	.....
1889	107,325	.....	1905	661,180	.....
1890	183,184	.....	1906	465,341	.....
1891	156,856	.....	1907	401,413	.....
1892	154,962	.....	1908	424,424	.....
1893	197,733	.....	1909	378,420	.....
1894	148,474	.....	1910	458,229	.....
1895	122,057	.....	1911	529,588	.....
1896	161,555	.....	1912	566,470	.....
1897	131,522	.....	1913	565,028	.....
1898	79,315	.....	1914	554,923	.....
1899	95,370	.....	1915	479,045	.....
1900	68,360	.....	1916	531,589	.....
1901	102,089	.....			
1902	272,106	.....		8,719,972	.....
1903	244,088	.....			

RALEIGH COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1894	48,365	.....	1907	1,104,676	.....
1895	84,762	.....	1908	1,259,420	.....
1896	89,279	.....	1909	1,797,812	497
1897	63,701	18,454	1910	2,547,721	.....
1898	79,315	20.007	1911	3,335,417	.....
1899	93,370	20,398	1912	4,581,776	.....
1900	68,360	15,460	1913	4,690,744	.....
1901	102,089	.....	1914	5,066,221	.....
1902	272,106	.....	1915	4,957,567	.....
1903	244,088	.....	1916	6,099,519	.....
1904	406,226	.....			
1905	661,180	.....		38,477,380	74,816
1906	823,666	.....			


YEAR
SHORT TONS
1863 444,648
1864 434,888
1865 487,897
1866 512,068
1867 589,360
1868 609,227
1869 603,148
1870 698,878
1871 618,830
1872 700,000
1873 1,000,000
1874 1,120,000
1875 1,120,000
1876 896,000
1877 1,120,000
1878 1,120,000
1879 1,400,000
1880 1,829,844
1881 1,680,000
1882 2,240,000
1883 2,335,833
1884 3,360,000
1885 3,369,062
1886 4,005,796
1887 4,881,620
1888 5,498,800
1889 6,231,880
1890 7,394,654
1891 9,220,665
1892 9,738,755
1893 10,708,578
1894 11,627,757
1895 11,387,961
1896 12,876,296
1897 14,248,159
1898 16,700,999
1899 19,252,995
1900 22,647,207
1901 24,068,402
1902 24,570,826
1903 29,337,2
1904 32,4
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
DIAGRAM
— SHOWING —
COAL PRODUCTI
— IN —
WEST VIRGINI
FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS
1863 to 1897
AS GIVEN BY THE
U. S. Geological Survey
— AND —
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1897 to June 30th, 191
FROM REPORTS OF THE
West Virginia Mining Departm
PREPARED FOR
E. A. Henry
CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES
Total Coal Produced from January 1st, 1863, to
File No. 4480 - Clark & Krebs, C & M. Engrs. & Geologists, Charleston, W. Va.,

ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL COAL BEDS OF WEST VA.

TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SEAM	MOIS.	V.M.	F.C.	ASH	SUL.	PHOS.	B.T.U.
WASHINGTON	1.04	34.37	45.76	18.83	2.76	.007	11.885
WAYNESBURG	0.43	34.40	47.67	17.50	3.70	.021	12.008
SEWICKLEY	1.15	38.45	51.97	8.43	3.48	.005	14.187
REDSTONE	0.67	36.89	55.41	7.03	2.43	.009	13,831
PITTSBURG	0.67	37.03	55.68	6.62	1.65	.014	14,079
LITTLE PITTSBURG	3.57	38.76	50.22	7.45	3.32	.049	12.660
ELK LICK	1.10	37.40	46.46	15.04	2.49	.006	13.360
BAKERSTOWN	0.78	41.25	52.36	5.61	3.15	.005	13.698
MAHONING	3.46	31.80	59.12	5.62	2.56	.007	13.556
UPPER FREEPORT	0.79	29.45	61.91	7.85	1.51	.032	14.178
LOWER FREEPORT	1.15	24.01	59.41	15.43	3.52	.013	13.819
UPPER KITTANNING	0.86	29.78	58.53	10.83	2.37	.053	13.580
MIDDLE KITTANNING - NO. 5 BLOCK	0.68	19.37	71.20	8.75	1.76	.031	13,418
LOWER KITTANNING	0.95	28.05	62.16	8.84	1.33	.063	13.976
STOCKTON-LEWISTON	1.51	33.41	50.01	6.07	0.86	.002	13.501
COALBURG	1.11	33.90	57.37	7.78	0.80	.004	13.951
LITTLE COALBURG	2.00	40.71	54.06	3.23	0.88	.004	
BUFFALO CREEK	2.67	35.99	56.25	5.09	0.75	.005	
WINIFREDE	1.09	36.59	58.42	3.90	0.65	.003	13.732
CHILTON	1.91	36.21	56.04	5.84	0.75	.006	14.258
HERNSHAW	0.67	38.94	52.79	7.60	3.13	.005	13,700
DINGESS	1.50	40.81	50.43	7.26	1.43	.009	13,241
WILLIAMSON	1.62	38.53	53.13	6.72	1.82	.011	14,000
CEDAR GROVE	0.86	36.31	57.85	4.98	0.61	.004	14,561
ALMA	1.29	39.53	53.80	5.36	1.32	.005	14.120
CAMPBELLS CREEK - NO. 2 GAS	1.15	29.49	63.00	6.36	1.51	.007	14.203
POWELLTON	1.10	32.26	60.77	5.87	0.97	.006	14.339
EAGLE	0.81	31.01	63.09	5.09	0.86	.011	14.709
LITTLE EAGLE	0.25	29.45	60.85	9.45	0.57	.003	13.700
CEDAR	1.40	28.92	61.70	7.98	1.14	.010	13,965
LOWER WAR EAGLE	0.34	35.21	60.85	3.60	0.79	.003	
SEWELL	0.78	19.79	75.91	3.52	0.88	.005	15,072
WELCH	0.74	17.72	74.07	7.47	0.74	.020	14,547
BECKLEY - WAR CREEK	0.81	14.83	79.22	5.14	0.73	.005	14.831
FIRE CREEK	0.84	16.66	7706	5.44	0.65	.056	14.748
POCAHONTAS NO. 6	0.70	19.66	76.54	3.10	0.58	.007	15,190
POCAHONTAS NO. 4	0.97	15.67	78.45	4.91	0.66	.006	15,123
POCAHONTAS NO. 3	1.21	15.66	78.01	5.12	0.69	.008	15.027

.580

43,290.350

48,091,583

49,000,000

49,697,018

59,274,708

60,517,168

66,731,587

69,182,794

73,677,058

71,812,918

89,165,774

30th., 1916, = 1,023, 258, 409 Short Tons

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1893	937	.....	1906	509,443	231,616
1894	.....	.....	1907	609,380	244,054
1895	.....	.....	1908	545,803	129,273
1896	.....	.....	1909	463,206	128,401
1897	.....	.....	1910	700,290	183,405
1898	.....	.....	1911	788,662	130,694
1899	31,975	.....	1912	716,632	119,513
1900	103,207	3,223	1913	741,567	171,919
1901	167,883	13,498	1914	737,718	152,280
1902	265,687	38,845	1915	550,108	67,381
1903	388,487	120,387	1916	684,556	114,415
1904	356,531	77,077			
1905	416,834	146,243		8,778,906	2,072,224

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	66,439	.....	1904	234,502	.....
1889	177,901	.....	1905	252,161	.....
1890	68,403	.....	1906	398,563	.....
1891	83,851	.....	1907	416,138	1,747
1892	74,000	.....	1908	396,358	.....
1893	68,928	.....	1909	437,633	5,302
1894	72,229	.....	1910	583,222	7,820
1895	86,536	.....	1911	634,462	2,893
1896	43,469	.....	1912	731,300	6,452
1897	178,397	.....	1913	893,601	14,301
1898	109,532	.....	1914	1,068,772	34,100
1899	249,103	.....	1915	946,814	15,019
1900	376,030	.....	1916	1,192,552	14,101
1901	383,223	.....			
1902	415,502	.....		10,904,145	101,735
1903	264,524	.....			

TUCKER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	48,256	.....	1904	1,037,758	221,801
1889	79,647	.....	1905	961,293	231,500
1890	219,087	.....	1906	1,057,800	253,492
1891	189,050	.....	1907	1,005,219	262,951
1892	369,320	.....	1908	920,568	149,229
1893	538,950	.....	1909	1,005,873	97,684
1894	418,805	.....	1910	1,080,367	173,840
1895	316,345	.....	1911	1,083,881	76,436
1896	523,624	.....	1912	1,114,732	40,710
1897	647,666	159,842	1913	1,100,160	29,934
1898	831,497	229,261	1914	1,199,133	14,361
1899	490,038	140,638	1915	1,453,752	7,763
1900	1,098,874	295,731	1916	1,315,348	13,097
1901	938,304	176,392			
1902	1,011,435	279,680		23,133,779	3,138,464
1903	1,078,997	284,122			

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1906	5,809	.....	1913	59,077	10,626
1907	39,502	2,100	1914	97,473	10,560
1908	76,773	4,010	1915	98,504	2,274
1909	60,589	.....	1916	140,013	18,629
1910	70,396	.....			
1911	56,189	.....		741,416	39,199
1912	37,091	.....			

WAYNE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1892	55,920	.....	1906	14,914	.....
1893	21,839	.....	1907	25 217	.....
1894	40,720	.....	1908	35,756	.....
1895	21,101	.....	1909	34,619	.....
1896	2,000	.....	1910	41,464	.....
1897	.....	.....	1911	30,111	.....
1898	.....	.....	1912	48,1 0	.....
1899	.....	.....	1913	80,266	.....
1900	.....	.....	1914	55,060	.....
1901	.....	.....	1915	51,458	.....
1902	.....	.....	1916	63,451	.....
1903	.....	.....			
1904	.....	.....		643,191	.....
1905	21,165	.....			

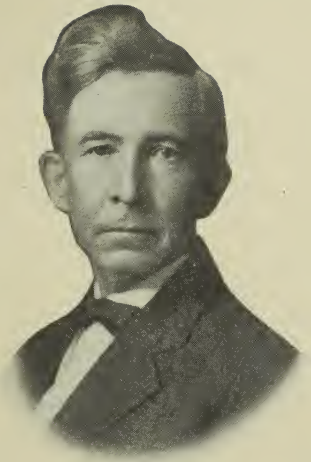
WYOMING COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1908	652	.....	1914	39,789	.....
1909	.....	.....	1915	96,166	.....
1910	.....	.....	1916	432,177	.....
1911	.....	.....			
1912	.....	.....		570,434	.....
1913	1,650	.....			

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

County	Coal	Coke	County	Coal	Coke
Barbour	12,162,479	371,191	McDowell	184,785,674	23,428,361
Boone	2,626,117	.....	Mercer	47,199,131	4,184,990
Braxton	1,843,723	.....	Mineral	16,678,252	.....
Brooke	6,889,401	.....	Mingo	29,838,163	.....
Clay	2,242,150	.....	Monongalia	5,282,232	1,206,043
Fayette	152,177,919	8,805,959	Nicholas	1,001,517	18,528
Gilmer	584,200	.....	Ohio	5,369,564	.....
Grant	2,569,271	.....	Preston	15,448,874	2,256,599
Greenbrier	318,511	.....	Putnam	8,719,972	.....
Hancock	816,642	.....	Raleigh	38,477,380	74,816
Harrison	56,928,225	223,982	Randolph	8,778,906	2,072,224
Kanawha	80,631,125	290,437	Taylor	10,904,145	101,735
Lewis	206,357	.....	Tucker	23,133,779	3,138,464
Lincoln	595,323	.....	Upshur	741,416	39,199
Logan	36,477,592	1,322	Wayne	643,191	.....
Marion	80,858,739	2,697,825	Wyoming	570,434	.....
Marshall	10,017,921	.....			
Mason	3,366,546	.....	Grand Total	848,884,871	48,911,675

A. D. WILLIAMS
ENGINEER CHAIRMAN



T. S. SCANLON
SECRETARY – TREASURER

CHAS. E. McCOY
CHIEF CLERK

STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. Dennis Williams, *Chairman.*

T. S. Scanlon, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

C. E. McCoy, *Chief Clerk.*

Offices: Third floor Davidson Building, Charleston.

History of Road Legislation.

The first attempt at a general codification of the road laws of West Virginia was made by the legislature of 1872-73, chapter 180. The legislature at that time attempted to compile into a general code the entire road laws cumulated from the formation of the State and copied from the State of Virginia. At that particular session of the legislature the width of right-of-way was made thirty feet.

"Acts of Virginia 1817, Ch. 38, entitled,

"An Act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of turnpike companies."

Sec. 14. "Be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall construct bridges over all water courses crossing the said road, where the same shall be found necessary, and shall make the said road in every part thereof (sixty feet) wide at least, eighteen feet of which shall be well covered with gravel or stone, where necessary, and at all times kept firm and smooth, free from all mudholes, ruts and other obstructions and in all respects fit for the use of heavily laden wagons, and of other carriages; and on each side of the part so to be made and preserved, they shall clear out a summer road eighteen feet wide and keep the same always in good repair, free from all stumps, roots, rocks, stones, mudholes, ruts and other obstructions, fit for the use of wagons and other carriages in dry weather between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of October."

The legislature of 1881, by chapter 35 and chapter 36, also, chapter 14 ,attempted to and did make some changes and provided for one system of alternate road laws.

The legislature of 1891 provided another system of alternate road laws. Other legislatures at various times have made such changes in the various laws that when they were published in the code of 1906 they appeared so contradictory that no one—by reading the code compilation—was able to tell what the laws were.

Steps leading toward a general system of road legislation and codification of the laws was made by the legislature of 1907, when, on the 19th day of February of that year, it passed chapter 60, creating the office of State highway inspector. Section five of that chapter provided: "It shall be the duty of the State highway inspector to consider and report to the governor and to the next regular session of the legislature of this State what changes are required in the laws of West Virginia relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways of the State to meet the conditions as they exist within the several counties of the State, with the least possible burden upon the people and property of the State; he shall submit to the governor and to the legislature, together with his report, such measure or measures as he may deem necessary and expedient to

remedy defects, remove irregularities in our present laws relating to the subject named and give the State a more efficient system of laws relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways, together with a brief report giving the total number of miles of road in each of the counties, the manner in which money for such purpose is raised and how expended, the manner in which accounts pertaining to the same are reported, the amounts expended annually during the past five years by the various counties of the State for the construction and maintenance of public highways, and with what results as may be shown by their present condition of improvement; he shall make or cause to be made test of materials found within the various counties of the State suitable for road construction, and it is hereby made the duty of the chemical and engineering departments of the West Virginia university to make such tests whenever requested by the highway inspector to do so."

The board of agriculture and West Virginia university were requested to cooperate in making tests and investigations of a general nature.

Complying with the authority of that act, Governor W M. O. Dawson appointed H. E. Williams, of Greenbrier county, to the office of State highway inspector. Mr. Williams entered upon his duties and made a thorough investigation of the laws in the states of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois. He published a report to the legislature in 1908 and included the form of thirteen bills, one of which created the State office of public roads.

The State board of trade in 1908, at Clarksburg, requested the governor to appoint a commission to act with the highway inspector in preparing legislation. In compliance with this, Governor Dawson appointed the commission, which after spending some time reading over the bills proposed by the highway inspector, formulated its report, which, in conjunction with that of the State highway inspector, was submitted to the legislature.

In his report Mr. Williams said, in part: "Upon careful examination and upon comparison with the laws of other states it is evident that the road laws of West Virginia need amendments. We have in existence in this State four distinct road laws, the first of which contains general provisions for the building and maintenance of the roads, and the other three are alternate road laws and their adoption requires a vote of the people of the magisterial districts; and in a great many of the counties we find no record in the clerk's office showing which one of these laws is in force in the different districts of the county, while in some of the counties at least three of these laws are now in effect. Only a few days ago a road overseer was in the office trying to find the amount due him as compensation for services, stating that the county clerk had no records to show which one of the road laws was in effect in his district."

This condition still existed to 1917 as all the road laws of the State ever written were piled into chapter 43 of the code.

Governor W. M. O. Dawson, in submitting his message to the legislature, commenting upon the subject of improved roads and referring to the appointment of the commission, said:

"The subject is one of great importance and the difficulties are as great as the importance of the subject. We have a very difficult State in which to make and maintain good roads owing to the character of our soil and the hilly and broken condition of the State. There is a wide sentiment in favor of doing something. I have feared that the people would start before they were ready. The amount of money that has been wasted annually upon our highways is very great; in

fact, a very large percentage of all the money is wasted. The problem has two phases—plan and means. First, we should not attempt to spend money until we have a thoroughly practical plan which includes efficient, expert superintendence. *The making of roads is a profession, almost an art; hence few people are capable of doing it.*

"Under the present system, the more money we spend the worse we will be off. Under any other system, not in a high degree practical, the same results would follow to a certain extent. The second phase of the problem is where to get the money. Good roads, like all other good things, cost money. The plan mostly favored is that which has been adopted into our free school system, the combination of State and local funds. Still the question arises, 'Where are we to get the money that the State would furnish?' Any efficient system will provide for maintenance of roads after they are built. We should learn from the railroads that it requires constant attention to keep roads in condition. A defect should be mended as soon as discovered, for here, indeed, 'A stitch in time saves nine.' A good road will soon become a bad one unless it is properly looked after. It is the elements that destroy our roads, more than the wear of the vehicles upon them, and this is especially true in a hilly State like ours. Another serious problem is the proper location. It would not be advisable to spend money upon many of our roads upon their present location. The greater the grade the greater the wash and wear of the elements."

Bill No. 13, as recommended by Mr. H. E. Williams, was introduced in the legislature of 1909 as Senate Bill No. 140 and as House Bill No. 189. The house bill carried the title "A Bill to amend and re-enact chapter 43 of the code of West Virginia, of 1906, relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads," which was the purpose and intention of the legislature of 1909. The Senate bill was passed as a substitute for House Bill 189, and carried the title, "A Bill defining public roads and providing for their regulation, construction, use and maintenance and providing for raising revenue in the counties for the construction and maintenance of public roads and defining the office of State highway commissioner of public roads, creating the office of county engineer, and prescribing the duties thereof."

On July 1st, 1909, Governor William E. Glasscock appointed Hon. Charles P. Light, of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, as commissioner of public roads. Mr. Light organized the department by selecting Mr. Edward D. Baker of Beverly, Randolph county, as engineer, and Ray C. Teter of Philippi, Barbour county, as draftsman.

The legislature of 1909 also passed a bill providing for State aid, to consist of a direct State levy of one cent on each one hundred dollars' valuation on all property taxed for State purposes, the net earnigs of the State penitentiary, over and above the sum of $20,000, and automobile license tax.

This act and the act creating the office of public roads were abolished by the legislature of 1911, by House Bills Nos. 284 and 285, and the funds accruing to the State by reason of the levies, were directed to be disbursed to the several counties. During the years 1911-12 the auditor returned to the counties the sum of $226,523.96, as shown by his biennial report for 1911-12, pages 13-30 and 81. The money was returned to the counties without any restriction being placed upon the mode of expenditure and no one at the present time is able to point to the results of the expenditure of this fund in any part of the State.

State Road Bureau Created.

The legislature of 1913 by Senate Bill No. 84, chapter 41, created the State road bureau which is made up of a chairman (who was chief road engineer of the State, to May 23, 1917, the date the new law took effect), the director of the agricultural experiment station, and two other persons representing the two greater political parties, appointed by the governor. On July 8, 1913, Governor Henry D. Hatfield appointed A. D. Williams of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, chief road engineer, George D. Chorpening of Clarksburg, Harrison county, as Republican member, and J. W. Lynch, of Union, Monroe county, as Democratic member.

The State road bureau was given authority over all of the public roads of the State and was authorized to assist in preparing plans and specifications, and to perform general work; but the legislature in creating the bureau provided no funds with which to carry out the provisions of the act. The State board of control—owing to the bureau being made a department of the university—appropriated out of the current and contingent fund of the university a sufficient amount to enable the bureau to organize and to start work in the various counties of the State.

The first effort of the bureau was to compile the road laws that were active and enforceable. These were published in pamphlet form. But much of the material in the code was not put in this pamphlet.

Among the duties and important things provided in connection with the act was the creation of a highway department at the university, and requiring all road engineers to attend that department for at least ten days. This was the first department of its kind established by legislation in any university of the country, and so attracted the attention of other educational institutions, that many sought to copy and have adopted the course given for the bettering of the highway work of their sections of the county.

The first road school was held at the university, February, 1914, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty road engineers, citizens and officers. The second school was held December, 1914; enrollment one hundred and fifty-three; the third school was held January, 1916; enrollment one hundred and fifty-five; the fourth school was held February, 1917; enrollment one hundred and fifty-four.

All of the road schools were made up of a series of lectures given by experts called from different parts of the country. These lectures have done much to focus the attention of the people upon better highway construction and to assist, in a measure, with the work throughout the State.

One of the great needs in solving the tremenduous highway problems that confront the people of West Virginia, is trained road builders, because the highway problem in the State is in its infancy. Many good engineers working throughout the State are capable of performing their work in their particular and special lines, but these men—as well as citizens and individuals—have not given the question of highway improvement and maintenance, sufficient study and attention to make them expert or capable of handling the amount of funds that is, and will in the future be, at the disposal of the road officials of the State.

The bringing together once each year of persons connected with the highway work and acquainting them with what has happened and is happening in other parts of the country, permitting an exchange of views and experiences, will in a short time greatly increase the efficiency of all persons engaged in the road work.

"Good Roads Days" were held, by proclamation of the governor, in the spring of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. These were very beneficial and much

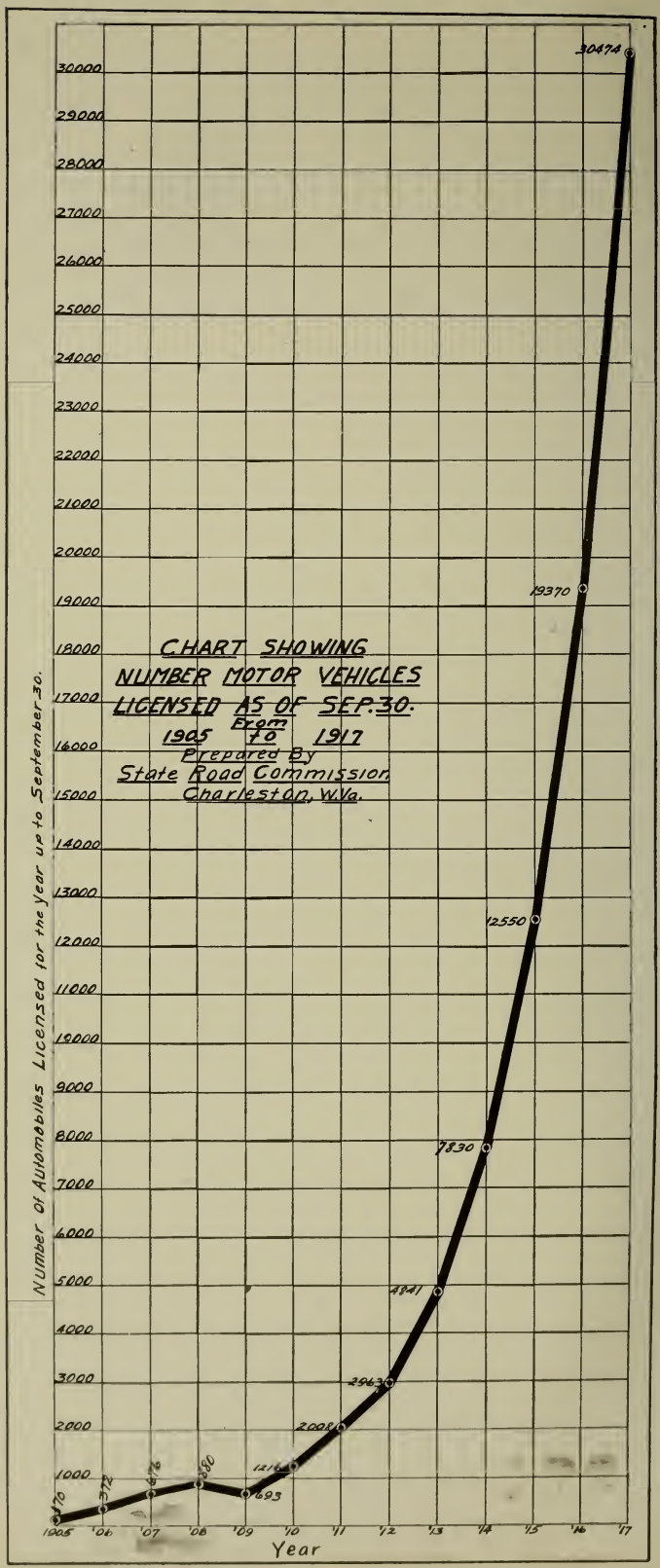


CHART SHOWING
NUMBER MOTOR VEHICLES
LICENSED AS OF SEP. 30.
1905 From to 1917
Prepared By
State Road Commission
Charleston, W.Va.
Number of Automobiles Licensed for the year up to September 30.
Year
30474
19370
12550
7830
4841
2963
2008
1216
693
880
676
372
170
30000
29000
28000
27000
26000
25000
24000
23000
22000
21000
20000
19000
18000
17000
16000
15000
14000
13000
12000
11000
10000
9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
1905
'06
'07
'08
'09
'10
'11
'12
'13
'14
'15
'16
'17

good resulted from the enthusiasm shown, as well as the efforts put forth, in behalf of better roads on these days.

Extension meetings were held in many parts of the State in which instruction has been given many road officials.

The results of the work of the State road bureau can be seen in the growth of the automobile license shown in the following graphic chart.

Number of Automobile Licenses Issued up to October 1, 1917.

Barbour	472	Mingo	119
Berkeley	824	Monongalia	1,290
Boone	28	Monroe	293
Braxton	105	Morgan	193
Brooke	421	Nicholas	243
Cabell	2,047	Ohio	2,710
Calhoun	61	Pendleton	174
Clay	5	Pleasants	191
Doddridge	202	Pocahontas	296
Fayette	771	Preston	883
Gilmer	121	Putnam	110
Grant	261	Raleigh	476
Greenbrier	565	Randolph	446
Hampshire	380	Ritchie	502
Hancock	509	Roane	236
Hardy	247	Summers	204
Harrison	2,046	Taylor	431
Jackson	211	Tucker	326
Jefferson	651	Tyler	555
Kanawha	1,701	Upshur	262
Lewis	538	Wayne	113
Lincoln	110	Webster	45
Logan	350	Wetzel	451
McDowell	547	Wirt	87
Marion	1,531	Wood	1,161
Marshall	908	Wyoming	51
Mason	305	Out of State	29
Mercer	782		
Mineral	568	Total	29,244

Number Motorcycle Licenses Issued to October 1, 1917	750
Number Chauffeur License Issued to October 1, 1917	2,236
Number Automobile Dealers License Issued to October 1, 1917	500
Number Motorcycle Dealers License Issued to October 1, 1917	27

REPORTS NOT PRINTED.

One of the problems which confronted the bureau was a lack of funds with which to print and disseminate information. Annual reports for 1915-16-17, containing valuable tables, statistics and information, collected according to the provisions of the law, remain unprinted for reasons above stated. The chief engineer furnished statistics and information to the engineers and various officials in different parts of the State, and assisted in preparing standard plans and specifications. In all, twenty-four bulletins and reports were prepared, charts and tables, showing the cost of different kinds of bonds and bond issues, were prepared. The efforts along this line alone show a saving of more than three and one-half million dollars to the taxpayers of the State.

Attempts were made at the session of the legislature of 1915 to revise and codify the road law, but the question not being thoroughly understood was postponed. The special session of May, 1915, passed an act in reference to bonds for

road improvement which did much toward advancing the road movement in the State. With this act upon the statute books, new life was put into the highway movement of West Virginia. The legislature of 1917 undertook a comprehensive revision of the road laws. Doubtless no wiser plan could have been adopted than the one pursued by that body. After each house had appointed its Committee on Roads and Navigation, a joint meeting was effected and a sub-committee, consisting of Senators W. F. Burgess, who was chairman of the Senate committee, E. H. Morton and Elmer Hough, Delegates John Parks, chairman of the House committee, Fleming of Doddridge and Cottrill of Gilmer, was appointed. The committee organized by electing Senator Morton as a joint chairman. All of the bills introduced in each branch of the legislature, copies of all acts previously passed and copies of legislation enacted by all of the States, collected by the chief road engineer and the State historian and archivist, were placed at the disposal of this committee. After weeks of hard and tedious work, chapter 66 of the acts of 1917, with a few amendments added in the house was the result. "An act to amend and re-enact chapter forty-three, forty-three-*a* and forty-three-*b* of the code of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and chapter eight of the acts of the second extraordinary session of the legislature of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, relating to the establishment, classification, construction and maintenance of public roads and the regulation of traffic thereon; giving assent to the provisions of an act of congress, approved July eleven, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, relating to construction of rural post roads; creating a state road fund and appropriating certain revenues therefor; creating a state road commission and defining the powers and duties thereof." This new law provided for a bi-partisan State road commission, consisting of two members. The law was passed on the 22d day of February and became effective without the governor's signature, ninety days after passage. On June 1st, Governor Cornwell appointed A. Dennis Williams, of Pocahontas county, ex-chief road engineer, for a term of four years and T. S. Scanlon, of Cabell county for a term of two years, naming Mr. Scanlon as secretary-treasurer. The commission immediately proceeded to organize. Temporary headquarters were made in the Senate chamber. Fifty thousand blank forms for the application and collection of automobile licenses were prepared, printed and distributed. Before the organization could be completed and arrangements made, something like fifteen thousand applications had accumulated. The confusion of changing from the old system of licensing automobiles to the new method and establishing the record gave the commission a heavy task.

The new law, in addition to providing for the collection and distribution of the automobile tax by the commission, based upon the weight of the machine, designated a State road system to be adopted by the commission and county courts jointly. The adoption of this system and the preparation of maps, showing approximately forty-five hundred miles of roads has been a big task. This work has been practically completed, although the surveys have not all been made and the approximate mileage shown in the apportionment table may vary some little. This system, as designated, leaves no point in the State more than fifteen miles from a State road, approximately eighty percent of the people of the State are within two miles of these roads and ninety percent will be within five miles.

FEDERAL AID.

Congress in 1916 appropriated $75,000,000 covering a period of five years distribution. Of this amount, West Virginia will receive approximately $800,000.

British Columbia 60 days
Alberta 20 days
Saskatchewan 30 days
Manitoba 30 days
Ontario 30 days
Quebec 90 days
Wash. 90 days
Mont. U.R.
N. Dak. Non residents temporarily exempted
Minn. 30 days
Oregon 30 days
Idaho U.R.
Wyo. 90 days
S. Dak 30 days
Wis. U.R.
Mich. 90 days
N.Y. U.R.
New Bruns 21 days
Me 30 days
Ver U.R.
N.H. 30 da
Mass 1 year
Conn 6 mo
Neb 30 days
Iowa U.R.
Ill. 60 days
Ind 60 days
Ohio U.R.
Penna. U.R.
N.J. 15 da
Md 90 da
D.C.
W.Va
Cal. 90 days
Nev. 30 days
Utah 30 days
Colo 90 days
Kan. 30 days
Mo 20 days
Kan. U.R.
Va Two periods 7 days each
Ariz. 6 Mo.
New Mex 60 days
Okla. 30 days
Ark U.R.
Tenn. 30 days
N Car 60 days
S. Car. 30 days
Texas 90 days
Miss. 60 days
Ala. U.R.
Ga 30 days
La. 60 days
Fla. 30 days
Date
U.R (Unlimited Reciprocity)
—Sketch Map Of The—
—UNITED STATES—
—AND—
—SOUTHERN CANADA—
—Showing—
—Reciprocal Automobile—
—License Relations—
—For—
—Tourists From West Virginia—
—Prepared by—
—State Road Commission—
—Charleston, W.Va—
1917

The Federal aid apportionment so far made for West Virginia is as follows:

Status of Federal Aid Projects in West Virginia:

No. 1—Ronceverte-Lewisburg Road, Greenbrier County.
Project statement approved; plans, specifications and detailed estimates in triplicate should be submitted to this office.

Financial Statement.

1917 Apportionment	$ 53,270.46
Assigned by project agreements	.....
Balance to be expended by June 30, 1918	$ 53,270.46
1918 Apportionment	$106,540.92
Balance available for construction	$159,811.38
Project No. 1 Federal Aid	9,246.48
Total Federal Aid on projects under consideration	9,246.48
Balance 1917-1918 funds available for construction for which projects have not been submitted	$150,564.90
*1919 Apportionment available for project statements	$159,713.89
Total available for project statements	$310,278.79

*Under this allotment by the secretary, Project Statements can be submitted and if approved Project Agreements entered into, bids called for, and contracts awarded provided no actual work of construction is done before July 1, 1918.

The requirements of the bill necessitate the State putting up an equal amount. Rules and regulations covering the expenditures, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, have been prepared. This bill was a step toward national standards in road construction and maintenance, and necessitated some legislation on the part of West Virginia to meet the demands of the Federal statute. It is an attempt at national partnership with the states in road development. The spirit of the law should be carried out in the State in connection with the counties.

The State commission's approximate apportionment for the present fiscal year is as follows:

County	Mileage	Apportionment
Barbour	85	$ 8,075.00
Berkeley	69	6,555.00
Boone	94	8,930.00
Braxton	84	7,980.00
Brooke	32	3,040.00
Cabell	65	6,175.00
Calhoun	62	5,890.00
Clay	82	7,790.00
Doddridge	57	5,415.00
Fayette	85	8,075.00
Gilmer	74	7,030.00
Grant	80	7,600.00
Greenbrier	120	11,400.00
Hampshire	115	10,925.00
Hancock	45	4,275.00
Hardy	75	7,125.00
Harrison	110	10,450.00
Jackson	107	10,165.00
Jefferson	60	5,700.00
Kanawha	128	12,160.00

Lewis	73	6,935.00
Lincoln	104	9,880.00
Logan	83	7,885.00
Marion	69	6,555.00
Marshall	89	8,455.00
Mason	87	8,265.00
Mercer	96	9,120.00
Mineral	85	8,075.00
Mingo	85	8,075.00
Monongalia	97	9,215.00
Monroe	75	7,125.00
Morgan	70	6,650.00
McDowell	85	8,075.00
Nicholas	92	8,740.00
Ohio	42	3,990.00
Pendleton	95	9,025.00
Pleasants	42	3,990.00
Pocahontas	127	12,065.00
Preston	112	10,640.00
Putnam	75	7,125.00
Raleigh	83	7,885.00
Randolph	125	11,875.00
Ritchie	113	10,735.00
Roane	85	8,075.00
Summers	71	6,745.00
Taylor	49	4,655.00
Tucker	77	7,315.00
Tyler	70	6,650.00
Upshur	50	4,750.00
Wayne	94	8,930.00
Webster	100	9,500.00
Wetzel	91	8,645.00
Wirt	58	5,510.00
Wood	109	10,355.00
Wyoming	98	9,310.00

The assessed valuation rate of levy and Class A funds raised by the counties for the present fiscal year is as follows:

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA FUNDS FOR CLASS "A" ROADS FROM LEVY.

COUNTY	Total Valuation of all Property 1917	Levy for Class "A" Roads	
		Rate	Amount
	($)	(c)	($)
Barbour	17,204,721.89	25	43,011.80
Berkeley	21,815.815.13	10	21,815.81
Boone	11,712.220.30	15	17.568.33
Braxton	14,897,514.00	25	37,243.78
Brooke	19,463,220.43	3	5,838.96
Cabell	55,733,515.94	2	11.146.70
Calhoun	4,611,145.00	25	11,527.86
Clay	6.541,675.66	25	16,354.18
Doddridge	21,169,553.38	10	21,169.55
Fayette	38,584,605.00	25	96,461.51
Gilmer	10,017,899.00	8	8,014.32
Grant	6,533,525.00	15	9,800.28
Greenbrier	19.140,611.00	25	47,851.53
Hampshire	7,725,448.15	15	11,588.17
Hancock	12,704,570.00	5	6,352.28
Hardy	5,855,694.00	15	8,783.54
Harrison	90,173,269.00	10	90,173.26
Jackson	10,957,783.01	25	27,394.45
Jefferson	17,020,555.00	7	11.914.38
Kanawha	90,758.247.25	25	226,895.61
Lewis	34,076,930.36	20	68,153.86
Lincoln	16,014,195.01	25	40.035.48
Logan	22,075,011.00	10	22.075.01
Marion	68,727,208.00	10	68,727.20
Marshall	44.930,426.67	2	8.986.08
Mason	13.963.048.30	25	34,907.62
Mercer	38,856,118.00	3	11,656.83
Mineral	15,425,135.06	25	38,562.84
Mingo	26,058,495.85	1	2,605.84
Monongalia	52.160,716.00	10	52,160.71
Monroe	7,752,521.00	25	19,381.30
Morgan	11,786,985.00	25	29,467.46
McDowell	52,364,135.56	10	52,364.13
Nicholas	15,744,811.00	20	31,489.62
Ohio	94,833,108.63	.....	.....
Pendleton	4,872,678.00	25	12,181.69
Pleasants	8,435,481.00	10	8,435.48
Pocahontas	14.785,627.00	25	36,964.06
Preston	24,987.194.00	15	37,480.78
Putnam	9.770,635.00	12½	12,213.29
Raleigh	29,581,112.00	5	14,790.56
Randolph	23,110,554.00	15	34,665.83
Ritchie	22,664,514.00	25	56,661.28
Roane	21,808,048.00	15	32,712.06
Summers	9,592,939.66	20	19,185.86
Taylor	22,236.071.79	25	50,590.17
Tucker	12.965,713.39	20	25,931.42
Tyler	19,886,105.49	25	49,715.26
Upshur	15,202,658.00	5	7,601.32
Wayne	20.653,339.50	25	51,633.34
Webster	9,111.897.00	25	22,779.74
Wetzel	33.638.309.00	25	84,095.77
Wirt	5.347,991.47	25	13,369.98
Wood	50.389.371.83	6½	32.753.09
Wyoming	17,360,285.00	15	26,040.42
Total	1.371,790,958.71	.....	1,841.281.68

In addition to these amounts, the county courts have laid under the old district and levy law, which is a part of the general thirty cent county and district levy, levies ranging from five cents to fifteen cents in most of the districts of the State. Adding to this the unexpended balances in the bonds funds, there are more than $12,000,000 that has been expended and in the expenditure of these funds, great responsibility rests upon the road officials of all departments of State and county government.

The abnormal conditions, due to the war, have greatly increased the problems of road building in the State. The transportation of materials and shortage of labor have added to the problems. The State has now embarked upon a real road system, with laws sufficiently flexible and adequate to meet the demands and the road system of the State, by the co-operation of State and county officials, can be made a success. The time has come when road work in West Virginia must be placed upon a business basis and conducted in a business like manner. To accomplish this, competent organizations must be made in each county. To this end, the State department is working. The problem of good roads in West Virginia is one of the most important and one of the greatest questions confronting the people of the State. It demands the best talent, skill and energy attainable of legislative, administrative and executive capacities. Failure on the part of either is detrimental to the interest of the people of the State. The legislature, in enacting chapter 66, has recognized this fact and by the broad and liberal policies established has placed upon State, county, district officials and the people the mandate to join hands and put forth their best efforts to meet the demands of the State on the subject of improved roads so as to keep the transportation needs of the State abreast of its development. The lack of improved roads in West Virginia today is its greatest barrier to progress and the watchword of every citizen should be "onward," not in words, but in actions. The new road law, giving courts of the State the privilege of various levies and the citizens the further privilege of voting additional levies, or bonds, has made possible such improvements as each community may desire to make.

PRISON LABOR.

The report of the warden, covering expenditures for prison camps, and the following tables showing the expenditures, or analysis of expenditures, for camps number two and three, give the distribution of cost of each camp for which furnishes valuable information comparison:

Comparisons and Analysis of Cost of Prison Camps.
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.

	Camp No. 2	Camp No. 3
Guard Salaries	$1,250.00	$1,250.00
Merchandise and Supplies	3,704.09	3,737.99
Transportation of Prisoners, etc	530.71	349.55
Expense Recapturing Prisoners	132.17	7.50
Total Cost for Period	5,616.95	5,345.04
Total Days Labor	5,047.65	6,045.12
Average Number Men in Camp	20	25
Average Number Days Work per Man	253.38	241.80
Average Cost per Day for Guards	.24764	.20678
Average Cost per Day Merchandise and Supplies	.73383	.61836
Average Cost per Day Transportation	.10514	.05782
Average Cost per Day Recapturing Prisoners	.02618	.00124
Total Average Cost per Day	1.11279	.88420
Total Cost Paid by County	3,785.74	4,533.84
Difference Paid by State (Aid)	1,831.21	811.20
Percentage of Merchandise and Supplies	66%	70%
Percentage of Guard Cost	22%	23.4%

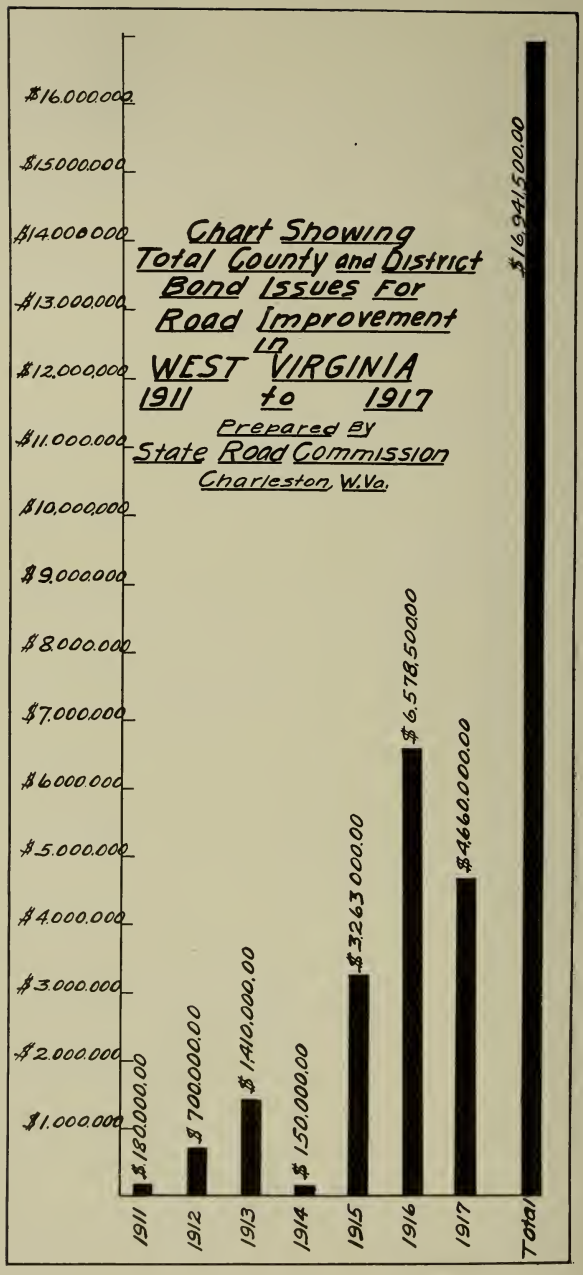


Chart Showing
Total County and District
Bond Issues For
Road Improvement
In
WEST VIRGINIA
1911 to 1917
Prepared By
State Road Commission
Charleston, W.Va.
$16,000,000
$15,000,000
$14,000,000
$13,000,000
$12,000,000
$11,000,000
$10,000,000
$9,000,000
$8,000,000
$7,000,000
$6,000,000
$5,000,000
$4,000,000
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$180,000.00
$700,000.00
$1,410,000.00
$150,000.00
$3,263,000.00
$6,578,500.00
$4,660,000.00
$16,941,500.00
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
Total

Percentage Transportation	9.5%	6.586%
Recapturing Cost Percentage	2.5%	.014
Total Possible Working Days	313	313
Percentage of Days Worked	80.9%	77.2%
Possible Earning if Full Time was Made	4,695.00	5,868.75

Besides these, more than 140,000 days' labor have been performed by county prisoners in the two fiscal years just past.

LABORATORY.

One of the requirements of the new law and likewise the requirements of the law enacted in 1913 was the testing of materials when the State road bureau was established at the West Virginia university; a testing laboratory was established also. Since that time, tests have been made upon stone, brick, clay, sand, shale, slag, cement, asphaltum and chemical materials used in road construction. These tests have saved the people of the State many thousands of dollars in showing that materials could be had near by, saving the cost of transportation. Besides this, the efficiency of many pieces of construction has been greatly increased. The department is prepared to make tests on various road materials. No road construction should be attempted in any community without first having a material survey made of that community. And especially is it true at the present time, when the cost and uncertainty of the transportation of materials make the use of imported materials prohibitive. Both the engineers and the people should give this more consideration.

Statement Showing Number of Miles of New Road Made or Provided for in the Various West Virginia Counties During the Fiscal Years of 1914-15-16-17, and Road Bonds Voted.

Barbour—Four miles of brick, eighteen miles of macadam and thirty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 11, 1916, Barker District, $130,000.

Berkeley—One hundred miles of macadam and one hundred and twenty miles of improved earth.

Braxton—Three miles of improved earth.

Brooke—Thirty-nine and seven-tenth miles of brick and sixty-five and one-half miles of macadam.

Bonds voted June 20, 1916, $800.000.

Cabell—Forty miles of brick.

Bonds voted May 27, 1912, $300,000; May 29, 1915, $600,000.

Clay—Three miles of improved earth.

Doddridge—Six miles of macadam, thirty-seven and a half miles of brick concrete and asphalt.

Bonds voted May 3, 1916, Grant District, $175,000; May 7, 1916, West Union District, $200,000.

Fayette—Seventy-five miles of brick, concrete and asphalt, ten miles of macadam and six miles of tarvia.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Fayetteville District, $600,000; Falls District $175,000; Nuttal District, $100,000; Sewell Mountain District, $175,000.

Grant—Twenty-five miles of improved earth.

Greenbrier—Fifty-three miles of macadam and forty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 8, 1916, White Sulphur District, $90,000; April 15, 1916, Lewisburg District, $153,500; October 7, 1916, Fort Springs District, $103,000.

Hancock—Thirty-five miles of brick, four miles of macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted October 7, 1912, Grant District, $125,000; November 5, 1912, Butler District, $125,000; May 23, 1914, Clay District, $40,000; March 25, 1916, Poe District, $50,000; May 6, 1916, Clay District, $40,000; May 6, 1916, Grant District, $125,000.

Harrison—Sixteen miles of brick, eighteen miles of tarvia macadam, ten miles of concrete, three miles of warrenite and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted June 15, 1916, Clay District, $300,000.

Jackson—One and one-half miles of concrete and two miles of gravel.

Jefferson—Two hundred and eighty-two miles of macadam.

Kanawha—Fifty-two miles of brick, asphalt and macadam.

Bonds voted May 29, 1915, as follows: Poca District, $25,000; Union District, $50,000; Jefferson District, $90,000; Malden District, $45,000; Charleston District, $80,000; Loudon District, $85,000; May 31, 1916, Big Sandy District, $170,000; September 7, 1916, Loudon District, $90,000.

Lewis—Nine miles of brick.

Lincoln—One hundred and four miles of concrete, brick, macadam and improved earth.

Bonds voted May 1, 1917, $675,000.

Logan—Four miles of brick, sixty-eight miles of improved earth and three miles of concrete.

Bonds voted April 22, 1916, Logan District, $200,000.

Marion—Eighty-five miles of brick, concrete, warrenite, asphaltic macadam, and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 27, 1913, Fairmont District, $400,000; June, 1913, Mannington District, $300,000; June 21, 1915, Fairmont District, $100,000; March 6, 1917, Lincoln District, $650,000; February 14, 1917, Paw Paw District, $330,000; March 27, 1917, Grant District, $195,000.

Marshall—Eleven miles of brick and fifty miles of macadam.

Bonds voted November 5, 1912, Union District, $150,000.

Mason—Fifteen miles concrete, three miles cinder and five miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 15, 1917, Lewis District, $150,000.

Mercer—One hundred miles of macadam and improved earth.

Bonds voted December 30, 1913, $500,000; May 15, 1915, $350,000.

Mineral—Thirty-five miles of concrete, brick and macadam.

Bonds voted June 24, 1916, New Creek District, $200,000; Piedmont District, $75,000.

Mingo—Ten miles of brick and macadam, two hundred miles improved earth.

Bonds voted May 5, 1917, $1,000,000.

Monongalia—Twenty miles of brick, concrete and tar macadam.

Bonds voted September 18, 1915, Morgan District, $300,000.

Monroe—Ten miles of broken stone.

Morgan—Twenty miles of improved earth and one mile of macadam.

McDowell—Ten miles of macadam and eighty-five miles of concrete.

Bonds voted March 8, 1915, Big Creek District, $165,000; December 18, 1915, Sandy River District, $293,000; February 17, 1917, Adkins District, $450,000; Brown Creek District, $565,000; Elkhorn District, $210,000; North Fork District, $160,000.

Nicholas County—Ten miles of improved earth.

Ohio—Twenty miles of brick, one hundred and eighty-four miles of macadam and thirty-eight miles of improved earth.

Pendleton—Five miles of improved earth.

Pleasants—Five miles of concrete and one mile of gravel.

Bonds voted December 16, 1913, Washington District, $60,000.

Pocahontas—Seventeen miles of macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Preston—Two miles of brick, forty miles of concrete and macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bons voted December 7, 1915, Portland District, $280,000; January 25, 1916, Kingwood District, $164,000.

Putnam—Bonds voted September 9, 1916, Pocatalico District, $90,000.

Raleigh—One hundred and sixty-five miles of brick, asphalt, concrete and macadam, and sixteen miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 1, 1916, as follows: Town District, $300,000; Trap Hill District, $135,000; Shady Spring District, $190,000; Slab Fork District, $210,000.

Randolph—Five miles of concrete and fourteen miles of macadam.

Bonds voted March 25, 1916, Leadsville District, $220,000.

Ritchie—Seventeen miles of concrete.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Clay District, $240,000.

Roane—Fifty-one miles of brick and concrete and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 8, 1916, Spencer District, $240,000; May 23, 1916, Walton District, $208,000.

Summers—Twenty-six miles of concrete, asphalt and macadam, and twenty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted August 28, 1915, Talcott District, $100,000; Greenbrier District, $150,000.

Taylor—Three miles of brick, and fifty miles of improved earth.

Tucker—Sixty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted December 29, 1916; Fairfax District, $150,000; Dry Fork District, $60,000.

Tyler—One hundred and ten miles of improved earth.

Upshur—Ten miles of concrete, fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 17, 1917, Buckhannon District, $180,000.

Wayne—Six miles of brick, fifty miles of improved earth.

Webster—Twenty-eight miles of improved earth.

Wetzel—One hundred and thirty miles of improved earth and sixteen miles of brick and concrete.

Bonds voted June 12, 1913, Grant District, $150,000; April 15, 1916, Church District, $240,000.

Wirt—Fifty miles of improved earth.

Wood—Forty-four miles of brick and concrete, ten miles of macadam and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted February 21, 1911, Parkersburg District, $180,000; March 10, 1914, Williams District, $70,000; May 7, 1914, Clay District, $40,000; January 24, 1916, Lubeck District, $100,000; May 2, 1916, Tygart District, $70,000.

Wyoming—Ninety-eight miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted August 28, 1915, $550,000.

Recapitulation of Roads Built.

932 miles of brick and concrete; 1,173 miles of macadam and asphalt; 1,833 miles of improved earth. Total, 3,938 miles.

Roads improved prior to 1913, in miles, 571. Net increase, 3,367 miles.

Total of road bonds voted, as shown by the above statement, $16,941,500.

LIST OF COUNTY ENGINEERS.

County	Name	Address
Barbour	Cléo Sweeker	Century
Berkeley	Geo. W. Showers	Martinsburg
Boone	None	
Braxton	John H. Long, County Supervisor	Heaters
Brooke	J. S. Fesenmeyer	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Huntington
Calhoun	D. W. Shock	Dodrill
Clay	None	
Doddridge	None	
Fayette	T. F. Maloy	Landisburg
Fayette	J. K. McGrath	Fayetteville
Gilmer	None	
Grant	None	
Greenbrier	R. B. Holt	Lewisburg
Hampshire	James W Hannos	Three Churches
Hancock	C. E. Grafton	New Cumberland
Hardy	None	
Harrison	G. M. Harbert	Clarksburg
Jackson	J. S. Chase	Ripley
Jefferson	None	
Kanawha	P. J. Walsh	Charleston
Kanawha	F. G. Burdett	Charleston
Lincoln	T. J. Bartrug	Hamlin
Lewis	W. K. Spaur	Weston
Logan	Harold McCormick	Logan
Marion	Frank J. Wilfong	Fairmont
Marshall	S. Howe Bonar	Moundsville
Mason	Geo. F. Childs	Pt. Pleasant
McDowell	W. J. McClaren	Welch
Mercer	K. E. Kunkle	Princeton
Mineral	Edw. St. C. Smith	Piedmont
Mingo	Blake Taylor	Williamson
Monongalia	W. S. Downes	Morgantown
Monroe	Jack W. Hancock	Union
Morgan	E. L. Miller	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	None	
Ohio	Wm. O. McCluskey, Jr	Wheeling
Pendleton	None	
Pleasants	None	
Pocahontas	Frank Baxter	Marlinton
Preston	W. H. Wilhelm	Kingwood
Putnam	J. S. Parkins	Paradise
Raleigh	C. L. Scott, Jr	Beckley
Randolph	Frank A. Parsons	Beverly
Ritchie	None	
Roane	H. R. Muldoon	Spencer
Summers	Z. S. Burks	Hinton
Taylor	Tom Withers	Grafton
Tucker	Edw. St. C. Smith	Piedmont
Tyler	George R. Clarke	Middlebourne
Upshur	None	
Wayne	None	
Webster	Riley Cox, County Supervisor	Cowen

DR. I. C. WHITE,
State Geologist.

Wetzel	J. Russell Wilson	Mannington
Wirt	R. A. Woodyard	Elizabeth
Wood	W. J. Alexander	Parkersburg
Wyoming	W. S. Cope	Pineville

Division Engineers, and Their Districts, by Counties.

C. E. Grafton, New Cumberland—Brooke and Hancock.

W. O. McCluskey, Jr., Wheeling—Ohio and Marshall.

J. Russell Wilson, Hundred—Wetzel, Tyler and Doddridge.

W. S. Downes, Morgantown—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor and Harrison.

Cleo Swecker, Century—Barbour, Lewis, Upshur and Randolph.

Edw. St. C. Smith, Piedmont—Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral and Hampshire.

E. L. Miller, Berkeley Springs—Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

W. J. Alexander, Parkersburg—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun and Roane.

Geo. H. Hill, Charleston—Gilmer, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas and Clay.

T. F. Maloy, Landisburg—Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Fayette, North of New River.

J. K. McGrath, Fayetteville—Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming and Fayette, South of New River.

Blake Taylor, Williamson—McDowell, Mingo, Logan, Wayne and Lincoln.

P. J. Walsh, Charleston—Putnam, Kanawha and Boone.

Wm. Steenbergen, Pt. Pleasant—Jackson, Mason and Cabell.

Burdette Woodyard, Parkersburg—State Road Inspector.

HISTORY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENTS AND STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

By I. C. White, State Geologist.

The date of the first use of petroleum or its residual products, pitch and asphaltum, precedes history. Probably the first recorded utilization is that in the eleventh chapter of Genesis in which it is stated that the soft or semi-fluid bitumen found in the valley of the Euphrates and translated "slime," was used as a mortar in the building of Babylon, more than forty centuries ago. Erastosthenes, a celebrated Grecian writer who lived in the third century B. C., has described this bitumen from the Springs of Hit, on the Euphrates, and has also told of its use in the construction of mosaics, pavements, etc., in the beautiful palaces and temples of ancient Ninevah and Babylon.

Herodotus, the Father of History, who lived in the fifth century B. C., or nearly twenty-four hundred years ago, has told us in his inimitable style how asphaltic oil was procured in his day from a lake on the Island of Zante, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Greece, by swabbing it up with a branch of myrtle, very much like the early settlers of the Allegheny and Little Kanawha valleys of Pennsylvania and West Virginia collected petroleum from the surface of water with woolen cloths, so that in the primitive methods of procuring mineral oil there is apparently "nothing new under the sun." Artistotle, who lived in the fourth century B. C., describes the deposits of bitumen in Albania, along the eastern shores of the Adriatic sea, while Pliny and Dioscorides, who lived in the

first century of the Christian era, have given an account of the oil-springs of the island of Sicily, and the use of petroleum in lamps under the name of "Sicilian oil." Many ancient writers and travelers like Plutarch, Strabo, Marco Polo, and others, have recorded the use of "rock oil" and pitch in Arabia, Persia, India and elsewhere from the earliest historic periods.

One of the nearly extinct religious cults, that of the Fire Worshipers, or Parsees, was founded upon the mystery which the priesthood of that religion threw around the perpetual fire maintained on the altars of their temples with natural gas. When the writer visited Baku on the shores of the Caspian Sea in 1897, he saw the ruins of one of these mystic shrines the last of whose priests had disappeared only twenty odd years before. In dismantling the altar of this ancient structure, it was discovered that it had been built over a fissure in the earth from which natural gas issued, and that a secret pipe conducted the gas from the fissure to the altar, where its lambent flames had inspired the Fire Worshipers with a belief in the supernatural powers of the priests of Zoroaster. It is possible that similar tricks or deception have imposed upon the credulity of mankind during the childhood of the race in the establishment of other primitive religious beliefs. In China—that great empire whose civilization has remained practically unchanged for so many centuries—crude methods of using natural gas were practiced more than two thousand years ago, while the Japanese have also collected and utilized mineral oil for many hundreds of years.

Hence we find that the oil and gas seepings welling up through fissures in the earth's stratified crust were both observed and used by primitive peoples of most every country. The earliest written account of the occurrence of petroleum in America is apparently that of a Jesuit missionary who came from Canada into New York in 1629, and wrote a letter concerning it which was published in Sagard's "History of Canada" in 1632.

The petroleum seepings on Oil Creek in Pennsylvania, and on Hughes and Little Kanawha rivers, in what is now West Virginia, were doubtless known and used by the Indians long before white men visited the regions or Columbus landed in America. The earliest published account of the oil springs near Titusville, Pennsylvania, appears to be that of a Swedish traveler, one Peter Kalm, about 1750, while those of Wirt and Ritchie counties of West Virginia, as well as of similar seepings on the Big and Little Muskingum rivers of Ohio, were first described by Dr. S. P. Hildreth of Marietta, Ohio, in an article published in "The American Journal of Science and Arts," New Haven, Connecticut, for February, 1826.

In discovering and utilizing natural gas, West Virginia clearly has precedence over Pennsylvania, for probably the first recorded reference to this valuable fluid in the United States was made as early as 1775, by General Washington, who preempted the land around the "burning spring," nine miles above Charleston, in the Great Kanawha Valley, which he described as "a bituminous spring of so inflammable a nature as to burst forth" [take fire] "as freely as spirits and is nearly as difficult to extinguish." It is also well known that the first use of natural gas for manufacturing purposes in America was by Mr. William Tompkins, in the same Kanawha Valley, who in 1841 struck a large flow of gas in boring a salt well only a few hundred feet distant from the "burning spring" that Washington had noted sixty-six years before, and piping the gas to his salt works, using it instead of coal in boiling down the brines and displacing several hundred bushels of coal daily.

Modesty forbids any extended comment on the part which West Virginia has taken in developing and making known to the oil and gas world a scientific method of locating oil and gas territory, for although the "anticlinal theory" had been discovered and announced by Hunt, Andrews, Hoefer and others, a quarter of a century before the writer, in connection with Mr. Earseman, of the Forest Oil Company, rediscovered its truths, it remained in the "dead letter" office of untested theories until it was taken up and vitalized for all time through the efforts of the writer in its successful application to the discovery of new gas and oil pools. Indeed, to such a low estate had the efforts of scientific men to aid the drill in finding petroleum and natural gas fallen, previous to the reannouncement of the "Anticlinal Theory" in the issue of "Science" for June 26, 1885, and the successful demonstration of its great value as an aid to the oil and gas industries, that one prominent operator—disgusted at frequent failures of geologists to locate productive oil pools for him—was led to remark that if he desired to be absolutely sure of getting a dry hole he would hire a geologist to make his location. Now, however, the only unfortunate ones are those operators who neglect to study rock structure or the dip and strike of the stratified measures as taught by the anticlinal theory.

In the year 1893—just after the oil and gas fields of West Virginia had developed in the northern end of the State—the writer made the prediction, in a talk before the members of the West Virginia legislature, that the petroleum and natural gas fields of the State would extend entirely across it from Hancock county on the north to the Kentucky line on the southwest. The West Virginia coal, Oil and Gas Map, as well as the State Survey's Detailed County Maps, show how closely that prediction has been fulfilled, and also how the structural theory of oil and gas has been verified by every pool of either gas or oil found along this great petroliferous belt.

In passing southwestward from Pennsylvania into and across West Virginia, practically all of the oil and gas sands of Allegheny, Washington and Greene counties have been found and identified in northern West Virginia, down to and including the Bradford Sand, of Pennsylvania, at a depth of 4,350 feet below the Pittsburg coal, which so far remains the lowest productive horizon for oil and gas within the boundaries of our State. This new sand (Benson) first developed by the Hope Natural Gas Company on the land of J. C. Benson, near Overfield, Barbour county, has the enormous rock pressure of 1,800 pounds to the square inch, and gives promise of adding greatly to the life of West Virginia natural gas fields. But as we pass to the southwest all of the sands below the Big Injun horizon appear to fade out into shales and fine sandy beds too close of grain to hold commercial quantities of either oil or gas, after we pass to the south of the Little Kanawha River, excepting the Berea Grit, which remains productive on into Kentucky.

The latest detailed studies of the West Virginia Geological Survey, carried on from the Pennsylvania line southwestward to and including Roane county, principally by one of my assistants on the Survey, Mr. Ray V. Hennen, has resulted in some revision of the column of geological horizons at which oil and gas have been developed within the State. Mr. Hennen finds that much confusion has arisen in connection with the identification by oil well drillers, as also by engineers and geologists, of the First and Second Cow Run Sands, as originally named from their type localities on Cow Run, Washington county, Ohio. He identifies the "First Cow Run Sand" of the type locality with the Buffalo sand-

stone of the Conemaugh Series, and he identifies the Second Cow Run Sand, which comes four hundred feet lower, with the Homewood Sandstone, or uppermost member of the Pottsville Series. Accepting this revision as correct, the table of oil sand formations with their geologic equivalents as grouped by Mr. Hennen, reads as follows:

The Oil and Gas Horizons of West Virginia.

CARBONIFEROUS.	
Monongahela Series.....	Carroll Sand (Uniontown).
Conemaugh Series.....	Minshall (Connellsville). Murphy (Morgantown). Moundsville (Saltsburg). First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) Sand (Buffalo). Big Dunkard Sand (Mahoning).
Allegheny Series.....	Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand. Gas Sand (Lower Freeport).
Pottsville Series.....	Gas Sand of Marion and Monongalia Counties (Homewood), Second Cow Run of Ohio. Gas Sand of Cairo. Salt Sand of Cairo. Cairo.
Mauch Chunk Red Shale...	Maxton, Dawson, Cairo.
Greenbrier Limestone.....	"Big Lime," not generally productive.
Pocono Sandstones.....	Keener Sand and Beckett Sand of Milton. Big Injun Sand. Squaw Sand. Weir Sand. Berea Grit.
DEVONIAN.	
Catskill Red Beds.....	Gantz Sand. Fifty-foot Sand. Thirty-foot Sand. Gordon Stray Sand. Gordon Sand. Fourth Sand. McDonald or Fifth Sand. Bayard or Sixth Sand.
Chemung & Portage Beds..	Warren First, or Second, Tiona, Speechley Sand. No well defined oil or gas horizons yet discovered in West Virginia.

The following table gives the approximate intervals of the several oil and gas sands below the Pittsburgh Coal in the northern end of the State, though, of course, these intervals may vary many hundred feet in different portions of the same; for instance, the interval from the Pittsburgh Coal to the Berea Grit near Chester, Hancock county, is only about 1,500 feet, but this increases to 1,650 feet at Wellsburg, 1,700 at Wheeling, 2,050 at Huntington, and 2,800 feet at Griffithsville, Lincoln county, and 3,400 feet in the Edwards deep well on Slaughter Creek, Kanawha county, through the thickening of intervening formations; hence the figures given in the table must be understood as applying only to the northern central region of the oil and gas belt of the State:

Approximate Distance from Pittsburgh Coal to Top of Oil and Gas Sands.

Sand	Distance, Feet
Minshall (Connellsville) Sand	110
Murphy (Morgantown) Sand	200
First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) (Buffalo) Sand	420
Big Dunkard (Mahoning) Sand	500
Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand	590
Gas (Lower Freeport) Sand	720
Second Cow Run (Homewood) Sand	800
Salt Sand	900
Maxton Sand	1,125
Big Lime	1,300
Keener Sand	1,375
Big Injun Sand	1,400
Berea Grit Sand	1,800
Gantz—Fifty-foot Sand	2,000
"Gordon Stray" Sand (Nineveh?)	2,050
Gordon Sand	2,100
Fourth Sand	2,200
Fifth Sand (McDonald)	2,300
Sixth, or Pavard Sand	2,400
Speechley (?) Sand	2,650
Benson (Bradford)	4,350
Corniferous Limestone	3,500-7,000
Clinton Sand	6,000-8,500

The Corniferous Limestone, or top of the lower "Big Lime" of the Ohio Geological Survey, has been certainly penetrated at only two localities in West Virginia; viz., in the Central City deep boring at Huntington, Cabell county, where it was encountered at 1,005 feet below the Berea Grit or at a depth of 2,700 feet below the Ohio River, and 3,100 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and in the Slaughter Creek well (Edwards), at a depth of 4,945 feet and about 6,235 feet below the horizon of the Pittsburgh Coal. This important horizon is evidently nearer the surface in the Huntington-Kenova region than anywhere else along the Ohio Valley, since a boring (No. 16 Mount farm) in Wood county, penetrated the measures to a depth of 1,924 feet below the Berea Grit without reaching the Corniferous horizon, and in the Boggs Run deep well, near Wheeling, the drill did not reach the Corniferous at a depth of 2,500 feet below the same stratum, and 4,200 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, while in the deepest (7,181 feet) well in the United States, drilled on the R. A. Geary farm, five miles northwest from McDonald, Pennsylvania, and about twenty miles west of Pittsburgh, by the

Peoples Natural Gas Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, of which John G. Pew is President, the top of the Corniferous Limestone was struck at 6,008 feet, or 6,130 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, and 4,386 feet below the Berea Grit horizon Hence it will be observed that there is a rapid thickening of the measures both eastward and southward between the Berea Grit and Corniferous Limestone from the Huntington region where this interval is only 1,005 feet thick, to Slaughter Creek, where this same interval is 2,860 feet, and eastward to McDonald, Pennsylvania, where the Berea-Corniferous interval is 4,386 feet, or an increase or thickening of (4,386—1,005) 3,381 feet in the Devonian measures northeastward in the one hundred and eighty-four miles between Huntington, West Virginia, and the Geary well, near McDonald, Pennsylvania. If we assume that this thickening increases at a uniform rate per mile between these two widely separated drill holes (which can not be very far from the truth), then we get a figure of 18.32 feet per mile as the average rate of this increase between the two points, and thus we get a valuable measuring rod for estimating the depth to the top of the Corniferous Limestone, and the underlying (Clinton, Medina, etc.) oil and gas horizons, 1,200 to 1,500 feet below the top of the Corniferous Limestone along the Ohio River district of West Virginia, the only region of the State where it is commercially feasible to drill test borings to these deeper oil and gas horizons which have proved so prolific in our sister State of Ohio from Scioto county northeastward to Lake Erie.

Early Drilling Operations in West Virginia.

It is not generally known that all of the essential elements of the petroleum industry of the United States really originated in what is now West Virginia, but such is the truth of history. It was in the Great Kanawha Valley at the Salt, or Buffalo Lick, near Charleston, where, under the intelligent and successful attempts of the Ruffner Bros. (David and Joseph) to bore down through the rocks and ascertain the source of the famous salt spring, that modern drilling tools, jars, casing, and practically all of the oil well machinery in use at the present day were invented. These boring operations were begun by the Ruffner Brothers (David and Joseph) in 1806, and their efforts were crowned with success on the 15th day of January, 1808. The story of these early drilling operations and inventions has been given in a detailed and interesting sketch by the late Dr. J. P. Hale, one of the Presidents of the West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, W. Va., in the "Resources of West Virginia," 1876, by M. F. Maury and Wm. M. Fontaine, Chapter XII, pages 274-305, and republished in Volumes I and I(A), West Virginia Geological Survey.

From these facts as given by Dr. Hale, it will be perceived that the claim of priority for West Virginia in all of the essential elements of the petroleum industry of the United States is fully sustained, for here were invented practically all of those tools and appliances without which the deep drilling of the present day would be impossible. This record also shows that the use of natural gas for manufacturing purposes was first begun within the United States by Mr. Tompkins of the Kanawha Valley, in 1841, a utilization which now plays such an important part in industrial affairs, and which is destined to continue until the age of gas is fully inaugurated, and the general use of coal in its crude or unmanufactured condition is abandoned in all populous communities. The extravagant methods which have characterized the first few decades of the greatly increased use of natural gas, will have been largely compensated for, should they finally lead to the use of coke instead of coal, and to the saving of the gas for fuel and general

heating purposes which is now lost in our wasteful and unscientific coke ovens of the bee-hive pattern.

Petroleum Discovered in the Early Salt Borings.

In these early salt borings on the Great Kanawha, considerable quantities of petroleum were often found in the sands of the coal measures (Allegheny and Pottsville Series) and much of it was utilized in oiling machinery and for torch lights, while many barrels of it were transported and sold to other regions.

The methods of boring invented on the Kanawha soon spread to adjoining States, especially to Ohio, where in the Muskingum region, efforts to secure brine for salt manufacture led to discoveries of petroleum and natural gas, just as they had previously done on the Great Kanawha.

Dr. Hildreth's Account of the Early Petroleum Industry.

Very fortunately for science, a learned and accomplished physician, who was also one of the pioneer geologists of Ohio, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, resided at Marietta, during the early period in petroleum history, and he has left a carefully written account of these drilling operations and their results from which we get a glimpse of the beginning of the petroleum industry in Ohio, and by inference therefrom, its previous history in what is now West Virginia. This article was published in the American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. X, New Haven, Connecticut, February, 1826, pages 1-8, inclusive, under the title of "Facts relating to certain parts of the State of Ohio," by S. P. Hildreth, M. D. After speaking of limestone that is thick and abundant, he continues on page 4, as follows:

"Below these beds of limestone you pass through a stratum of clay, sometimes of fossil coal; this is of various depths in different parts of the county*; after which you come to that vast and extensive bed of rock, which underlies the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the Mississippi River, for aught I have heard. The thickness of this rock has never been ascertained, but at the depth of from 150 to 400 feet, this rock (Salt Sand) is strongly impregnated with salt and if on boring to that depth you are so fortunate as to find water, I believe that water invariably holds in solution a greater or less quantity of muriate of soda. Two attempts at boring for salt water have been made in this county. The first was made two or three years since, about forty miles from Marietta, near the Muskingum River; they proceeded to the depth of about 200 feet, and their prospects of obtaining water rather diminishing than increasing, they gave up the work. The other trial is now making, on the waters of Little Muskingum Creek, about twelve miles from Mareitta. It is two years since they began to bore, working at it only in the summer and autumnal months. They have penetrated the rock to the depth of 300 feet, and have as yet found no salt water; but the cattle are very fond of licking the fine dust of the rock, which comes up on the drills in the form of mud, which is an evidence that it contains salt. There is a continual discharge of carbonated hydrogen gas from the well and also from the bed of the creek on which the well is situated, at various places for the distance of half a mile. This gas is highly inflammable, and where there is a free discharge of it, it will take fire on the surface of the water, on the application of a lighted stick, or the flash of a gun, and continue burning for days, unless put out by a heavy shower or a high wind. It was this discharge of gas that induced

*Washington County.

the present proprietors to search for salt water, it being invariably found to accompany all the salt water of any consequence, that has been discovered in the western country.**

"It is this discharge of gas that brings the salt water from such vast depths in the bowels of the earth to the surface. And where water has been discovered and the supply of gas has failed, the water has immediately sunk in the well, and could not, by any means used, be brought again to the top of the well.

"They commonly bore, at the wells of Little Muskingum, to the depth of 400 to 500 feet, unless salt water is found before they reach that distance. They are encouraged then to continue, from their knowledge of the depth at which others obtained very good water, on the west branch of Duck Creek, four or five miles above the line of Washington, in Guernsey county. They have sunk two wells which are now more than 400 feet in depth. One of them affords a very strong and pure water, but not in great quantity. The other discharges such vast quantities of petroleum, or as it is vulgarly called, "Seneka Oil", and besides, is subject to such tremendous explosions of gas, as to force out all the water, and afford nothing but gas for several days, that they make but little or no salt. Nevertheless the petroleum affords considerable profit, and is beginning to be in demand for lamps, in workshops and manufactories. It affords a clear, brisk light when burnt this way, and will be a valuable article for lighting the street lamps in the future cities of Ohio.

"The rock in which these wells are sunk is of various density and composition. In some places for one or two feet the workmen can gain only an inch or perhaps half an inch in a day, and then they have their drills to sharpen every few minutes; the rock is so much harder than the hardest steel that it is very difficult to get a drill to stand it at all.

"At other places in the rock they penetrate from one to two feet in a day. In this course of drilling they often pass through as many as three or four layers of fossil coal, at various depths in the rock; and it is generally the fact that immediately after the salt water appears, they pass a stratum of stone coal of considerable thickness, perhaps six or eight inches."

Early Use of Petroleum Shown by Dr. Hildreth.

This interesting account, it must be remembered, was published in 1826, and as may be seen from the same, petroleum was then coming into general use for illuminating purposes in the region. Now, as it is well known that the well borers of Ohio learned their art in the Great Kanawha Valley many years before (1808-1820) where much petroleum had been found in boring for salt, and utilized in the same manner as on the Muskingum, it can readily be seen that the Great Kanawha Valley region of West Virginia (then a part of Virginia) was the real pioneer in the discovery of petroleum by boring, and that it, as well as natural gas, was first utilized on a commercial scale in the Kanawha Valley; so that the account which Dr. Hildreth has left concerning the discovery and use of petroleum on the Muskingum might have been written fifteen years earlier for the Great Kanawha, had the geologist lived at Charleston instead of Marietta. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hildreth did visit the Great Kanawha, as well as the Little Kanawha region soon after 1826, for in 1836 he published a long paper in the American Journal of Science, Vol. 29, entitled "Observations on the Bituminous Coal Deposits of the Valley of the Ohio", in which, on page 121, he described the

**(Evidently referring to the Great Kanawha Valley.—I. C. W.)

petroleum found in the salt wells near Charleston, the oil and gas on the Big Sandy (page 129), and the oil pits on Hughes River (page 86).

In another paper published in Vol. 24 of the same journal, in 1833, "On the Saliferous Rock Formations in the Valley of the Ohio", page 46, he describes one of the earliest oil wells in the country, drilled in 1814, and located on the land of Mr. McKee, on Duck Creek. This well had been bored for salt water, and at a depth of 475 feet (evidently in the Dunkard or Cow Run Sand) had struck a flowing oil well, which at first produced a large quantity of oil, "flowing thirty to sixty gallons at each eruption, but now (1833) only one barrel weekly."

Little Kanawha, Hughes River, etc.

The Little Kanawha River and its principal tributary, the Hughes, have also played very important parts in the early petroleum history of the country.

A prominent anticlinal axis crosses the Great Kanawha near the "burning spring," and the same uplift, extending to the north across the Little Kanawha, the Hughes, the Ohio, and up into the Muskingum region, develops a line of "burning" and petroleum "springs" throughout its course, so that the Little Kanawha also had its "burning springs" as well as the Great Kanawha. Where this arch crosses Hughes River near the California House, two miles below the junction of the North and South Forks, it brings one of the "shallow sand" oil rocks (Dunkard, Cow Run, etc.) above drainage level and the oil seepage from this and the underlying beds had long ago filled the flood plain sands and clays with oil. Just when this surface deposit of oil was first observed, and collected, we have no authentic account, but probably from the earliest settlement of the region by the whites, and possibly earlier still by the aborigines. As related above, it was first described by Dr Hildreth in 1836, who states that fifty to one hundred barrels were collected and sold during each season, even at that early day, and hence the industry must have existed for many years before.

Early Oil Operations of Mr. George S. Lemon, on Hughes River.

The flood plain deposits or river sands which held the oil were situated on the right bank of the stream, and the first settlers dug pits into them, washed out the oil, and collected it with cloths and in other primitive ways for the markets at Parkersburg, Marietta, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. One of the early operators engaged in the business of collecting and marketing this "mud oil" as it was called, of whom we have an authneitc account, was George S. Lemon, who came from eastern Virginia in 1835 and settled at the forks of the Hughes River. The oil deposits two miles below were well known at that time, and Mr. Lemon soon began the business of collecting and selling the oil. In his employ was an intelligent mulatto, named Hugill, or Hugle, who had learned the well-borer's art on the Great Kanawha, and being in need of salt, Mr. Lemon concluded to sink a well for brine on the left bank of Hughes River, and three hundred yards above the oil pit diggings, at a locality where he had noticed cattle licking the rocks. Aided by the inventive genius of Hugill, Mr. Lemon rigged up an arrangement for drilling the well by water power (probably the first of its kind in the country), and thus the hole was soon drilled to a considerable depth, or to something over one hundred feet, as remembered by Mr. Albert Lemon (son of George S.), where a flow of salt water, oil and gas was struck. This was in 1844, according to Mr. Albert Lemon, and the oil rendering the salt water useless, the inventive talent of Hugill was again drawn upon. Through his assistance, Mr. Lemon perfected a siphon arrangement for automatically removing the water from the

trough into which the well flowed, and in this manner about one barrel of oil was daily saved from the well, and added to the supply from the sand pits. This was termed "sand oil," and was found to command a price higher in the markets, by five cents per gallon, than the "mud oil" from the sand diggings. The well continued to flow about once daily for a considerable time, but whether it was ever pumped for oil or not, after it ceased to flow, the accounts are conflicting. It was located about one hundred and fifty yards from the mouth of Flint Run, and the old timbers of the dam for water power, and the rocks between which the water turned the wheel may still be seen in situ, just under a modern well which now obtains its supply of oil from the upper portion of the "Salt Sand" at a depth of 600 feet.

Soon after Mr. Lemon had begun to market the oil from the pits and profits were accumulating therefrom, a question arose between him and Mr. Bushrod W. Creel concerning the title to the land on which the oil pits were situated. It appears to have been settled in favor of Mr. Creel, since we find his name on the books and records of the firm of Bosworth, Wells & Co., of Marietta, Ohio, as a seller of petroleum. A transcript from these old books, which are in the possession of Mr. Tasker W. Bosworth, has been kindly furnished by the late Mr. F. M. Minshall, of Marietta, and as it possesses much historic interest, is given herewith as follows:

Transactions in Petroleum of Bosworth, Wells & Co., Marietta, Ohio, with Bushrod W. Creel, Hughes River, Va.

SALE_ OF PETROLEUM.

J. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
October, 1848, Seneca oil	$ 149.00
H. G. Ferrell & Co., Peoria, Ill.	
October, 1848, Seneca oil	89.95
July, 1849, Seneca oil	168.00
September, 1850, Seneca oil	230.00
December, 1855, Seneca oil	1,231.00
Canby & Hatch, Baltimore, Md.	
1851, Seneca oil	78.05
E. H. Stabler & Co., Baltimore, Md.	
1851, Seneca oil	161.00
December, 1857, Seneca oil	3,080.13
B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
May, 1849, Seneca oil	120.00
Philadelphia, Pa., Sales:	
1851, D. Jayne & Son	36.22
Geo. D. Wetherell	155.00
J. Gilbert & Co.	70.00
Samuel F. Troth & Co	15.00
E. & C. Yarnell & Co	25.00
Lynn, Smith & Co	167.36
1860, French, Richard & Co	1,000.00
New York Sales:	
1851, Haviland, Harrel & Risley	190.00
Joseph E. Trippe	71.00
M. Ward & Co	350.00

1852, Olcott, McKesson & Robins	55.35
A. G. Bragg & Co.	1,804.00
Haskill, Merrick & Bull	50.00
1854, McKesson & Robins	394.00
1856, Hall, Dixon & Co	731.00
Thomas W. Clark	357.00
1857, Scheiffelm Bros. & Co	130.00
Barnes & Park	82.65
G. W. Westbrook	136.35
Babcock & Co	60.00
St. Louis, Mo., Sales:	
April, 1852, Charles, Blow & Co	306.80
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sales:	
1853, Burdsall & Bros	1,507.00
Chicago Sales:	
1855, E. M. Wells	239.00
1856, E. M. Wells	132.00

"The purchases from Bushrod W. Creel, of Hughes River, Va., began in 1847 and continued regularly up to 1860. The price paid Creel from the beginning of the trade up to 1857 was 33 cents per gallon, delivered at Mareitta, O. From 1857 to 1860, he was paid 40 cents, per gallon.

"The following entries taken from the credit side of the account with Mr. Creel show the quantity purchased and the price at times named:

January,	1855	24 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
May,	1855	9 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
June,	1855	29 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
July,	1855	22 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
August,	1855	32 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
September,	1855	27 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
October,	1855	29 barrels, at 33 cents per gallon.
November,	1857	72 barrels, at 40 cents per gallon.
December,	1857	153 barrels, at 40 cents per gallon."

There were, of course, petroleum sales from the Hughes River region, as well as from the Great Kanawha to many other parties, but the transactions with Bosworth, Wells & Co. are the only ones yet discovered, of which a written record has been preserved. These records are of much historic interest, since, taken in connection with the petroleum discoveries in the salt borings on the Great Kanawha as early as 1808, as given by Dr. Hale, and those on the Muskingum, described by Dr. Hildreth in 1826, they show conclusively that a large (for the time) commercial business in petroleum was already in existence in Virginia and Ohio both from drilled wells and sand pits, long before Col. Drake had completed (29th of August, 1859), near Titusville, Pa., the first well bored specially for petroleum, and that, therefore, West Virginia should at least share with Pennsylvania the honor and credit of originating the great petroleum industries, and especially so in view of the fact that practically all well boring tools, methods of casing, drilling and pumping wells, were invented by citizens of what is now West Virginia.

Method of Pumping Several Wells from a Central Power Station, Invented by W. C. Stiles, Jr., of Volcano, W. Va.

The method of coupling several wells together and pumping all from one central power plant, thus enabling the producer to operate very small wells at a profit, was invented by the late William C. Stiles, Jr., of Volcano, Wood county, W. Va., in 1874, and first applied in the Volcano field, where as many as forty wells were successfully operated by one engine under the superintendence of only one man. Mr. Stiles got the idea from seeing power transmitted by wire cables in Philadelphia, his former home, and his inventive genius successfully applied the same principle to the pumping of oil wells.

Early Drilling Operations at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha.

A small stream known as Burning Springs Run enters the left bank of the Little Kanawha river forty-one miles above the latter's mouth. The run was so named by the first settlers from the fact that natural gas came up in a sulphur or chalybeate spring, about one-half mile up the stream from its mouth, in such quantity that it could be set on fire over a space of several feet square. There were two of these springs, one known as the "Big Spring" and the other as the "Little Spring." In 1842, William P. Rathbone came to Parkersburg from New York, and soon after purchased a tract of land covering the region along Burning Springs Run, and including the springs themselves.

Salt at that time, and for a long time previously, was one of the articles of commerce, which, on account of its scarcity, commanded a high price, and there was much profit in the manufacture. Because natural gas springs occurred on the Great Kanawha, Muskingum and in other localities where good brines had been found, it was concluded by prospectors that it would be possible to find good salt brines in the Burning Springs territory.

In 1830-32 there was a well drilled for salt water at the mouth of Burning Springs Run. In 1852 Reynolds & Gay secured from William P. Rathbone—out of his tract of land—a lease of two acres, including the old well that was drilled for salt water. This well was deepened and salt water struck, but it was found to contain "rock oil," and the enterprise was abandoned. The oil was developed at a depth of 333 feet in the Cow Run or Dunkard Sand. The "gum," or conductor, was left in the hole and the oil would rise to the top (as the hole was full of water), from which it was skimmed and sold. In 1859, General Samuel D. Karnes, of Parkersburg, who came originally from Pennsylvania, secured a lease from Rathbone of the old Reynolds & Gay lease of two acres, including the salt well. He put it to pumping and secured from it about seven barrels of per day. This well was the first in the State to be pumped for oil alone, since soon after Colonel Drake drilled his famous well near Titusville, Pennsylvania, the old salt well on the Rathbone property was leased to and operated by General Karnes. It was late in the fall of 1859 that its production of oil was successfully developed.

First Well Drilled for Oil in West Virginia.

The first well within the boundaries of the State, drilled solely for petroleum, was also on the Rathbone tract, and located on the Kanawha River about half a mile below the mouth of Burning Springs Run. This well was drilled by W. P. Rathbone and sons, from the city of Parkersburg, and was begun late in the year 1859. The engine, boiler and pole tools for the drilling of the well were

brought from the Great Kanawha salt region, and the same applies to the machinery and drilling outfits used in the Reynolds & Gay and Karnes operations. The Rathbone well was not completed until about the first of May, 1860, when —at a depth of 303 feet—oil was encountered in the Cow Run or Dunkard Sand, and the well produced at the rate of one hundred barrels daily. The Rathbone tract was then sold to the Rathbone Oil Company for a large sum, and the second well—which was finished by the company late in the year 1860—came in at the rate of forty or fifty barrels per hour at a depth of only 320 feet. These two wells brought the West Virginia oil territory into great prominence, and when the Burning Springs "boom" got fairly under way, the Rathbone Company cut a great portion of its land up into lots of one acre each, which it leased for $1,000 bonus, one-third of the oil delivered in iron-bound barrels, and another $1,000 when oil was struck. Finally the rush of drilling became so great that it was difficult to get machinery into the field, and it was then that the "spring pole," and other crude methods of drilling were resorted to. The "Eternal Center" well, to which reference is often made, was located about half way between the Rathbone well on the river, and the mouth of Burning Springs Run. The Lewellen, Newberger & Braden and many other successful ventures were developed later on. In fact, the developments followed so rapidly that the former hamlet of Burning Springs soon had a population of several thousand people, repeating the history of gold mining camps and rich mineral discoveries in other regions.

Destruction of the Burnings Sprpings Petroleum Industry.

At the height of this development in 1863, Gen. Jones of the Confederate forces, appeared upon the scene, with his command of 3,000 cavalrymen, and setting fire to the oil accumulated in tanks, barrels and boats, destroyed in a day, it is estimated, not less than 300,000 barrels of oil, and effectually frightened away the northern capitalists who had invested their money in the Burning Springs field. The burned and abandoned wells became "water-logged," and the region never recovered from the conflagration, although some oil is still produced there, and many wells have been drilled within the last few years.

Life of an Oil Well.

Two or three of the Burning Springs wells drilled in 1861 to the Dunkard or Cow Run Sand are still producing from one to two barrels daily, although 55 years old, and they never were large, thus showing that we do not yet know the maximum limit of life in an oil well.

Spread of Drilling Craze Over the State, and Failure of the Efforts to Reach the Oil Sands.

Soon after the Burning Springs oil development began, the petroleum craze spread all over the State, and large sums of money were paid by eastern capitalists for leases on tracts of land even far up in the mountain regions. Many wells were drilled in several counties, or at least attempts were made to drill them, which nearly always ended by getting the tools fast, and the hole plugged, because the operators had not yet learned the art of dealing successfully with rocks that crumble, or cave, and fall into the hole when water touches them. In the region of Titusville, Oil City, and all of northeastern Pennsylvania, the rocks (Mississippian and Catskill) to be drilled through are all hard and the walls of the wells stand firm after the holes are bored, even though drilled "wet" and full of water from top to bottom, but when the Pennsylvania drillers came down

into West Virginia, where a much higher and softer series of rocks was encountered (Permian and Coal Measures), and attempted to use the Pennsylvania methods, the result in most cases was failure to sink the borings to any of the Venango county oil producing sands. Thus it happened that the oil development of West Virginia outside of the Burning Springs and Volcano "oil break," or anticlinal, was delayed for thirty years behind her sister State on the north, for except along that bold arch between the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers there was no oil production in commercial quantity until the year 1889. The region along the "Burning Springs-Eureka anticlinal" was practically all developed during the '60's, since here the soft rocks had been lifted into the air and eroded, so that Pennsylvania conditions existed, and it was possible to sink wells there without trouble from caving walls; hence the Burning Springs, Volcano, Vaucluse and other oil pools along this anticlinal had been developed and practically exhausted before the new developments, inaugurated in 1889, had begun.

Recent Petroleum History of West Virginia.

The modern development of the petroleum and natural gas fields of West Virginia date from 1889. The old development which started at Burning Springs in May, 1860, had practically ended with defining the producing territory along the Burning Springs anticlinal, since although many "shows" of oil had been found in several other portions of the State during the drilling craze of the sixties, yet for the reasons already given, none of these attempts had reached the main oil producing sands of Pennsylvania, although it has since been proven that many of these early shallow borings, which, owing to the condition of the well drilling art, could be sunk only a few hundred feet, were in reality located over rich pools of petroleum or natural gas.

The Coal, Oil and Gas Map, published by the West Virginia Geological Survey, together with the Economic and Structural Maps published in connection with the detailed County Reports, show the general extent of the oil and gas developments entirely across the State from Hancock to Wayne and Mingo counties. For many years West Virginia has outstripped Pennsylvania in the production of both petroleum and natural gas, as well as every other State in the Union in the production of "white sand" oil of the very highest grade, and will most probably maintain this supremacy for many years in the future.

The statistics of oil and gas production are not kept in separate form for each county by any state or other agency, like that of coal production by the State Department of Mines, hence the oil and gas production by counties is not available for publication. The United States Geological Survey, however, publishes the statistics of such production by States and districts and the following tables, compiled from these annual reports and other sources, give the oil production of West Virginia for every year beginning with 1876, with a lump estimate of production previous to that date.

Statistics of Oil Production.

Year	Barrels
1859 to 1876	3,000,000
1876	120,000
1877	172,000
1878	180,000

1879	180,000
1880	179,000
1881	151,000
1882	128,000
1883	126,000
1884	90,000
1885	91,000
1886	102,000
1887	145,000
1888	119,448
1889	544,113
1890	492,578
1891	2,406,218
1892	3,810,086
1893	8,445,412
1894	8,577,624
1895	8,120,125
1896	10,019,770
1897	13,090,045
1898	13,615,101
1899	13,910,630
1900	16,195,675
1901	14,177,126
1902	13,513,345
1903	12,899,395
1904	12,644,686
1905	11,578,110
1906	10,120,935
1907	9,095,296
1908	9,523,176
1909	10,745,092
1910	11,753,071
1911	9,795,464
1912	12,128,962
1913	11,567,299
1914	9,680,033
1915	9,264,798
1916	8,731,184
Grand Total	281,228,797

Great Increase in West Virginia Petroleum Output, Dating from 1889.

These tables exhibit an almost steady decline from 1876 until the close of 1888, but here the tide turns, and there is a sudden increase. The year 1889 marked the opening of the Dolls Run, Eureka, and Mannington oil pools, and from that time forward the growth of West Virginia's oil production has been upward with such marvelous strides that toward the close of the year 1900, it finally surpassed that of Pennsylvania, and the pipe line runs at the present time show that her production exceeds that of Pennsylvania and New York combined. This primacy

in "white sand" oil (the purest and best petroleum in the world), production will also very probably continue in the future, since West Virginia, occupying as she does the heart or central portion of the great Appalachian coal basin, contains a much larger area of white sand oil territory than her sister states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

The year 1891 marked the maximum production (33,009,236 barrels) of Pennsylvania (thirty-two years after the industry began, with the completion of the famous Drake well, and from that time (1892) forward the decline in Pennsylvania's oil production has been rapid and almost continuous, so that in 1915 the pipe line runs from both the Pennsylvania and New York fields foot up only 9,114,570 barrels, or 159,318 barrels less than the West Virginia production (9,273,888 barrels) for that year.

The Future of West Virginia's Oil Production.

It is not probable that West Virginia's annual production can ever exceed that of 1900, (16,195,675 barrels), its maximum, and the probabilities are that from this figure the gradual decline of the last fifteen years will continue, since it is almost certain that the largest and richest pools of oil in the State have been discovered. There is some compensation, however, connected with the unpleasant fact of waning production, and that is, the price of petroleum is almost certain to advance with the diminishing supply, and hence it is possible that when the quantity produced has decreased to only one-fourth of what it is now, the price received then may be equivalent to that obtained now for the greater quantity.

It is of interest as bearing upon the future of West Virginia's oil production to place before the reader in tabular form the oil production in the sister state of Pennsylvania from its beginning in 1859 down to the end of 1915 for which we have rather complete and accurate figures for each year, coupled up with the production from southern New York (amounting to about 900,000 barrels annually). These figures and the average price per barrel together with total value read as follows, according to the compilations of the United States Geological Survey:

Statistics of Pennsylvania's Oil Production.

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1959	2,000	$16.000	$ 32.000
1860	500,000	9.600	4,800,000
1861	2,113,609	.490	1,035,668
1862	3,056,690	1.050	3,209,525
1863	2,611,309	3.150	8,225,663
1864	2,116,109	8.060	20,896,576
1865	2,497,700	6,590	16,459,853
1866	3,597,700	3,740	13,455,398
1867	3,347,300	2.410	8,066,993
1868	3,646,117	3.625	13,217,174
1869	4,215,000	5.638	23,730,450
1870	5,260,745	3,860	20,503,754
1871	5,205,234	4.340	22,591,180
1872	6,293,194	3.640	21,440,503
1873	9,893,786	1.830	18,100,464
1874	10,926,945	1.170	12,647,527
1875	8,787,514	1.350	7,368,133

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1876	8,968,906	2.563	22,987,306
1877	13,135,475	2.420	31,787,850
1878	15,163,462	1.190	18,044,520
1879	19,685,176	.859	16,909,566
1880	26,027,631	.945	24,596,111
1881	27,376,509	.859	23,516,421
1882	30,053,500	.781	23,471,784
1883	23,128,389	1.059	24,492,964
1884	23,772,209	.835	19,849,795
1885	20,776,041	.879	18,262,140
1886	25,798,000	.713	18,393,974
1887	22,356,193	.668	14,933,937
1888	16,488,668	.876	14,444,073
1889	21,487,435	.941	20,219,676
1890	28,458,208	.868	24,701,725
1891	33,009,236	.670	22,116,188
1892	28,422,377	.556	15,802,842
1893	20,314,513	.640	13,001,288
1894	19,019,990	.839	15,957,772
1895	19,144,390	1.359	26,017,226
1896	20,584,421	1,179	24,269,032
1897	19,262,066	.786	15,139,984
1898	15,948,464	.911	14,529,051
1899	14,374,512	1,294	18,600,619
1900	14,559,127	1.353	19,698,499
1901	13,831,996	1.210	16,736,715
1902	13,183,610	1.238	16,321,309
1903	12,518,134	1.590	19,883,833
1904	12,239,026	1.628	19,925,134
1905	11,554,777	1.394	16,107,359
1906	11,500,410	1.598	18,377,655
1907	11,211,606	1.745	19,564,252
1908	10,584,453	1.780	18,840,326
1909	10,434,300	1.648	17,174,858
1910	9,848,500	1.336	13,157,596
1911	9,200,673	1.308	12,034,480
1912	8,712,076	1.626	14,165,836
1913	8,865,493	2.458	21,791,382
1914	9,109,309	1.877	17,098,173
1915	8,726,483	1.671	15,230,446
1916	8,466,436	.....	.....
Grand Total	771,633,179	$ 1.2764 plus	$974,334,358

Meaning of Fluctuation in Production.

The fluctuations shown in this production mark the rise and decline of great oil pools, like Bradford, Cherry Grove, Washington and McDonald, the last great pools discovered in Pennsylvania, which carried the production of that State to its maximum in 1891, from which it has steadily declined, and will in the nature of things continue so to do, with temporary spurts of increase from the discovery of new producing areas. The drill has now exploited the possible oil territory of Pennsylvania so thoroughly, however, that it is hardly probable any large areas

of richly productive territory yet remain to be discovered that can materially increase, or even stay, the present declining yield of petroleum in that State.

The same condition of affairs which these statistics reveal as the history of production in Pennsylvania is now occurring in West Virginia and it is quite probable that the constant decline in the production of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields shown by these tables will continue indefinitely, unless indeed there may exist several good pools of oil (like those recently discovered on Blue Creek and Cabin Creek, in the untested areas of Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, Wayne and Mingo counties). Any such pools, however, could only retard the decline in the West Virginia fields, and accentuate their yield over those of New York and Pennsylvania.

Although the production of oil by counties has never been kept by any agencies that preserve statistics, since so many farms overlap from one county to another that the pipe lines which collect the runs of oil from the wells and transmit it to central stations could not separate the same according to county lines without very great inconvenience and added cost, yet the number of wells drilled annually in each of the oil districts, however, which sometimes coincide with county lines, is a matter of ready determination and of these the United States Geological Survey publishes lists in its annual volumes on mineral statistics. These give more or less accurate data as to present and past activities in oil and gas developments in several of the counties of the State and are quoted herewith so far as available, although some of the statistics appear to be inconsistent from year to year probably owing to corrections introduced in later years that were not taken account of in the preceding years. The tabular statement of drilling operations reads as follows from the year 1897 to and including the year 1914, as compiled from statistics published by the United States Geological Survey:

YEAR	OIL WELLS				GAS WELLS			
	Completed		Abandoned	Productive Dec. 31	Completed		Abandoned	Productive Dec. 31
	Oil	Dry			Gas	Dry		
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	1	.....	196
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4	1	227
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	6	5	300
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	6	1	428
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	8	1	604
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	37	1	745
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	43	.....	987
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	33	5	1,274
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	28	80	1,579
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	23	11	1,831
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	59	39	2,169
1908	.....	.....	.....	12,485	441	80	99	2,511
1909	988	188	638	12,835	801	65	80	3,232
1910	690	140	561	12,964	1,002	69	182	4,052
1911	664	143	614	13,014	905	117	167	4,790
1912	1,327	140	616	13,725	870	149	127	5,533
1913	1,320	180	501	14,544	1,038	128	37	6,534
1914	1,130	218	742	14,932	856	154	196	7,194
1915	711	111	443	15,337	779	97	.....	7,718
1916	1,055	148	.....	.....	442	148	.....	.....

The total number of wells drilled for either oil or gas in the State of West Virginia can only be approximately estimated from these statistics, but taking the number of wells abandoned together with the dry holes reported in connection with oil and gas and the number of wells reported as productive on December 31, 1915, an approximate estimate would be 35,000 as the total number of wells drilled since 1897, while the number of wells drilled previous to 1897 was probably as many more, making the total number of wells drilled in West Virginia for either oil or gas 65,000 to 70,000; but this may be several thousand wells in error owing to the incomplete statistics.

The complete list of the oil and gas counties is as follows, beginning at the northwestern part of the State and proceeding southwestward to the Kentucky line, viz.:

Hancock	Pleasants	Putnam
Brooke	Ritchie	Kanawha
Ohio	Wirt	Fayette
Marshall	Lewis	Boone
Tyler	Wood	Lincoln
Wetzel	Upshur	Cabell
Monongalia	Braxton	Wayne

Marion	Clay	Mingo
Taylor	Calhoun	Logan
Harrison	Roane	
Doddridge	Jackson	

These thirty-two counties out of the fifty-five in the State have all produced natural gas in commercial quantity, except Jackson, and all except Taylor, Upshur, Fayette, Boone, Logan and Mingo have produced oil in paying quantity. It is also possible that Barbour, Webster, Nicholas, Raleigh, Mason, Wyoming and McDowell, when properly tested, may yet produce some oil or gas in commercial quantity. The remaining counties of the State, being situated in mountainous regions where the stratified rocks have been highly folded, and in many cases even overturned, the oil and gas they may once have contained has practically all escaped into the air through fractures, faults, and other forms of rupture, so that except possibly at very great depths—5,000 to 10,000 feet—the chances of obtaining either oil or gas therein would be practically none whatever.

Petroleum Marketed from West Virginia in 1916.

Month	Barrels.
January	647,805
February	672,843
March	751,018
April	674,056
May	765,938
June	737,701
July	704,071
August	749,881
September	706,416
October	783,475
November	786,723
December	751,257
Total quantity	8,731,184
Total value	$21,914,080

(Average price per barrel, $2.46.)

Opening Up of New Fields.

"In West Virginia 1,793 wells were completed in 1916. Of these, 1,055 were oil wells credited with an average initial yield of 23 barrels each a day, 442 were gas wells, and 296 were failures. The most important results of field activity in 1916 in this State include the discovery and partial development of a rich pool of oil in the 30-foot sand on Dent's Run, near Mannington, Marion county, and the proof of a northeastward extension of the Berea sand pool, in the Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, beyond the limits of the territory controlled by the company that discovered this pool late in 1914."

A finding of oil in Sherman District, Calhoun county, in May, resulted in the opening of a new Big Injun pool in that region.

NATURAL GAS.

Along with this wonderful growth of the petroleum industry in West Virginia there has been a corresponding increase in the production of natural gas, so that

this State for several years has ranked first of all the States of the Union in the production of this matchless fuel, and with proper care in husbanding this source of power and the prevention of needless waste, it should last for another generation at least.

Nearly all the principal towns of the State west of the Alleghanies are now supplied with this fuel, while probably 500 million cubic feet daily pass out of the State, through the great 16, 18 and 20-inch lines of the United Fuel, Hope, Philadelphia, Carnegie, Manufacturers Light and Heat, and other gas companies, to the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and intermediate points.

The hundreds of drilling wells, and thousands of pumping oil wells, and all of the pump stations for handling the oil and gas produced, together with the water supply, and everything connected with the oil and gas industry, receive practically all of their power from the consumption of natural gas, so that the quantity thus burned must aggregate many millions (possibly 150-200 millions) of cubic feet daily. It is also practically the only fuel used in all of the glass factories of the, State and many of the brick and pottery works, as well as electric power plants city water works supply, etc.

A very large use is that for the manufacture of carbon black in which probably thirty to fifty million cubic feet is daily consumed in Calhoun, Lewis, Doddridge, Harrison, Clay, Kanawha and other counties.

The entire quantity of natural gas daily used within the State for every purpose will probably approximate 500 million cubic feet, while a much greater amount is transported out of the State, and possibly half as much more (200-250 million feet) is daily wasted through unplugged wells, leaking joints, and from producing oil wells. This estimate would make the quantity of natural gas daily coming to the surface in West Virginia and utilized about one billion cubic feet, or the equivalent in heating power of one million bushels of coal—(40,000 tons) daily—14,600,000 tons annually, or about one-fifth of the State's annual production of coal.

All of this gas that is piped out of the State is sold at a rate of not less than 30 cents per 1,000 feet for domestic purposes, and 15 to 20 cents per 1,000 feet for manufacturing uses, while that taken to distant points, like Toledo, Cleveland, etc., is sold at 30 to 40 cents per 1,000 feet, hence if we value the gas produced in the State at only 10 cents per 1,000 feet, on the basis of one billion feet of daily production, it would amount to $100,000 per day, and probably one-fifth as much more is wasted without accomplishing any useful purpose whatever.

Quite recently there has been a general awakening to the enormity of this inexcusable waste of the best fuel in the world, and hence it is to be hoped that much of it may soon cease.

Methods of Transportation.

As is well known, natural gas exists in porous rocks under a pressure, proportioned to the depth of its reservoir below the surface of the valleys. This ratio of increase in pressure with depth is in about the same proportion as the weight of a column of water would increase with its length, so that at depths of 2,000 feet, 600 to 900 pounds of pressure to the square inch is developed when the gas in a new field is shut in, and for depths of 2,500 to 3,500 feet, pressures of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds are developed under like conditions.

This "rock pressure," as it is termed, is sufficient of itself to transport the gas in large quantity by its own expansive energy from central West Virginia (Lewis county) very great distances, so long as the "rock pressure" in the wells does not decrease below 500 to 600 pounds to the square inch. But in proportion as the gas is taken from any district, pool or field, the "rock pressure" in that particular gas horizon will gradually decline, until its effective pressure to deliver gas at the end of a long pipe line would be lost entirely. To meet this contingency, the Philadelphia, Hope, Manufacturers Light and Heat, and other gas companies have installed large pumping stations to which the gas flows from the wells to the pumps under a low pressure, and is then compressed by immense engines to about 300 pounds to the square inch before it enters the mains for transportation beyond the boundaries of the State.

The quantity of gas which any pipe line will transport, either under the natural pressure of the gas, or the artificial pressure created by pumps, depends upon many factors, the relations of which have been investigated and skilfully worked out by Prof. S. W. Robinson of the Ohio State University, and published in Volume VI, of the Ohio Geological Survey. The diameter of the pipe, the length of the line, the pressure at the intake end, all enter into the calculation, while the number of angles or abrupt bends in the line all of which produce friction and retard the flow of gas are also large factors in the transportation of gas. The principles governing the transportation and measurement of natural gas are published in Volume 1(A), West Virginia Geological Survey, as stated by the late F. H. Oliphant, pages 31-43.

Statistics.

The United States Geological Survey did not begin the publication of any statistics on natural gas production in West Virginia until 1885, and then only the estimated value and not quantity was given until the year 1906, beginning with which both volume and value have been compiled and published up to and including the year 1914. Of course these statistics of production and value are approximately accurate so far as they go, but they obviously can take no account of the very large quantity wasted (amounting to hundreds of billions of cubic feet) in the long period from 1890 up to even 1910 and later, and the large quantity (100 to 200 million feet daily) still going into the air from oil wells, leaking pipe lines, the unmetered gas used throughout the State for light, heat, steam, oil and gas operations, etc., etc., large torches and many other forms of wastefulness, so that the total production of natural gas in West Virginia can only be approximately estimated during the last twenty-five years, since during the greater portion of this period much more gas escaped into the air than was measured or utilized.

The following tables, taken from the annual reports on Mineral Statistics of the United States Geological Survey, give the annual value of natural gas production in West Virginia from 1889, and also the quantity produced since 1906. The value and production of the sister State of Pennsylvania is also given alongside for comparison:

Year	WEST VIRGINIA 1000 Cubic Feet	WEST VIRGINIA Value	PENNSYLVANIA 1000 Cubic Feet	PENNSYLVANIA Value
1882	.....	$.....	.....	$ 75,000
1883	.....	.....	.....	200,000
1884	.....	.....	.....	1,100,000
1885	.....	40,000	.....	4,500,000
1886	.....	60,000	.....	9,000,000
1887	.....	120,000	.....	13,749,500
1888	.....	120,000	.....	19,282,375
1889	.....	12,000	.....	11,593,989
1890	.....	5,500	.....	9,551,025
1891	.....	35,000	.....	7,834,016
1892	.....	70,500	.....	7,376,281
1893	.....	123,000	.....	6,488,000
1894	.....	395,000	.....	6,279,000
1895	.....	100,000	.....	5,852,000
1896	.....	640,000	.....	5,528,610
1897	.....	912,528	.....	6,242,543
1898	.....	1,334,023	.....	6,806,742
1899	.....	2,335,864	.....	8,337,210
1900	.....	2,959,032	.....	10,215,412
1901	.....	3,954,472	.....	12,688,161
1902	.....	5,390,181	.....	14,352,183
1903	.....	6,882,359	.....	16,182,834
1904	.....	8,114,249	.....	18,139,914
1905	.....	10,075,804	.....	19,197,336
1906	119,400,392	13,735,343	138,161,385	18,558,245
1907	122,687,236	16,670,962	135,516,015	18,844,156
1908	112,181,278	14,837,130	130,476,237	19,104,944
1909	166,435,092	17,538,565	127,697,104	20,475,207
1910	190,705,869	23,816,553	126,866,729	21,057,211
1911	206,890,576	28,435,907	108,869,296	18,520,796
1912	239,006,682	33,324,475	112,149,855	18,539,672
1913	245,453,985	34,164,820	118,860,269	21,695,845
1914	238,740,162	35,515,329	108,494,387	20,401,295
1915	244,004,559	36,424,263	113,691,690	21,139,605
Grand Total	1,585,505,431	$298,142,659	1,220,782,967	$418,909,107

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION IN WEST VIRGINIA, 1916.

	Cubic Feet	Total Value	Value per Thousand Cubic Feet
Total Production	299,318,907,000	$47,603,396	15.91 Cents
Consumed within West Virginia	105,104,008,000	8,610,084	*8.19 "
Exported to other States	194,214,899,000	38,993,312	20.07 "

*The low rate per thousand cubic feet for gas sold within the State is due to the large consumption of gas in the manufacture of carbon black.

Gasoline From Natural Gas.

The casing head gasoline industry did not begin in the United States until 1904, when Andrew Fasenmyer near Titusville, Pennsylvania, inaugurated the manufacture of gasoline in a crude way, and during the latter half of that year obtained about 4,000 gallons, by utilizing the gas escaping from a few old oil wells. Other plants were soon afterwards installed at Warren and Tidioute, Pennsylvania, but it was not until 1909 that the industry became important, and not until the year 1911 that the United States Geological Survey began the compilation of statistics relating to the manufacture of gasoline from natural gas. The many millions of gallons of this precious fluid which have escaped into the air along with the vast waste of natural gas in our State from oil wells can only be imagined, but at the present retail price of gasoline, the values thus wasted must have amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars since each 1,000 cubic feet of gas escaping from an oil well would carry away with it from two to four gallons of gasoline, and hence during the period (which covered several years) when over five hundred million cubic feet of casing head gas escaped into the air daily from the oil wells of West Virginia, there would be going into the air also an average of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline daily or more than five hundred and fifty million gallons a year, which at only ten cents a gallon (gasoline is now, October, 1917, retailing at twenty-five cents a gallon) would amount to fifty-five million dollars annually, a value three times greater than that of the wasted gas when valued at ten cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

From 1911 to and including 1913, West Virginia led all the States of the Union in the manufacture of casing head gasoline, but in 1914, Oklahoma captured the pennant and West Virginia retired to second rank in the list of the nine States manufacturing this kind of gasoline, California taking third place, while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, New York and Colorado came, as to quantity, in the order named. No statistics for the manufacture of casing head gasoline in 1916 are yet available, but there was a large increase in West Virginia, since several of the great gas companies have now installed immense plants for the extraction of gasoline from natural gas before the latter enters the compressing stations on its way to fuel consuming centers. Of course the effective heating power of the natural gas is reduced by the quantity of gasoline thus removed from the natural gas before it enters the compressing stations' lines, and by the small quantities of gasoline condensed and removed from the pipe lines at the numerous "drips," etc., but it still retains, in the Appalachian field at least, an effective heat value for the consumer, slightly exceeding 1,100 B. T. U. per cubic foot of gas, while illuminating gas has 755 B. T. U., water gas 350, and producer gas from bituminous coal only 155.

The following statistics of casing head gasoline production in West Virginia, compiled from the annual reports of the United States Geological Survey for 1913, 1914 and 1915 will show the rapid growth of the industry:

Gasoline From Natural Gas Marketed in West Virginia, 1913-1915.

1913.

COUNTY	Plants		Gasoline produced		Average yield in gasoline per thousand cubic feet of gas	Average gravity of gasoline as produced and before blending
	Number in operation	Daily capacity	Quantity	Value		
		Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Baume
Tyler	47	13,011	3,228,641	$344,296	1.5-10.0	70 -97
Ritchie	15	6,710	1,440,531	146,804	1.0- 4.0	82 -96
Brooke	6	1,960	711,867	74,242	2.5- 3.0	85 -96
Wetzel	4	840	*683,437	74,412	1.5- 2.0	60 -86
Pleasants	17	2,070	459,385	41,275	1.0- 4.0	80 -97
Hancock	5	1,825	301,125	37,471	2.0- 4.6	86 -92
Wood	9	660	198,232	21,089	1.5- 5.5	80 -105
Kanawha	4	2,564	144,699	15,908	2.0- 6.0	85.2-91.5
Calhoun	2	550				
Clay	1					
Wirt	1					
Marion	1	1,740	494,576	51,909	1,0- 3.0	80 -91
Marshall	1					
Harrison	1					
Doddridge	1					
	115	31,930	7,662,493	$807,406	2.57	.....

1914.

Tyler	50	13,455	3,687,992	$288,337	1.0-4.0	75 -90
Ritchie	15	6,915	1,266,117	95,007	1.0-4.0	80 -90
Kanawha	6	5,464	673,757	46,167	0.1-5.0	75 -92
Brooke	7	2,181	599,426	49,014	2.0-5.0	85 -96
Pleasants	17	1,607	438,709	31,214	1.0-3.0	74 -96
Hancock	7	1,696	398,930	35,012	2.0-8.0	80 -90
Wetzel	5	800	194,866	14,562	1.5-2.0	83.2-86
Doddridge	3	725	172,084	13,452	2.0-2.5	83.2-96
Wood	6	517	110,729	7,164	2.0-3.0	80 -86
Calhoun	1					
Harrison	1					
Marion	1	1,100	*1,735,498	111,970	2.0-3.0	83.2-87
Wirt	1					
Roane	1					
	121	34,460	9,278,108	691,899	2.58	.....

*Includes drips.

1915.

Tyler	46	14,047	3,784,573	$319,821	2.0-7.0	74-92
Ritchie	16	5,245	1,331,425	109,296	1.0-4.0	80-90
Kanawha	7	7,007	1,024,845	75,963	0.3-4.5	75-100
Brooke	9	2,325	603,419	55,568	2.0-6.0	84-92
Pleasants	13	1,615	426,961	33,677	2.0-3.0	80-90
Hancock	4	780	297,653	24,475	1.5-6.0	86-92
Wetzel	5	975	185,998	15,271	1.0-2.0	78-86
Doddridge	3	650	116,000	9,520	2.0-2.5	84-89
Wood	6	530	70,201	6,088	1.0-2.5	80-90
Clay	1					
Harrison	1					
Marion	1	1,248	*3,012,533	277,400	0.3-2.0	75-90
Roane	1					
Calhoun	1					
	114	34,422	10,853,608	927,079	2.3	.....

In 1916 West Virginia produced 18,765,056 gallons of casing head gasoline from one hundred and forty-seven plants, valued at $3,025,293, and the production for 1917 will greatly exceed the figures for 1916

Carbon Black Industry.

The manufacture of carbon black from natural gas originated in West Virginia and is largely confined to it, although the industry is getting started in Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas, with a production of 17,262,000 pounds of carbon black.

In 1914 the United States Geological Survey estimates that nearly nineteen billion feet of natural gas was used in the manufacture of carbon black at an average price of 2.34 cents per thousand cubic feet. This would seem to be a very wasteful use of the gas since all the hydrogen (about 50 to 60 per cent. of the gas) is lost, with its vast heating power, and also a considerable portion of the carbon. However, it has heretofore been made largely from gas that would otherwise have escaped into the air and been totally lost, and hence is to that extent a measure of conservation.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

While the term "State Library" is, in West Virginia, officially applied to the law library of the supreme court, the collection of books in the department of archives and history really performs the functions of a state library as that designation is used in most of the other states of the Union. The library of the department contains upward of 74,000 books and pamphlets. It is a depository library for United States government publications and State publications from all over the country, and public documents from foreign governments.

During the last three years much attention has been given to the classification and cataloguing of the materials in the library. The working force of the department has in hand the preparation of two card catalogues, the purpose of which is ultimately to render the entire collection of books and other printed matter at all times readily available. One of these card catalogues deals with the general

collection of books, and the other is devoted to that section of the work recently organized as a legislative reference library. Much valuable material from many sources has been accumulated in this special library, and the two catalogues now contain upward of 75,000 cards.

The records of the department show that during the twelve months in 1916-17 the reference workers received and answered 873 applications for information about various subjects. The requests for such information have come from State officials from other states, from politicians of different parties, from municipalities and officials, from corporations and from individuals. Many of them have required more or less extended investigation and research.

The old idea of a library was a place in which books and papers were gathered and "preserved" on shelves—a decent burial place for dead printed matter. The modern library is a place where a force of trained workers is employed in the task of vitalizing the material that is in the printed page by putting information gathered from many sources promptly into the hands of people who have need of that particular information. The library of the department is being equipped as rapidly as possible for that sort of service.

The department is also charged with the duty of maintaining the State museum and historical collections, material illustrating the early life and social and industrial development of the people of West Virginia. In these growing collections are many objects of great historical interest, and they attract the attention of many visitors to the capital of the State. In its collection of files of old newspapers the department has one of the most important original sources of material for the student of history, and the co-operation of citizens in all parts of the State is solicited in the work of obtaining desirable additions to these collections.

PART V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:

Supreme Court of the United States.

United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.

United States District Courts of West Virginia.

Supreme Court of West Virginia.

Rules of Practice in that Court.

Admission to Practice Law.

The State Library.

Terms of Circuit, Intermediate and Criminal Courts.

JUDICAL DEPARTMENT

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and Office	Whence Appointed	Appointed	Salary
CHIEF JUSTICE			
Edward D. White	Louisiana	Dec. 12, 1910	$15,000
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.			
Joseph McKenna	California	Jan. 21, 1898	14,500
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902	14,500
William R. Day	Ohio	Feb. 25, 1903	14,500
Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910	14,500
Mahlon Pitney	New Jersey	Mar. 13, 1912	14,500
James Clark McReynolds	Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1914	14,500
Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	June 1, 1916	14,500
John H. Clarke	Ohio	July 24, 1916	14,500

Officers of the Court.

Clerk—JAMES D. MAHER.
Marshal—FRANK KEY GREENE.
Reporter—CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Washington, D. C.
TERMS—Second Monday in October, annually, and such adjourned or special terms as it may find necessary for the dispatch of business.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justice
Maryland	John C. Rose		
North Carolina, eastern	Henry G. Connor		
North Carolina, western	Jas. Edmund Boyd		
South Carolina	Henry A. M. Smith	Jeter C. Prichard	Edward D. White
Virginia, eastern	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	Charles A. Woods	
Virginia, western	Henry C. McDowell	Martin A. Knapp	
West Virginia, northern	Alston G. Dayton		
West Virginia, southern	Benjamin F. Keller		
	Salary, $6,000.	Salary, $7,000.	Salary, $15,000.

Clerk—HENRY T. MALONEY, Richmond, Virginia.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

The first Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of November, of each year.

SPECIAL TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

On the second Tuesday of every month of the year, excepting those months in which the regular terms of the court are held.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Northern District.

Composed of the counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood.

Terms Commence.

Parkersburg—Second Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of June.
Wheeling—First Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of October.
Clarksburg—Second Tuesday of April and first Tuesday of October.
Martinsburg—First Tuesday of April and third Tuesday of September.
Philippi—Fourth Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November.
Elkins—First Tuesday of July and first Tuesday of December.

Alston G. Dayton	District Judge	Philippi.
A. T. Barrett	Clerk	Parkersburg.
John H. Conrad	Deputy Clerk	Parkersburg.
S. R. Harrison, Jr	Deputy Clerk	Clarksburg.
Geo. E. Boyd, Jr	Deputy Clerk	Wheeling.
A. C. Nadenbousch	Deputy Clerk	Martinsburg.
A. C. Merrill	Deputy Clerk	Philippi.
Stuart W. Walker	District Attorney	Martinsburg.
Harry H. Byrer	Assistant District Attorney	Philippi.
J. J. P. O'Brien	Assistant District Attorney	Wheeling.
Garland H. Moore	Clerk	Martinsburg.

C. E. Smith	United States Marshal	Parkersburg.
Thomas E. Joyce	Chief Deputy	Parkersburg.
John F. Throckmorton	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
Charles P. Cook	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
Pearl Mason	Office Deputy	Parkersburg.
John D. Moore	Office Deputy	Philippi.
John M. Short	Office Deputy	Wheeling.
L. W. Athey	Office Deputy	Martinsburg.

United States Commissioners.

George E. Boyd, Jr	Wheeling	James Coberly	Elkins
Dorr Casto	Parkersburg	J. P. Kirby	Fairmont
James T. Dailey	Kingwood	Glenn Hunter	Morgantown
H. A. Downs	Martinsburg	J. H. Siler	Berkeley Springs
Albert L. Lohm	Clarksburg	Charles R. Lilly	Grafton

Referees in Bankruptcy.

T. A. Brown	Parkersburg	J. Ben Brady	Kingwood
W. Frank Stout	Clarksburg	Wilbur H. Thomas	Martinsburg
O. E. Wyckoff	Grafton	J. W. Cummins	Wheeling
B. L. Butcher	Fairmont	T. P. Jacobs	New Martinsville
M. H. King	Elkins		

Southern District.

Composed of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Clay, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Summers and Monroe, with the waters thereof.

Terms Commence.

Charleston—First Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.
Huntington—First Tuesday in April and first Tuesday after the third Monday in September.
Bluefield—First Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
Webster Springs—First Tuesday in September.
Lewisburg—Second Tuesday in July.

Benjamin F. Keller	District Judge	Charleston.
Edwin M. Keatley	Clerk	Charleston.
Albert V. Fitzwater	Chief Deputy	Charleston.
Earl R. Cavender	Office Assistant	Charleston.
R. L. Gosling	Deputy Clerk	Huntington.
P. D. Horan	Deputy Clerk	Bluefield.

Lon H. Kelley	United States Attorney	Charleston.
F. Witcher McCullough	Assistant	Huntington.
Wm. E. Ross	Assistant	Bluefield.
Charles L. Ice	Clerk	Charleston.

William Osborne	United States Marshal	Charleston.
John H. Campbell	Chief Office Deputy	Charleston.
L. H. Oakes	Assistant Office Deputy	Charleston.
N. G. Cornwell	Assistant Office Deputy	Charleston.
Alphonse M. Foose	Office Deputy	Huntington.
G. C. Rutherford	Office Deputy	Huntington.
Henry T. Lemon	Office Deputy	Beckley.
J. H. Mitchell	Office Deputy	Welch.
J. Robert Reedy	Office Deputy	Charleston.
J. A. Farley	Office Deputy	Williamson.

United States Commissioners.

V. C. Champe	Montgomery	Joseph Ruffner	Charleston
J. R. Greenawalt	Welch	Howard C. Smith	Charleston
J. P. Douglass	Huntington	O. O. Sutton	Sutton
E. C. Eagle	Hinton	Howell M. Tanner	Bluefield
J. H. Gadd	Princeton	Grover C. Worrell	Mullens
Harry M. Patterson	Beckley	Paris D. Yeager	Marlinton

Referees in Bankruptcy.

W. G. Mathews, Charleston; Division No. 1—Counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette and Kanawha.
H. A. Bolin, Hinton; Division No. 2—Counties of Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.
Thomas A. Sheppard, Huntington; Division No. 3—Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mingo and Wayne.
T. S. McNeel, Marlinton; Division No. 4—Counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas.
A. F. Kingdon, Bluefield; Division No. 5—Counties of Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming and Logan.
C. W. Flesher, Gassaway; Division No. 6—Counties of Braxton, Nicholas and Webster.
F. G. Musgrave, Point Pleasant; Division No. 7—Counties of Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane.

STATE COURTS OF RECORD.

Supreme Court of Appeals.

REGULAR TERMS.

Begin on second Wednesday in January and on the first Wednesday in September at Charleston.

SPECIAL TERMS.

At such times and places as may be designated by the Court.
Notices of motions may be made returnable for any Tuesday in term time.

Judges, Officers and Employes, with Their Places of Residence in Charleston.

JUDGES.

CHARLES W. LYNCH, President, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires December 31, 1924, 1556 Quarrier Street
GEORGE POFFENBARGER, Point Pleasant, Mason County; term expires December 31, 1924, 1507 Lee Street
WILLIAM N. MILLER, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires December 31, 1928, 1100 Quarrier Street
L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County; term expires December 31, 1920, 1534 Quarrier Street
HAROLD A. RITZ, Bluefield, Mercer County; term expires December 31, 1928, 1201 Virginia Street

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

WM. B. MATHEWS, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street
R. A. POFFENBARGER, Order Clerk and Stenographer, Charleston, Kanawha County, 311 Duffy Street
PHIL WATERS, Assistant Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....711 Virginia Street
A. D. BUTTS, Assistant Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....413 Lower Virginia Street

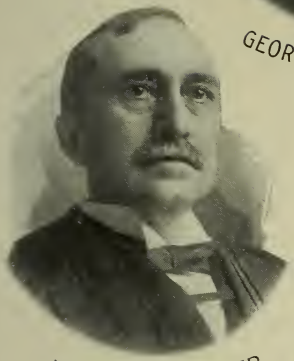
LAW CLERKS.

To Judge Lynch—URIAH BARNES, Charleston, Kanawha County.....104 Duffy Street
To Judge Poffenbarger—M. M. BRYAN, Pt. Pleasant, Mason County.....1507 Lee Street
To Judge Miller—J. R. W. MORRIS, JR., Moundsville, Marshall County.....1411 Lee Street
To Judge Williams—CHAS. N. MCWHORTER, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County.....1019 Lee Street
To Judge Ritz—MISS BESSIE GODBEY, Bluefield, Mercer County.....1104 Quarrier Street
COURT MESSENGER AND LIBRARIAN—J. A. JACKSON.....216 Elizabeth Street

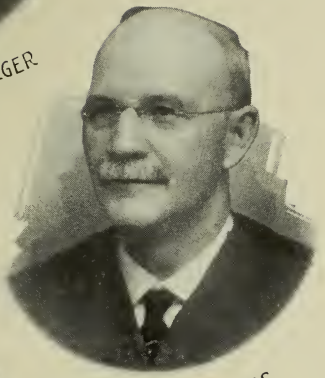
STATE LIBRARY.

B. H. OXLEY, State Librarian; Charleston, Kanawha County.....407 Capitol Street
MISS D. M. BEARD, Clerk and Stenographer; Charleston, Kanawha County,..407 Dickinson Street

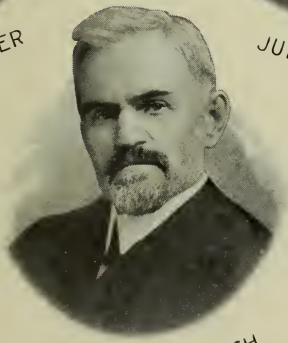
GEORGE POFFENBARGER
JUDGE



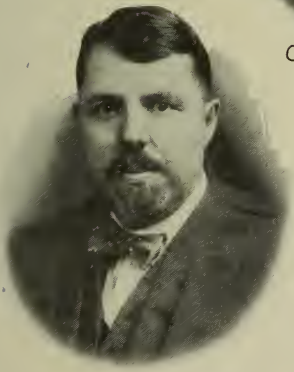
WILLIAM N. MILLER
JUDGE



JUDSON WILLIAMS
JUDGE



CHARLES W. LYNCH
PRESIDENT



HAROLD A. RITZ
JUDGE

WILLIAM B. MATHEWS
CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

In Effect October 1, 1917.

PRELIMINARY.

Bills of Exceptions.

1. **Office and Contents.** It is the office of a bill of exceptions to point out errors committed by the court during the progress of the trial. The bill or bills should contain only a concise statement of the facts necessary to present the points intended to be relied on as grounds of error, or only so much of the evidence as may appear necessary to present fairly the rulings of the court to which exceptions are taken. No bill of exceptions should contain matter irrelevant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

2. **Points Must be Clearly Stated.** It is the duty of the exceptor to see that the points and objections on which he relies are correctly and clearly stated, so as to show plainly that no erroneous ruling was made to his prejudice, and he should not leave that fact to appear merely by inference or conjecture.

3. **Rulings on Evidence or Instructions.** An exception to the admission or rejection of evidence or to the granting or refusal of instructions to the jury, should state only so much of the evidence or facts proven as may be necessary to show the relevancy or irrelevancy of such evidence or the pertinency or impertinency of such instruction. The judge of the trial court should require all unnecessary matter to be stricken out before signing a bill of exceptions.

RULE I.

Petitions.

1. **Must Assign Errors—Not Argue the Case.** A petition for an appeal or writ of error may briefly state the case and must assign errors, naming the particular decrees or judgments complained of and the date of their rendition, and in the prayer of the petition it should be stated whether or not a supersedeas is desired; but the case is not to be argued in the petition. A separate note of argument, setting forth the points and authorities relied on, **shall** be submitted with the petition, and will be considered by the court, but such note is not to be considered as a part of the petition or to be printed with it. A note of argument may be filed in opposition to such petition.

2. **Certificate of Counsel.** The petition must be accompanied by the certificate of some attorney duly qualified to practice in this court that in his opinion the decree or judgment complined of ought to be reviewed.

3. **Names of Parties to be Summoned.** It is also recommended to counsel presenting petitions, that they furnish to the clerk a memorandum of the names of parties to be summoned to answer the appeal or writ of error.

4. **Status of Question or Questions Certified.** No question or questions shall be certified under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, until after decision thereof by the trial court, and such decision shall be certified with the question or questions.

5. **Form of Certificate for Cases Certified.** The certificates of all questions arising upon the sufficiency of summons, or return of service, or as to the sufficiency of a pleading, certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall be in form or effect following:

In the Circuit Court of ———— County: A. B. v. C. D. In Assumpsit, (Debt, etc., or In Equity, as the case may be).

To the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

The Circuit Court of said County, of its own motion, (or on the joint application of the parties to said suit, as the fact may be) hereby certifies to the said Supreme Court of Appeals, that on the summons (return thereon, or on the declaration, plea, bill, answer, or other pleading, as the case may be) of the plaintiff ————, (or the defendant ————, as the case may be) the following points of law or fact, have been made: (Here set forth by number the several grounds of any motion to quash, correct, amend, strike out, exclude, or grounds of demurrer, etc., that may have been interposed to such summons, return or pleading.)

A certified copy of said summons, (return, or pleadings, as the case may be, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the point made against it), and of the affidavits, documents, etc.,

filed in support thereof, (if any), on which the judgment of your honors is desired, together with a copy of the court's decision upon such question or questions, is (or are) herewith presented.

Given under my hand this ———— day of ———————— 19—.

————————————,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

RULE II.

Docketing and Process.

1. **Notice to Court Below and Summons.** When an appeal or writ of error has been awarded, it shall be the duty of the clerk to notify the clerk of the court below of the fact of such allowance and of the penalty of the bond necessary to give effect to such appeal or writ of error when such bond is required, and the clerk of this court shall thereupon docket the case and issue process in accordance with the order of the court, summoning all parties other than the petitioner or petitioners.

2. **Non-resident Parties.** Whenever it is necessary that a non-resident party should be summoned to answer an appeal or writ of error, or have notice for any other purpose, order of publication may be had in the manner prescribed by law, which order shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published at the seat of government.

RULE III.

Printing the Record.

1. **Dismissal for Failure to Print.** If the appellant or plaintiff in error, except in cases of felony, shall fail to deposit with the clerk of this court within six months after the case has been docketed herein, a sum sufficient to pay for printing the transcript of the record, or shall fail to have the transcript of the record printed and eighteen copies thereof filed in the clerk's office within six months after the case has been docketed in this court, the appeal or writ of error shall be dismissed.

2. **How Procured.** To procure such dismissal, the appellee or defendant in error must serve upon the opposite party, within reasonable time, a written notice that he will, on a day specified, move the court to dismiss the case, and set forth in such notice the grounds of the said motion. The motion may be made on any day when the court is open whether in regular or special term.

3. **Costs.** But if, when the motion is made, the record has been already printed or the cost of such printing deposited with the clerk and no actual delay in the hearing of the cause has resulted from the failure to print the record or make such deposit within the six months allowed by law, the dismissal will be without costs, otherwise costs will be awarded against the party in default.

4. **Renewal.** An appeal or writ of error dismissed in accordance with this rule may be renewed upon presenting a new petition reciting the fact of the former petition and allowance and dismissal and referring to the assignments of error contained in the former petition, if the same be presented within one year from the date of the decree or judgment appealed from, and new process will be ordered and a new bond must be given.

RULE IV.

Argument Docket.

1. **How Arranged.** Sixty days before the first day of each regular term, or of any special term at which an argument docket may be ordered, the clerk shall prepare a list of the cases then ready and ordered to be heard, and distribute the printed lists to counsel of record in each case.

2. **Docketing of Cases Certified.** At the time of preparing the docket of any regular or of any special term, the clerk shall also make a docket of all cases certified for decision pursuant to section one, of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, and as to which notice has been given, as prescribed by the next section, which shall be given precedence over all other cases, and next after cases upon original jurisdiction begun in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

3. **When Notice is Necessary.** In all cases (except those of felony, and cases certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code) when the record has been printed since the last preceding regular term of court, the party desiring a hearing must give notice to the opposite party of his intention to insist upon a hearing at the next regular term, at least sixty days before the first day of such term, and no case will be placed on the argument list and deemed ready for hearing until the second term after the record has been printed unless the notice above mentioned has been given and returned to the clerk's office sixty days before the term.

4. **Copy of Bond.** No case in which an appeal or supersedeas bond is required shall be placed upon the argument docket until the clerk shall have received a duly attested copy of such bond.

5. **Appellee May Expedite Hearing.** An appellee or defendant in error desiring to expedite the hearing of his case may have the record printed at his own expense and give the notice required by section three of this rule, and the costs of such printing will, when the case is decided, be taxed among the costs incurred by such appellee or defendant in error, provided the appellant or plaintiff in error does not dismiss his appeal before hearing.

6. **Felony Cases.** When a writ of error has been allowed in the case of a party convicted of a felony, the clerk shall cause the record to be printed with all convenient dispatch, and the case will be called for hearing at the next regular term of court, wherever it may be held, without notice or consent being required, provided the record has been printed sixty days before the hearing.

7. **Cases Certified.** The record of cases certified for decision pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, need not be printed, unless by order of the court; and without further notice the cases will be called for hearing at the next regular or special term for which they are docketed pursuant to section two hereof.

8. **Postponement of Docket.** The court will postpone, on its own motion, any docket or portion thereof to a day or days later in the term than that or those for which it has been set for hearing, or to a later term, regular or special, whenever, in its opinion, the public interests require such action; and, in such case, the clerk will give notice of the postponement to the attorneys of record of all parties interested.

RULE V.

Briefs.

1. **Time of Filing.** In any case on appeal or writ of error, the counsel for the appellant or plaintiff in error, at least thiry days, and counsel for the appellee or defendant in error, at least ten days, before a case is called for hearing, shall file with the clerk of this court not less than ten copies of a printed brief, one of which copies shall, upon request, be furnished to each of the counsel engaged upon the opposite side. All reply and supplemental briefs shall be filed later unless by consent of counsel. It is also desired by the court that counsel upon each side will furnish promptly to counsel on the opposing side their respective briefs as soon as printed, but their doing so will not obviate the requirement of this rule as to filing copies in the office of the clerk, and it is recommended that the printed brief shall correspond in size of page with the printed record, and bear the same docket number.

2. **Form and Contents of Appellant's Brief.** The brief of appellant shall contain a short and clear statement disclosing:

First. The kind of action or suit, and a closely condensed statement, without argument or quotation of evidence, of all facts necessary to determination of the points in controversy.

Second. What the issues were and how raised.

Third. How the issues were decided and what the judgment or decree was.

Fourth. The errors relied upon for reversal.

Fifth. A concise statement of so much of the record as fully presents every error and exception relied on, referring to the pages of the record. If the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict or finding, in fact or law, is assigned, the statement shall contain a condensed recital of the evidence in narrative form so as to present the substance clearly and concisely. The statement will be taken to be accurate and sufficient for a full understanding of the questions presented for decision, unless the opposite party in his brief shall make the necessary corrections or additions.

Following this statement, the brief shall contain, under a separate heading of each error relied on, separately numbered propositions or points, stated concisely, and without argument or elaboration, together with the authorities relied on in support of them; and in citing cases, the names of the parties must be given, with the book and page where reported. No alleged error or point, not contained in this statement of points, shall be raised afterwards, either by reply brief, or in oral or printed argument, or on petition for rehearing, but the court, at its option, may notice a plain error not assigned or specified.

3. **Form and Contents of Appellee's Brief.** The brief of appellee on the assignment of errors shall point out any omissions or inaccuracies in appellant's statement of the record, and shall contain a short and clear statement of the propositions by which counsel seek to meet the alleged errors and sustain the judgment or decree, or by which such errors are obviated. Following this statement, the brief shall contain the points and authorities relied on in like manner as required in the appellant's brief. The brief of appellee on cross-errors shall be prepared in the manner required in the case of appellant's brief. The brief of appellant, in answer to the cross-assignment of errors, shall be prepared in the manner required of appellees in answer to the assignment of errors. Reply briefs shall be prepared in like manner to answer briefs.

4. **Argument.** The briefs of any party may be followed by an argument in support of such briefs, which shall be distinct therefrom, but shall be bound with the same. The argument shall

be confined to discussion and elaboration of the points contained in the briefs. The names of counsel shall be affixed to all briefs filed by them.

5. **Non-Compliance—Effect of.** The court on its own motion may refuse to allow submission of any case, until the briefs of the party demanding it, complying with this rule in respect to form and contents, shall have been filed, and may also strike out on submission, briefs not complying therewith.

6. **Control of Case.** Either party whose brief has been filed in compliance with the rule may insist upon a hearing when the case is regularly called although no brief shall have been filed by the opposite party, and when one party has complied with the rule and the other ha not, the party complying with the rule may have the case either submitted or continued at his option. If one of the parties omits to file such brief at or before the hearing, he cannot be heard, but the case may be submitted or heard **ex-parte** upon the argument of one counsel only for the party by whom the brief has been duly filed.

7. **Continuance for Non-Compliance—No Briefs After Submission.** If no printed brief has been filed by either party within the time prescribed by this rule, the case will be continued when called, unless both parties are present in court, by counsel, with their respective briefs, and consent to submit the case with or without oral argument, or file an agreement in writing to submit, but in no case can briefs be filed after the case is submitted.

8. **Submission in Absence of Counsel.** It is not always necessary for counsel to appear in court in person in order to have a case submitted for judgment by the court; when the party desiring the submission of a case has filed his brief in compliance with the rule, he may by written request addressed to the court or to the clerk have his case submitted when called.

9. **Cases Certified—Motions to Dismiss, etc.—How Submitted.** All cases certified for decision pursuant to the last paragraph of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall, in the first instance, be submitted on typewritten or printed briefs, or arguments, filed in the clerk's office at least five days before the case is set for hearing; and in no case, unless the court so order, will counsel be heard orally thereon. And this rule as to briefs and oral arguments shall apply to all motions to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of said chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by said chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915.

RULE VI.

Calling the Docket.

1. **When Commenced.** On the second day of each regular term the court will commence to call the cases then ready for hearing in the order in which they stand upon the printed list, and will proceed from day to day in the same order until all of the cases have been called.

2. **How many Cases to be Called.** Not more than ten cases shall be considered liable to be called on any one day, including the one, if any, that may be under argument. No case shall be taken up out of the order of the docket except when briefs have been filed on both sides and the parties consent to submit the case without oral argument.

3. **Set for Hearing.** No case shall be set for hearing on any other day than those assigned to the circuit from which the case comes unless it be such as from its peculiar character or the mandate of the law may be regarded as a privileged case.

4. **Exceptional Cases.** Cases of general public interest or of peculiar hardship may be heard at a special term according to the provisions of section 13 of chapter 156, Acts of 1882, under such conditions and regulations as may be consented to by the parties or as the court may prescribe.

5. **Agreement of Counsel.** All agreements of counsel in regard to any case or matter pending in court shall be reduced to writing, signed by counsel and delivered to the clerk.

6. **Re-argument.** Whenever the court desires further argument in any case which has been argued and submitted, it will fix a day therefor, and cause notice of the time and place, as well as of the subject or branch of the case, on which argument is desired, to be given to counsel.

RULE VII.

Certiorari.

1. **How Obtained.** No **certiorari** for diminution of the record shall be awarded unless a motion therefor shall be made in writing, stating the facts on which the motion is founded, and all motions for such **certiorari** should be made at the earliest period possible after the diminution is discovered, either in regular or special term.

2. **When to be Printed.** If the necessity for such **certiorari** is caused by the failure of the appellant or plaintiff in error to have enough of the record brought up to present fairly both sides of all errors complained of by him, it shall be his duty to have the additional record printed, or in default thereof, his appeal or writ of error may be dismissed; otherwise such additional record shall be printed at the expense of the party asking for the **certiorari**, but when, in either case, the additional record brought up does not exceed ten pages of manuscript, it need not be printed unless so ordered by the court.

RULE VIII.

Motions and Affidavits.

1. **Must be in Writing.** All motions, except motions of course, made to the court, shall be reduced to writing and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and objects of the motion. A motion to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section 26 of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall state the points on which it is based, and notice thereof stating such grounds shall be served on the opposite party or parties and returned to the clerk's office at least thirty days before the day to which the notice is returnable.

2. **Notice to be Given.** No affidavit shall be read in support of or in opposition to any motion hereafter made to the court unless reasonable notice be given to the opposite party or his attorney of the time and place of taking the same, or good cause be shown why such notice has not been given and every motion, which is not a motion of course, shall be supported by affidavit.

RULE IX.

Oral Argument.

1. **How Many May be Heard.** Only two counsel shall be heard on each side in the argument of any case unless by special leave of court, and the counsel for the appellant or the plaintiff in error shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. **Time Allowed** Forty-five minutes only shall be allowed to the appellant or plaintiff in error for the opening and conclusion, and thirty minutes to the appellee or defendant in error for his reply, but by special leave of the court granted before the argument begins, a longer time may be allowed to each side. The time allowed may be apportioned between the counsel on the same side at their discretion. But in all cases a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party entitled to the opening and concluding arguments.

3. **Who to be Deemed Counsel.** The attorneys of the respective parties in the court below shall be deemed to be the attorneys of the same parties in this court until others have been retained and have notified the clerk of this court of that fact.

4. **Record.** In no case is it proper or necessary to consume the time allowed for argument by reading the record to the court, but counsel may refer thereto and state what they consider as proven by any exhibit or deposition on which they rely.

5. **Commissioner's Report.** No oral argument will be permitted upoh exceptions to a commissioner's report except upon pure questions of law and without reference to details of evidence.

RULE X.

Cross Assignment of Error.

1. **When to be Considered.** In any appeal or writ of error, if error is perceived against the appellee or defendant in error, the court will consider the whole record as being before it, and will reverse the proceedings, either in whole or in part, and in the same manner as it would were the appellee or defendant in error to assign errors and bring the case before the court, unless such error be waived by the party prejudiced thereby, which waiver shall be considered as a release of all error committed against him. It is, however, advisable for the appellee or defendant in error, if he is of opinion that there is error in the record to his prejudice, to call attention to the same by a formal counter-assignment of error, filed at the hearing of the case, or by pointing out and complaining of the same in his brief

RULE XI.

Abandoned Cases.

1. **When to be Dismissed.** When a case has been called for argument at four successive regular terms, and upon the call at the fourth term neither party is prepared to argue the same, the case shall be considered as abandoned and shall be dismissed at the costs of the appellant or plaintiff in error unless sufficient cause be shown for further continuance.

2. **Reinstatement.** No appeal or writ of error which shall have been dismissed or abated by the court, shall be reinstated or revived after the close of the next regular term after such dismission or abatement.

RULE XII.

Rehearing.

1. **How Obtained.** All petitions for rehearing must be filed not later than thirty days from the date of the decision complained of therein, and no petition for a rehearing will be entertained by the court in any case unless the reasons therefor are printed and filed with the petition. No oral arguments will be permitted upon any application for a rehearing. When a rehearing is allowed, the court may fix the time for re-argument and re-submission, notice of which shall be given by the clerk to the attorneys of record, but, in case it fails to fix such time the clerk shall enter the case upon the docket as if it had never been heard.

RULE XIII.

Index to Records.

1. **Must be Indexed.** In making transcripts of records for appeal and writs of error, the clerks of any court making such transcript, shall annex thereto, a complete index, giving pages of the record on which its chief component parts are to be found, including the pages where the deposition of each witness appears in such record.

RULE XIV.

Officers of Court.

1. **Accounts.** The officers attending this court and receiving an allowance **per diem** therefor, shall, at the end of each term, furnish an account of the number of days so employed, verifying their accounts by affidavit, and orders of allowance will then be made by the court and certified to the Auditor of State, but such accounts will not be considered or allowed before the close of the term.

RULE XV.

Reports.

1. **Arguments to be Omitted.** In publishing the opinions of this court, the reporter shall not publish the arguments of counsel, but he shall report the names of counsel on each side, and when the counsel on the side adverse to the decision of the court shall furnish to him the points and authorities relied on, clearly and briefly stated, he may publish in the report such points and authorities; but in no case shall such points and authorities occupy more than one page of the printed report unless express authority therefor be given by the court.

RULE XVI.

Original Papers.

1. **Not to be Withdrawn.** No transcript of record, petition or other original paper or opinion of the court, shall be withdrawn from the custody of the clerk of this court unless upon motion made in court for this purpose and upon order of court permitting such withdrawal, except as provided in section 19, chapter 157, Acts of 1882.

STATUTE, ORDERS AND RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW.

I—Statute.

(Code, Chapter 119—Sections 1, 2.)

1. Any person desiring to obtain a license to practice law in the courts of the State must appear before the county court of the county in which he has resided for the last preceding year and prove to the satisfaction of such court that he is a person of good moral character, that he is twenty-one years of age, that he has resided in such county for one year next preceding the date of his appearance; and upon such proof being made, the court shall make and enter an order on its record ac-

cordingly. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall prescribe and publish rules and regulations for the examination of all applicants for admission to practice law, which shall include the period of study and degree of preparation required of applicants previous to being admitted, as well as to the method of examination, whether by the court or otherwise. And the Supreme Court of Appeals may upon the production of a duly certified copy of the order of the county court, hereinbefore mentioned, and upon being satisfied that the applicant has shown upon an examination, conducted in accordance with such rules and regulations, that he is qualified to practice law in the courts of this State, and upon being further satisfied that such rules and regulations have been complied with in all respects, grant such applicant a license to practice law in the courts of this State, and such license shall show upon its face that all the provisions of this section and of the said rules have been complied with; provided, that any person who shall produce a duly certified copy of such order of any county court of this State, and also a diploma of graduation from the law school of the West Virginia University, shall upon presentation thereof in any of the courts of this State be entitled to practice in any and all courts of this State, and the order so admitting him shall state the facts pertaining to the same. Every applicant for the examination required by this section shall pay a fee of five dollars, to be applied to the payment of the cost and charges of conducting said examination. (Acts 1897, c 50.)

2. Any person duly authorized and practicing as counsellor or attorney at law in any state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, may practice as such in the courts of this State, as a visiting attorney upon producing before the courts in which he intends to practice satisfactory evidence of his being so authorized. But this section shall not be construed as allowing such counsellor or attorney to practice law in this state, as a resident counsellor or attorney on a license granted by another state, or territory, or by the District of Columbia. A counsellor or attorney at law licensed to practice as such under the laws of another state, territory or District of Columbia, who shall desire to practice law in this state as a resident counsellor or attorney therein shall, before attempting to practice law in this state, after he becomes a resident thereof, submit to the same examinations and be licensed and admitted under the same rules and regulations, including proof of good character, as are now required of persons seeking to be licensed under the laws of this state. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting the rights or status of lawyers admitted to practice in this State, at or before the time this act takes effect. (Acts 1915, c. 82.)

II—Orders of Court.

The following order was made and entered by the Supreme Court of Appeals, on May 6, 1915:

Until otherwise provided, it is ordered, under Chapter 119, section 1, of the Code, as follows:

1. Persons hereafter applying for license to practice law in this state under the provisions of section 1, of chapter 119 of the Code, must satisfy the following requirements as to period of study and degree of preparation.

(A) A preliminary academic education equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school of the first class in West Virginia, which may be evidenced by a diploma of graduation from such a high school or by a certificate showing equivalent credits from any other school whose credits would be accepted for admission to West Virginia University, or by passing an examination on equivalent subjects.

(B) Three years of diligent law study as a student in the office of, and under the direction of, a member of the bar of this State (or another state), or as a resident student in an approved law school, evidenced by a certificate to the State Board of Law Examiners by the attorney under whom, or the head of the law school at which, such study was pursued, showing in detail the work done. In interpreting the above requirement, not less than ten months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of office study, and not less than eight months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of law school study.

2. The members of the faculty of the College of Law of West Virginia University of the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor, are hereby constituted the State Board of Law Examiners for the purpose of examining, at such time and place as such Board may prescribe, any candidate who has complied with the foregoing requirements, to ascertain his fitness to practice law in the courts of this state. The said Board shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the examination and shall make the examination equivalent in scope to that required for graduation from the College of Law of West Virginia University. To any applicant who successfully passes said examination, the Board shall issue a written certificate thereof.

3. The above order shall be in effect on and after January 1, 1916.

III—General Information.

(Prepared by the Board of Law Examiners.)

1. Scope and Conduct of Examinations.

The examination lasts three days and covers two groups of subjects.

Group I—Adjective Law. This part of the examination is given on the first day. It covers the following subjects: Evidence, Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleading, Criminal Procedure, Legal Ethics, and Common Law Practice and Procedure. The preparation in Legal Ethics should include the study of the codes of Legal Ethics of the West Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and some elementary work, such as Sharswood's Legal Ethics. The preparation in Common Law Practice and Procedure should cover Chapters 50, 90, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 114-a, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 to 136, inclusive, and 140 to 142, inclusive, of the West Virginia Code, the rules of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Kittle's Law of Rule Days, Chapters 5, 6, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31-a, and 32 to 47, inclusive, of Burks' Pleading and Practice in Actions at Common Law, and such elementary works as Munson's Manual of Elementary Practice, and Elliott's, The Work of the Advocate (3d ed).

Group II—Substantive Law. This part of the examination is given on the second and third days. It covers the following subjects: Torts, Private Corporations, Contracts, Agency (including West Virginia Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Act, W. Va. Code c. 15 P), Negotiable Instruments (including W. Va. Code c. 98 A), Sales, Equity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law (State and Federal), Criminal Law, Real Property (exclusive of Future Interests), Wills, Personal Property and Bailments, and six (6) subjects selected by the applicant at the time of the examination from the following twelve (12): Conflict of Laws, Trusts, Insurance, Partnership, Suretyship, Bankruptcy, Municipal Corporations, Public Utilities, Carriers, Future Interests, Persons and Domestic Relations, and Quasi Contracts.

Each group must be taken as a whole, but the respective groups may be taken at different examinations. Applicants will be passed or failed on an entire group without reference to grades in individual subjects.

Credits received prior to July 1, 1915, will remain undisturbed.

2. Academic Preparation Required Preliminary to Law Study.

In view of inquiries from persons who desire to study law and are not graduates of high schools of the first class, or do not have equivalent credits from other accredited schools, the following statement has been prepared with the assistance of the State Supervisor of High Schools.

The order of the Supreme Court of Appeals requires that all persons who study law shall have graduated from a high school of the first class (four years course) before commencing law study or shall show the academic equivalent of such graduation either by credits from recognized schools or by examination.

A high school of the first class in West Virginia must require at least 15 units covering four years of high school study for graduation. A unit in any subject represents the amount of work that is done in a standard high school in a year of 36 weeks with 5 recitation periods of 45 minutes each per week. In courses where laboratory work is done, from two to three hours of laboratory work is the equivalent of one hour of recitation, according to the amount of outside preparation required in connection with such work.

Fifteen units must be offered to satisfy the requirement of the order of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Four and one-half of these units are required and from the remaining, ten and one-half may be selected by the candidate from a total of forty-one elective units. The required and elective units are as follows:

Subjects	Required Units	Elective Units	Subjects	Required Units	Elective Units
Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric	2	.....	Italian	.....	1 to 3
Literature	1	1	General Science	.....	1
American History	1	.....	Biology	.....	1
Civics	½	.....	Physical Geography	.....	1
Ancient History	.....	1	Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation	.....	½
Mediaeval History	.....	1	Physics	.....	1
English History	.....	1	Chemistry	.....	1
Industrial History	.....	1	Botany	.....	1
Economics	.....	1	Zoology	.....	1
Advanced Arithmetic	.....	½	Agriculture	.....	½ to 2
Algebra	.....	1 to 2	Bookkeeping	.....	1
Plane Geometry	.....	1	Business Practice	.....	1
Solid Geometry	.....	½	Shorthand	.....	1
Latin	.....	1 to 4	Typewriting	.....	½
German	.....	1 to 3	Commercial Geography	.....	½
French	.....	1 to 3	Manual Training	.....	1
Spanish	.....	1 to 3	Drawing	.....	1
Total				4½	41

The work contemplated in each subject should be of the same nature, character and thoroughness as that carried on in standard high schools in West Virginia. More definite information as to the subject matter which should be mastered in each course may be secured upon inquiry at any standard high school. Satisfactory work in science, particularly in Physics and Chemistry, cannot be done without laboratory facilities.

If the candidate is a graduate of a high school of the first class **before commencing the study of law** his diploma will be accepted as sufficient evidence of compliance with the order of the Supreme Court of Appeals. If the candidate is not a graduate of a high school of the first class, but has graduated from or has attended a high school of the second or third class, or some other high school, preparatory school, normal school, or college, evidence of the work completed should be certified to the State Board of Law Examiners **before the study of law is commenced** on blanks furnished by the Board on request. Upon submitting such certificate the candidate will be promptly informed whether his academic preparation is sufficient, and if not, in what respects and to what extent it is deficient.

The order of the Supreme Court of Appeals contemplates that the academic preparation be completed **before** the study of law is commenced. Academic preparation and law study should not be carried on together. The academic preparation must be completed first in order to comply with the requirement of the order that it be a "preliminary academic education."

3. Character and Period of Law Study.

Credit will be given only for study carried on as a **resident** student in an approved law school or as a student **in the office** of and under the supervision of a member of the bar. No credit will be given for law study carried on by correspondence, or privately outside of a law office, or when merely supervised by a member of the bar while the applicant is engaged in outside occupation.

Certificates from lawyers who have directed the study of applicants in their offices must show in detail the character, nature, and extent of the instruction given. Blanks for this purpose are supplied by the Board of Law Examiners. Full time credit will not be given for office study if joined with outside activities.

Law office and law school study may be added to make the required time.

4. Law Degree from West Virginia University Admits to Bar.

Any person who receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws from West Virginia University is admitted to the bar without examination under chapter 119, section 1 of the West Virginia Code. The holder of such a degree may present himself with his diploma and the certificate of the County Court, provided for in chapter 119, section 1, to any Circuit Court in the State, and on motion will be admitted to practice law in that court. It is not necessary to present his credentials to the Supreme Court of Appeals in order to be permitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of West Virginia.

5. Application for Admission to Bar Examinations.

Application for admission to the bar examination should be made on blanks furnished by the Board of Law Examiners and filed with the Board at least two weeks before the date of the next examination. Certificates of preliminary academic study and of law study should precede or accompany the application.

6. Time and Place of Examination.

Examinations are held twice each year, on the second Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of September and March, at Morgantown and Charleston simultaneously

For further information, address,

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS,
Morgantown,
West Virginia.

STATE LIBRARY.

B. H. OXLEY, State Librarian.

The West Virginia state library, consisting of law books and legal periodicals, only, is situated on the second floor of the capitol annex, the floor space of the library containing about forty-five hundred square feet.

The library is in charge of the state librarian, appointed by the governor.

There are twenty-eight steel sectional book cases, eighteen of which are double, and averaging about fifteen feet in length, most of these being nine shelves deep. All the sections are numbered consecutively. A new catalogue recently prepared shows in what section each of the books is located.

For providing shelf space for numerous books not in actual use, affording room in the steel cases for the some five hundred new law books added to the library annually, shelving has been constructed along the walls above the steel cases in nearly half of the library room.

The books of the library consist of text books purchased, and reports of other states as well as many foreign countries, all except text books coming in by exchange for West Virginia reports, provided for by the state librarian, as consecutive volumes of the reports of West Virginia and elsewhere are published.

The state librarian, from West Virginia reports furnished him by the secretary of state, supplies all judges of courts, state officers and some of the other law libraries of the state, each a copy of these reports.

The law governing the state librarian provides that the library shall be open to the judges of the supreme court and the clerks, judges of the United States and circuit courts, state officers, and members and officers of the legislature during the session of that body.

It is also provided that no other person shall be permitted to remove any book or paper from the place where the library is kept.

The law further provides that no book or paper shall be taken from the library until the person authorized to take the same shall sign a receipt therefor in a book to be kept by the state librarian for that purpose.

A provision is also made, that "other persons than those prescribed above may be permitted to use the said library at the place where it is kept."

Four large tables, with stationery and other writing material, are provided for the use and convenience of the patrons of the library. Visiting attorneys during sessions of the supreme court, as well as local lawyers, frequently avail themselves of the privileges extended for using the books in the state library.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—H. C Hervey, *Wellsburg* and R. M. Addleman, *Wheeling*—*Judges.*

Counties	*Commencement of Terms*
Hancock	Second Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November
Brooke	Third Monday in February, first Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Marshall	Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.
Ohio	Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—P. D. Morris, *Judge, New Martinsville.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Wetzel	Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Tyler	Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.
Doddridge	Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in September.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Homer B. Woods, *Judge, Harrisville.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Ritchie	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Pleasants	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Gilmer	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Walter E. McDougle, *Judge, Parkersburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Wood	Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.
Wirt	First Monday in January, first Monday in June and second Monday in September.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—W. H. O'Brien, *Judge, Ripley.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Roane	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Jackson	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.
Calhoun	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.
Mason	First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—John T. Graham, *Judge*, *Huntington*.

Counties	*Commencement of Terms.*
Cabell	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Lincoln	First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June and first Monday in December.
Putnam	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—P. H. Napier, *Judge*, *Wayne*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Boone	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Logan	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Wayne	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Isaiah C. Herndon, *Judge*, *Welch*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Term.*
Mercer	Second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
McDowell	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.
Monroe	Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—James H. Miller, *Judge*, *Hinton*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Term.*
Raleigh	Third Monday in February, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Summers	First Monday in January, second Monday in March, second Monday in June and first Monday in October.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Samuel D. Littlepage, *Judge*, *Charleston*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Clay	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Kanawha	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Wm. L. Lee, *Judge*, *Fayetteville*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Fayette	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Wm. S. O'Brien, *Judge*, *Buckhannon*.

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Upshur	Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Webster	Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Haymond Maxwell, *Judge, Clarksburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Lewis	First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Harrison	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—William S. Haymond, *Judge, Fairmont.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Marion	Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Neil J. Fortney, *Judge, Kingwood.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Taylor	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Preston	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—F. M. Reynolds *Judge, Keyser.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Grant	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Mineral	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.
Tucker	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in Junr, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—R. W. Dailey, *Judge, Romney.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Hampshire	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
Hardy	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Pendleton	Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and first Monday in December.

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. M. Woods, *Judge, Martinsburg.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Morgan	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in Septmber.
Berkeley	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in September.
Jefferson	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Warren B. Kittle. *Judge, Philippi.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Barbour	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and second Monday in September.
Randolph	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—S. H. Sharp, *Judge, Marlinton.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Greenbrier	Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in September.
Pocahontas	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—Jake Fisher, *Judge, Sutton.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Braxton	Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Nicholas	Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in October.

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—James Damron, *Judge, Williamson.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Mingo	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and first Monday in September.
Wyoming	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—George C. Sturgiss, *Judge, Morgantown.*

Counties.	*Commencement of Terms.*
Monongalia	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

COMMON PLEAS, INTERMEDIATE AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

CABELL COUNTY.

Common Pleas Court—Thomas W. Taylor, Judge; Huntington. Terms commence first Monday in February, first Monday in June and ffrst Monday in October.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Criminal Court—Ben D. Koontz. Judge; Fayetteville. Terms commence second Monday in January, April, July and October. (This court will be abolished after December 31, 1918.)

HARRISON COUNTY.

Criminal Court—James W. Robinson, Judge; Clarksburg. Terms commence first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.

KANAWHA COUNTY.

Common Pleas Court—A. S. Alexander, Judge; Charleston. Terms commence third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.

Intermediate Court—Henry K. Black, Judge; Charleston. Terms commence first Monday in January and April and second Monday in June and October.

MARION COUNTY.

INTERMEDIATE COURT—George Vincent, Judge; Fairmont. Terms commence the third Tuesday in January, August and October and the first Tuesday in May.

MERCER COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—J. F. Maynard, Judge; Bluefield. Terms commence first Monday in January, April, July and October.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—James French Strother, Judge; Welch. Terms commence the second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Mond ay in July and the second Monday in November.

OHIO COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—Alan H. Robinson, Judge; Wheeling. Terms commence the first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

RALEIGH COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—T. J. McGinnis, Judge; Beckley. Terms commence the second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and the third Monday in October.

PART VI

POLITICAL DIVISION.

Republican National Committee.

Chairmen Republican State Committees.

Republican National Platform, 1916.

Republican State Committee.

Republican Congressional Committees.

Republican State Platform, 1916.

Democratic National Committee.

Chairmen Democratic State Committees.

Democratic National Platform, 1916.

Democratic State Committee.

Democratic Congressional Committees.

Democratic State Platform, 1916.

General Election Returns.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, *Chairman*, New York City.
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*, Washington, D. C.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., *Treasurer*, New York City.
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, *Assistant Treasurer*, New York City.
FRED W. UPHAM, *Assistant Treasurer*, Chicago, Ill.
*WILLIAM F. STONE, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, Baltimore, Md.
Headquarters: Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN T. ADAMS, Iowa.
WILLIAM H. CROCKER, California.
FRED W. ESTABROOK, New Hampshire.
JAMES A. HEMENWAY, Indiana.
A. T. HERT, Kentucky.
R. B. HOWELL, Nebraska.
ALVAH H. MARTIN, Virginia.
HERBERT PARSONS, New York.
S. A. PERKINS, Washington.
CHARLES B. WARREN, Michigan.
RALPH E. WILLIAMS, Oregon.

MEMBERS BY STATES.

Alabama—Oliver D. Street, Birmingham.
Arizona—Allen B. Jayne, Tucson.
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel, Little Rock.
California—William H. Crocker, San Francisco.
Colorado—Hubert Work, Pueblo.
Connecticut—John T. King, Bridgeport.
Delaware—Coleman DuPont, Wilmington.
Florida—Henry S. Chubbs, Princeton.
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson, Atlanta.
Idaho—John W. Hart, Menan.
Illinois—Wm. Hale Thompson, Chicago.
Indiana—James A. Hemenway, Booneville.
Iowa—John T. Adams, Dubuque.
Kansas—Fred Stanley, Wichita.
Kentucky—A. T. Hert, Louisville.
Louisiana—Armand Romain, New Orleans.
Maine—Frederick Hale, Portland.
Maryland—William P. Jackson, Salisbury.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
Michigan—Charles B. Warren, Detroit.
Minnesota—
Mississippi—

*Deceased.

Missouri—Jacob L. Babler, St. Louis.
Montana—Thomas A. Marlowe, Helena.
Nebraska—R. B. Howell, Omaha.
Nevada—H. G. Humphreys, Reno.
New Hampshire—Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy, Newark.
New Mexico—Charles A. Spiess, East Las Vegas.
New York—Herbert Parsons, New York.
North Carolina—John M. Morehead, Charlotte.
North Dakota—Gunder Olson, Grafton.
Ohio—Rudolph K. Hynicka, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—James J. McGraw, Ponca City.
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—Wm. P. Sheffield, Newport
South Carolina—J. W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—
Texas—H. F. McGregor, Houston.
Utah—Reed Smoot, Provo.
Vermont—Earles S. Kinsley, Rutland.
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin, Norfolk.
Washington—S. A. Perkins, Tacoma.
West Virginia—V. L. Highland, Clarksburg.
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers, Madison.
Wyoming—George E. Pexton, Evanstown.
District of Columbia—Edward F. Colladay, Washington.
Alaska—Cornelius S. Maurane, Juneau.
Hawaii—R. W. Breckens, Honolulu.
Philippines—Henry B. McCoy, Manila.
Porto Rico—

CHAIRMEN OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

Alabama—Pope M. Long, Cordova.
Arizona—Thos. Maddock, Phoenix.
Arkansas—A. C. Remmel, Little Rock.
California—Chester Rowell, Fresno.
Colorado—Philip B. Stewart, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut—J. Henry Roraback, Canaan.
Delaware—A. R. Benson, Dover.
Florida—Henry S. Chubb—Princeton.
Georgia—W. H. Johnson, Columbus.
Idaho—George A. Day, Boise.
Illinois—Fred. E. Sterling, Rockford.
Indiana—Will H. Hays, Sullivan.
Iowa—Chas. A. Rawson, Des Moines.
Kansas—Charles H. Sessions, Topeka.

Kentucky—E. T. Franks, Owensboro.
Louisiana—C. S. Herbert, New Orleans.
Maine—Frank J. Ham, Augusta.
Maryland—Galen L. Tait, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Edward A. Thurston, Fall River.
Michigan—G. M. Dame, Northport.
Minnesota—Eric L. Thornton, Benson.
Mississippi—W. O. Ligon, Gloster.
Missouri—T. W. Hukriede—Warrenton.
Montana—O. M. Harvey, Helena.
Nebraska—E. D. Beach, Lincoln.
Nevada—George L. Sanford, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Philip H. Faulkner, Keene.
New Jersey—Newton A. Bugbee, Trenton.
New Mexico—W. H. Gillenwater—Santa Fe.
New York—Frederick C. Tanner, New York City.
North Carolina—Frank A. Linney, Boone.
North Dakota—Wm. Lemke, Fargo.
Ohio—Edwin Jones, Jackson.
Oklahoma—Arthur H. Geissler, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Chas. L. McNary, Salem.
Pennsylvania—William E. Crow, Uniontown.
Rhode Island—Joseph P. Burlingame, Providence.
South Carolina—Jos. W. Tolbert, Greenwood.
South Dakota—C. B. Powers, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. S. Beasley, Nashville.
Texas—Phil. E. Baer, Paris.
Utah—Glen Miller, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Stanley C. Wilson, Chelsea.
Virginia—C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap.
Washington—Millard T. Hartson, Seattle.
West Virginia—Joseph H. Gaines, Charleston.
Wisconsin—Geo. A. West, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—Patrick Sullivan, Caspar.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted June 8, at a Convention held in Chicago.)

In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the Government and to the flag of the United States.

We believe in American policies at home and abroad.

Protection of American Rights.

We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, by treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights, which in violation of the specific promise of their party

made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

Foreign Relations.

We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a strict and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase-making, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters. The present Administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by Republican presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way, to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations.

We believe in the pacific settlement of international disputes, and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexico.

We deeply sympathize with the fifteen million people of Mexico who for three years have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged, by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who when temporarily successful in any locality have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this Administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer with shame to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend, and its duty to our citizens in Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first by failure to act promptly and firmly, and second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise to our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine, and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

We favor the continuance of Republican policies which will result in drawing more and more closely the commerical, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by Congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the Islands. given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their Government and if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

We accepted the responsibility of the Island as a duty to civilization, and the Filipino people. To leave with our task half done, would break our pledges, injure our prestige among Nations, and imperil what has already been accomplished.

We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by vigorous opposition of Republican members of Congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Rights of Expatriation.

We reiterate the unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the President and Congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination of whatever kind between American citizens whether native born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance. We renew the pledge to observe this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war which is now desolating the world may speedily end, with a complete and lasting restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of the Country.

In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defenses ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective Regular Army, and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

We must have a Navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

Tariff.

The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute.

Such protection should be reasonable in amount but sufficient to protect adequately American industries and American labor and so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States as in the case of dye stuffs.

Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark but a powerful aid to national defense.

The Underwood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased in spite of the fact that intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have been greatly reduced.

Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this Act deprived the American producer and the American wage earner of that protection which enabled them to meet their foreign competitors, and but for the adventitious conditions created by the war, would long since have paralyzed all forms of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

It has not in the least degree reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. The welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which in peace as well as in war will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of Congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Business.

The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of transportation and of the great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of Republican Congresses and Presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the Government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the tax payer and in an inferior product.

The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business, should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle

prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

We favor an effective system of Rural Credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic Administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

We favor the extension of the Rural Free Delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-carrying trade, we favor the payment to ships engaged in the foreign trade of liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up an adequate American Merchant Marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the Government in time of national emergency.

We are utterly opposed to the Government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party, because Government-owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American Merchant Marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Railroads.

Interstate and intrastate transportation have become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation and inconvenience and expense to the public.

The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We therefore, favor such action by legislation or if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will result in placing it under complete Federal control.

Economy and a National Budget.

The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple businesslike budget system to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect any real reform in the administration of national finances.

Conservation.

We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation—a husbandry which means development without waste; use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created since March 4. 1913, thirty thousand offices outside of the Civil Service law at an annual cost of forty-four million dollars to the tax payers of the country.

We condemn the gross abuse and misuse of the law by the present Democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization of this service along lines of efficiency and economy.

Territorial Officials.

Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials appointed to administer the government of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all Federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of Congress, and an accident compensation law covering all Government employes. We favor the collection and collation, under the direction of the Department of Labor, of complete data relating to industrial hazards for the information of Congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Woman Suffrage.

The Republican party reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of the country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

Such are our principles, such are our "purposes and policies." We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with perils. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native-born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one aspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and above all things, to keep the faith.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1916-20.

JOSEPH HOLT GAINES,	CHARLES G. COFFMAN,	DAVID GIDEON,
Chairman,	*Secretary,*	*Treasurer,*
Charleston.	Clarksburg.	Huntington.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties.

THOS. J. SHERRARD.....Wellsburg H. F. BEHRENS.....Wheeling

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

O. W. O. HARDMAN*..Middlebourne SAMUEL J. HUNTER.....McMechen

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood counties.

T. A. BROWN.....Parkersburg J. E. OVERTON.....Cairo

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties.

J. D. COOPER.....Sherman B. S. DAVIS.....Letart

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties.

H. H. BAKER.....Hamlin E. E. WILLIAMS.....Huntington

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

DR. MAX GOLDMAN.....Northfork HARRY SCHERR.....Williamson

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties.

E. S. BAKER.....Sweet Springs DR. S. S. SUTPHIN*.....Beckley

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties.

FRED G. KING.....Charleston SIEGEL WORKMAN.....Madison

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties.

C. W. DILLON.....Fayetteville DR. JAMES MCCLUNG.....Richwood

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster Counties.

T. D. MOORE.....Marlinton LEDREW M. WADE.....Sutton

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.

DR. J. O. MCNEELY.....Fairmont JOS. H. MCDERMOTT....Morgantown

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.

CHAS. G. COFFMAN.....Clarksburg GEORGE E. WHITE.....Weston

Thirteenth District—Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.

4—GROUP G—W. VA. HAND BOOK

W. E. BAKER.....Elkins E. W. MARTIN.....Buckhannon

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.

A. L. HELMICK.....Thomas F. L. LAKIN.....Terra Alta

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.

GEORGE H. CHILD....Harpers Ferry MAX VON SCHLEGELL...Martinsburg

Members at Large.

W. T. WHITTICO.....Keystone CHARLES E. MITCHELL.....Institute

J. M. ELLIS.....Oak Hill

*Deceased.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

First Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. CHASE, *Chairman*, Moundsville.

A. S. FLEMING, *Secretary*, Fairmont.

JAMES M. RODGERS, JR., *Treasurer*, Wellsburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Brooke—James M. Rodgers, Jr., Wellsburg.
Hancock—J. A. McKensie, New Cumberland.
Marion—F. R. Amos, Fairmont.
Marshall—Charles E. Carrigan, Moundsville.
Ohio—M. A. Chew, (Leatherwood) Wheeling.
Taylor—A. B. Gall, Grafton.
Wetzel—G. B. Meredith, Smithfield.

Second Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

W. C. GRIMES, *Chairman*, Keyser.

RICHARD W. THRUSH, *Secretary*, Keyser.

COL. A. N. MCKEEVER, *Treasurer*, Keyser.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Barbour—William T. George, Philippi.
Berkeley—E. C. Henshaw, Martinsburg.
Grant—E. P. Babb, Martin.
Hampshire—Col. A. N. McKeever, Romney.
Hardy—F. B. Heishman, Baker.
Jefferson—F. O. Trump, Kearneysville.
Mineral—Arthur Arnold, Piedmont.
Monongalia—D. M. Willis, Morgantown.
Morgan—H. W. Bayer, Berkeley Springs.
Pendleton—James Sites, Upper Tract.
Preston—C. E. Emerson, Rowlesburg.
Randolph—N. G. Keim, Elkins.
Tucker—J. F. Duncan, Parsons.

VICE CHAIRMEN.

DR. W. F. DAILEY, Terra Alta.

M. H. KING, Elkins.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

J. A. VIQUESNEY, Belington; W. E. HESKITT, Piedmont; JOSEPH A. MCLANE, Morgantown; L. J. FORMAN, Petersburg; J. W. FLYNN, Kingwood; LEWIS LARGENT, Paw Paw; P. J. BRENNAN, Thomas.

Third Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

FRANK B. HAYMAKER, *Chairman*, Clarksburg.

CHARLES B. GOODWIN, *Secretary*. Weston.

W. G. OSBORNE, *Treasurer*. Clarksburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Braxton—Alfred Walker, Sutton.
Calhoun—Tell McDonald, Mt. Zion.
Clay—W. R. Reed, Clay.
Doddridge—J. Forest Maxwell, Blandville.
Gilmer—Joseph C. Farnsworth, Troy.
Harrison—W. G. Osborne, Clarksburg.
Lewis—George Emory Fisher, Weston.
Nicholas—L. T. Eddy, Richwood.
Ritchie—H. E. McGinnis, Harrisville.
Upshur—A. J. Marple, Buckhannon.
Webster—C. D. Howard, Cowen.

Fourth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

T. A. BROWN, *Chairman*, Parkersburg.

J. H. STRICKLING, *Secretary*, Huntington.

JOHN F. LAIRD, *Treasurer*, Parkersburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cabell—F. H. Tyree, Huntington.
Jackson—W. E. Walker, Ripley.
Mason—J. C. Bumgarner, New Haven.
Pleasants—George F. Henson, Belmont.
Putnam—Homer H. Henson, Winfield.
Roane—John H. Looney, Spencer, R. 1.
Tyler—G. W. Smith, Middlebourne.
Wirt—Shirley H. Mitchell, Elizabeth.
Wood—John F. Laird, Parkersburg.

Fifth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

W. P. HAWLEY, *Chairman*, Bluefield.

R. C. LILLY, *Secretary*, Bluefield.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Lincoln—R. Dennis Steed, Hamlin.
Logan—T. E. BROWNING, Logan.

McDowell—J. J. Swope, Welch.
Mercer—S. N. Worley, Bluefield.
Mingo—Roy J. Keadle, Williamson.
Monroe—T. W. Scott, Sinks Grove.
Summers—S. J. Graham, Hinton.
Wayne—Felix Flannery, Ceredo.
Wyoming—E. K. Jackson, Fanny.

Sixth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

LYMAN P. LEWIS,* *Chairman*, Charleston.

M. J. SIMMS, *Secretary*, Montgomery.

O. C. CHAMBERS, *Treasurer*. Madison.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Boone—O. C. Chambers, Madison.
Fayette—M. J. Simms, Montgomery.
Greenbrier—C. E. Beman, Ronceverte.
Kanawha—Lyman P. Lewis,* Charleston.
Pocahontas—Andrew Moore, Marlinton.
Raleigh—John L. Hawley, Beckley.

*Removed from State; vacancy unfilled.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted August 10, at a Convention held in Huntington.)

Introductory.

The Republicans of West Virginia, in convention assembled, reaffirm their loyalty to the foundation principles of the Republican party and particularly endorse the splendid enunciation of Republican doctrine adopted by the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, June 9, 1916.

We pledge our unwavering support to the Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees of that convention, Charles E. Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks, and we see in the harmonious and enthusiastic nomination of these sterling Republicans and great statesmen, an assurance of overwhelming Republican victory at the polls next November. We believe that the American people have become thoroughly tired of the vacillation and uncertainty of the present administration; of a policy which has brought us to a point of diplomatic rupture with great European powers without in the slightest degree insuring safety to our citizens following their lawful pursuits or bringing respect to the American flag. On both continents, East and West, American diplomacy has been discredited, America's good faith has been put to question, the American flag insulted, American property destroyed, American men, women and

children slaughtered with impunity, and American soldiers, in American uniforms, have been ruthlessly shot down, not only on foreign but upon American soil.

Our Dealings With Mexico.

The blundering inconsistency of our dealings with Mexico during the past three years has wrought nothing but humiliation and shame. We refused—on alleged high moral grounds—to recognize the de facto government of Mexico, then firmly entrenched, already recognized by practically all other civilized powers of the first-class, and in a position to maintain law and order, and had dealings and commerce with and gave political recognition to a thief, a bandit, a spoiler of churches and a ravisher of women and finally furnished him with arms and ammunition with which to kill American citizens. We stood idly by and saw over 50,000 American residents in Mexico driven from their homes and made refugees on the face of the earth, while their property—the accumulation of years—was either stolen or wantonly destroyed. We invaded Mexico with an armed force, demanding a salute to the American flag, and, after wasting the lives of our soldiers, sneaked out like whipped school boys, the flag still unsaluted. We have allowed Americans—living on American soil and going quietly about their own affairs—to be robbed and murdered without securing compensation or exacting punishment.

Finally, we invaded Mexico with a large armed force and the slogan "Villa, dead or alive," and now, after a few weeks, our armies are checked, our soldiers have been killed and captured, our men are being withdrawn and we are preparing to scuttle, without Villa either dead or alive. We said to Carranza that he must turn over to us the imprisoned American soldiers that had not been killed in the vicious attack for which he acknowledged responsibility, but we allowed to go unheeded the question of the nineteen dead, whose bones were left to be picked by vultures on the Mexican desert, thereby saying that, to kill an American soldier was no offense, but that to capture one, without turning him back to us, would be cause for war. By officious interference in Mexican affairs we destroyed the only stable Mexican government, and we have not had the courage or the honesty to take on ourselves the duty of restoring a stable government. Over $100,000,000.00 of American capital have been wasted; over a thousand American lives lost, without a blow being struck for the honor of the flag. These are the results of Woodrow Wilson's policy of officious interference, bluster, hesitation, uncertainty of purpose and weakness of performance—a policy once so proudly dubbed "Watchful Waiting," but which might be better named "Careful Cowardice."

Protective Tariff.

It has always been a cardinal principle of the Republican party that, by the proper use of the protective tariff and the resultant keeping out of foreign goods made by cheap foreign labor, American labor was most benefited. The Republican party has never consented to that lowering of the standard of wages and living conditions surrounding American labor that must necessarily follow the unrestricted competition of foreign made

goods with American goods. The great European conflict, which has now been waging for two years, has brought about artificial and unusual conditions which prove conclusively the correctness of the principles for which the Republican party has always fought. Because the great masses of Europe are engaged in a death struggle, European goods are not seeking admission at American custom houses. And to this condition, and not alone to the manufacture of munitions, may be ascribed any such degree of prosperity as the country now enjoys, and we point to this unnatural condition, brought about by the European war, as irrefutable proof of the soundness of the doctrine always fought for by the Republican party and here re-affirmed by us, that protection to American labor, through a protective tariff, should be and become the established doctrine of this country, and that through the Republican party, and that party alone, can this result be accomplished.

Increase in Expenditures of Federal Government.

We call attention to the enormous increase, under the Democratic administration, of the expenses of the Federal government, without having made any provision for preparedness, either in the army or the navy. This extravagance has driven the Democratic party to seek new and unusual sources from which to raise money, and has led to the unjust stamp tax now in force, and already we see the Democrats in Congress seeking high and low for other sources of taxation, a condition which is not only unnecessary but unjust.

Our Unpreparedness.

Although the world has been at war for two years, and, although President Wilson has repeatedly stated that no one could tell from one day to another whether or not the United States would be drawn into the vortex of war, we call attention to the fact that no preparation has been made to meet such a situation if it should arise, and we arraign as criminal the absolute lack of statesmanship, ordinary caution or even the slightest degree of diligence, that has allowed us—as one of the greatest nations of the world—to stand today, two years after the beginning of the European war, as totally unprepared to defend our people or assert our rights as we were the day the European war started. Such negligence is inexcusable and unjustifiable, and, of itself alone, demands that in the coming election the Democratic party, by the verdict of the people, be found incapable of the administration of the affairs of the nation.

Peace League.

In view of the frightful and destructive European war which has been raging for the past two years, the real cause for which the most intelligent and enlightened people of the earth are unable to give, and believing that wars among civilized nations may be minimized, if not wholly averted, we endorse the proposal that a league of the nations be formed for joint action under such regulations as such league shall adopt against any nation which proposes to make war without prior recourse to such world

tribunal and methods of conciliation as such league of Nations shall have duly approved.

Pledges Have Been Fulfilled.

In 1912, a State convention—representative of the Republicans of West Virginia—met in the city of Huntington and adopted a constructive platform, filled with high vision and courage. That platform outlined a series of measures of vital importance to the welfare and happiness of our people. It said: "A political party, like a person, must be judged by its character—by the things it has done. Its promises for the future must be judged by its past deeds." That platform dealt with great problems with foresight and wisdom, and now, four years later, again assembled in the same city, the representative Republicans of West Virginia proudly invite a comparison between those promises and the performances of the present Republican administration, and congratulate the people of this State upon the fiedelity and efficiency with which the pledges given in 1912 have been carried out.

The Democratic Party A Party of Negation.

We arraign the Democratic party of West Virginia as purely a party of negation; a party which for twenty years has bowed its head in willing submission to the most corrupt and unworthy influences; a party which has never lifted a finger or raised a voice in behalf of constructive legislation, or aided in the slightest degree in the solution of any important question arising in the development of the State. At the last two sessions of the West Virginia legislature, the existence of Democratic members therein was known only by their continuous objections to all of the great measures put upon the statute books by Republicans, and we particularly appeal to the voters of this State to make a careful study of that record, to the end that they may have a thorough understanding of the policies and plans of Democratic leadership in West Virginia. We challenge the good faith of the Democratic party in charging the Republican administrations with extravagance, and, as an instance of the Democratic idea of economy as practiced by those Democratic leaders in West Virginia who now ask the people for control of the State government, we cite the significant fact that, in the Southern District of West Virginia, where under successive Republican administrations there was one Assistant United States Attorney with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, the Democrats now have three Assistant United States Attorneys with a total salary of five thousand, one hundred dollars, with less work being done in this office than formerly; the same conditions, relatively, existing in the Northern District of West Virginia, with regard to the same office, where, instead of one Assistant at two thousand dollars, there are now two Assistants at eighteen hundred dollars each. Yet these same men, who show how they practice economy where they have the power, appeal to the people of West Virginia to give them control of the State government that they may have there further scope for their peculiar idea of economy.

If we are to judge the Democratic party from the record it has made

in every state south of the Mason and Dixon line, the promise made by them in the Parkersburg platform of bi-partisan boards, in case of the election of their ticket in the coming campaign in West Virginia, as well as by the record they made when they were in control of this State for twenty-five years, we must conclude that it has, indeed, experienced a great change of heart to be so liberal in West Virgnia when it has been so partisan in the past in the State, as well as partisan in every other state where it is in control. Yet we have it upon good authority that "The leopard cannot change its spots."

Workmen's Compensation Act.

By the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Law we have drawn the protective arms of the State around the widow and orphan of the workingman killed in the operations of industry. We have assured fair compensation for temporary injury and permanent compensation to all those whose injuries may incapacitate them for further active labor. In less than three year's time, this splendid humanitarian enactment has caused to be returned to injured workingmen and their families in the State of West Virginia, over $1,250,000.00 and there is held in trust for dependents over $2,000,000.00 or more, which amount has been collected and invested for this purpose, and this splendid result has been accomplished without imposing an unnecessary or injurious burden upon a single employer of labor. The administrative work of this bureau has been conducted at a net expense of less than five per cent of the total premiums—a percentage of cost lower than that of any life or accident insurance company in the United States and lower than the cost of administration of any compensation law in any state in the Union; a record that challenges the admiration and commendation of the people of West Virginia. All of this has been accomplished with absolute fairness both to the employer and the employe, with injustice to none, and, through its beneficent working, much sorrow and pain have been saved to that class of citizens which, more than any other, is entitled to the consideration of the political body.

We endorse the just and economical way in which the act has been administered and the despatch with which the business of the department has been conducted. The total premium receipts of the department reach $3,484,299.22; the total administrative expense for a period of thirty-four months during which the act has been in operation is $163,575.15, or 4.7% of the premiums collected as compared to California's 12%, Ohio's 8.1%, Oregon's 7.9%, Washington's 7.8%, and the insurance companies, whose cost of administration is stated to be 40% to 60% of their premium receipts. The despatch with which the work is handled is shown by the fact that 51,057 accidents have been reported and 54,087 payments have been made exclusive of payments made on pension cases, an average number of 1,547 accidents are reported monthly and an average of 1,639 payments are made in temporary disability cases and 1,330 payments in pension cases monthly. There have been reported 1,634 fatal cases. The average time required to make payment on a claim, after completion of the same, is one week. The fact that $3,484,299.22 has

been collected to meet the accrued liability; that $1,250,000.00 has been paid out on account of injuries to employees; that $195,825.63 has been paid to physicians and hospitals; that 635 widows, 1,127 children, 200 dependent parents and 495 employees suffering from permanent disabilities are being paid, prove the great humanitarian good accomplished by this act. It should be a source of pride to the party and the employers of the State to find that this great work is being done with less expense to the employer than in any other state of the Union. We believe West Virginia has the best compensation act of any state, but we stand for the correction of any defects that may be developed in the law.

Protection of Labor.

The Republican party has enlarged, strengthened and improved the general labor laws of West Virginia, and particularly the mine inspection laws. This great department—dealing with the conditions under which thousands of our workingmen labor—has been enlarged in accordance with increasing demands of a great mining industry. Inspection has been made more thorough and the standards of efficiency have been raised, and we pledge the Republican party, in succeeding legislative work, to improve and add to the mine and factory inspection laws of West Virginia, to the end that conditions of safety may be assured by all reasonable and practicable methods. Conservation of our resources has become an established doctrine. The workingmen in West Virginia are the State's greatest asset and resource. Every measure that tends to increase their welfare and conserve their interests and protect them against accident in the ordinary course of their work, without imposing unjust burdens upon the industry, will receive the encouragement and support of Republican legislators.

The results of the inauguration of the "Merit System" in the Workmen's Compensation Law is thoroughly demonstrated in the fact that during the past year—with a greater production of coal than in the preceding year—there was a reduction of fifty-five in the death toll in the mines of the State.

We reaffirm the Republican doctrine, repeatedly declared heretofore, that we are in favor of so handling convict labor that it will not come in contact with or injure the laboring men of West Virginia.

Public Utilities Law.

We have enacted a Public Utilities Law and created a Public Service Commission, which operates as a great court before which any citizen may make complaint against the exactions of any public utility company and obtain a hearing, and redress, if justly entitled to the same, without a single penny of cost to himself, or without running the risk of being burdened to the point of ruin by the assessment of the cost of litigation. The operation of this law assures to the people of West Virginia equitable and progressive development of our great natural resources by the various public utility companies engaged therein, and at the same time assures also to capital a fair return on investment and ample protection in all their legitimate activities.

The Virginia Debt.

The Democratic party came into power in West Virginia in 1871 and started on its inglorious career of a quarter of a century. It had complete control of the State government and both branches of the legislature. The suit of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia for the recovery of jurisdiction over the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley having been ended, the door was open for a settlement of the vexed question of the Virginia debt.

The Commission of 1871 was appointed and made its report, but it was not even considered by the legislature. The first two Democratic governors persistently insisted in their various messages that as long as the question of the liability of West Virginia for a portion of the debt of Virginia remained unsettled and unadjusted, it would be a source of anxiety to the people, and that the legislature should take prompt and decisive action in the premises. Governor Jacob recommended that, pending the fixing of a basis of adjustment, a sinking fund should be provided for as a means of ultimate liquidation. But the legislature paid no attention to this or any other recommendation that was made. During the whole time the Democratic party was in power not a single step was taken by its legislative body looking to an adjustment and settlement.

In 1871 the General Assembly of Virginia decided that two-thirds of the debt should be assumed by that Commonwealth and arbitrarily allotted the other third to West Virginia, for which certificates were issued to and accepted by the bondholding creditors in settlement thereof. These certificates created such a flutter in the financial world that they brought three, four and five cents on the dollar. A golden opportunity was offered. Even if the Democratic party of West Virginia had not desired to embark in the brokerage business, it would not have been condemned if it had developed enough astuteness to have in some way taken advantage of the enticing financial situation.

On various occasions, during the period of Democratic ascendency, tentative propositions were made to settle the debt at insignficant figures, as compared with present claims, but they were given no consideration. In 1882 certificate holders pooled their holdings and offered to accept six cents on the dollar, but there was no taker. Had the Democratic party—during the period of its control of the the political policies of West Virginia—given the debt question the consideration it was entitled to receive, any obligation that West Virginia might have had could have been determined and settled for a mere pittance as compared with the demands that are being made at this time. But it failed to take advantage of the opportunity and was guilty of gross neglect. And so it come to pass that when the party was shorn of its power, the Republican party became the residuary legatee of Democratic folly.

The most serious question that confronted Governor Hatfield upon his induction into office was the question of the Virginia debt. After long and tedious litigation, the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered a suggestive opinion in which it held that the proportion of the debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the first day of January, 1861, that West Virginia should bear, was twenty-three and one-half per

cent, or something over seven millions of dollars. The question of interest was held in abeyance. Under a joint resolution of the West Virginia legislature the Governor appointed a Debt Commission consisting of six Republicans and five Democrats—men of prominence and the highest standing. They at once entered actively into their work and had the hearty co-operation of the Governor, the Board of Public Works and the legal representatives of the State. Governor Hatfield was impressed with the idea that there must be stocks and other assets of value that had not been revealed, in which West Virgina had an equitable right, Expert accountants were furnished the commission, who went to Richmond and in the limited time of five months investigated Virginia records running back over a period of ninety years. A report was made by these accountants disclosing net equities of over four millions of dollars, for which it was claimed West Virginia should have credit. On the basis of the findings of the accountants a tentative offer of settlement was subsequently made to the Virginia Debt Commission but it was refused. The work, however, had not been done in vain. It ultimately led to the reopening of the case and upon the final trial the Supreme Court of the United States allowed West Virginia a credit with equities amounting to over three and a half millions of dollars.

Whatever the result may ultimately be, we feel that the record made by Republican administrations, since the beginning of the debt litigation, is sufficient to satisfy the people that an honest, persistent and courageous effort has been made to protect their interests, and that such effort will be continued.

We heartily commend the West Virginia Debt Commission, Attorney General Lilly and his associate counsel, Hon. John H. Holt and Hon. Charles Edgar Hogg for the admirable work that was accomplished, and direct the special attention of the people of West Virginia to the fact that if Governor Hatfield had not taken the initiative in laying plans for the uncovering of the concealed equities, the door of opportunity would never have been opened to the Commission.

Protection of Public Health.

We call attention to the re-enactment, under the present administration, of the laws relating to public health, by which more particular and careful attention has been given to that department of the State government than at any time in the past. The conservation of the public health is far more important than the conservation of property, and we pledge the party to a continuation of that policy which insures to the State freedom from epidemics and proper attention to the health of the people.

Under the Republican administration the scope of public health work and the protection of the people of the State from conditions that superinduce outbreaks of disease has been broadened and brought into practical and effective use. Prior to 1913 the State Board of Health—owing to limited authority and meagre appropriations—was little more than a licensing board for physicians. At the legislative session of 1913 active efforts were inaugurated in securing legislation providing for a

broader scope of public health work and more adequate appropriations. As a result an executive officer was appointed to give his full time at the head of the Health Department; a hygienic laboratory was organized which gives aid to physicians in the prompt diagnosis of disease, and makes scientific examination of water, food and drugs to protect the public from sickness.

The State Department of Health has listed every water utility in the State and requires examinations, frequently, to insure the purity of the water. It has caused the institution of fourteen plants for the purification of water found to be unsafe. It has promptly controlled epidemics of disease in various parts of the State, has quickly ended a number of typhoid fever outbreaks, and in every way has been alert to the public health.

The foundation of all public health work is vital statistics, and great strides have been made along this line since the creation of the State department. Provision stores have been investigated in many towns with a view of protecting the people against impure food. Aid has been given the local health authorities in the improvement of sanitary conditions. The campaign of education in sanitation has been conducted through a quarterly health bulletin, health posters, the newspapers and public lectures. Regulations have been adopted for the sanitation of railroad stations, dairies, public schools, hotels, barber shops and other public places.

With all of the results that have been accomplished from public health work in West Virginia, the total cost has been less than one cent per capita. Only four states in the Union have a less pro rata expenditure for health appropriations than has West Virginia. The work has been carried along carefully and with practical aims and purposes and at the same time due regard has been given that it should be at all times upon an economical basis.

The Direct State Tax.

In the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention in 1904—which platform received the unanimous endorsement of the members of that convention—the Republican party pledged itself to the elimination of the direct state tax, except as an emergency measure. Since that time, successive Republican administrations have, from time to time, lowered the direct state tax and kept it at a minimum. Following the vote of the people, depriving the State of the revenue received from the liquor traffic, and following extraordinary expenses requiring the maintenance, for a considerable time, of the State militia in active field operations, an increase in the direct state tax became necessary in 1915. We congratulate the citizens of West Virginia on the fact that a large part of that increase was only temporary, and that it has already been done away with, and we pledge the Republican members of the State legislature to continue the efforts to reduce the direct state tax to the minimum. The Republican policy looks to the principal maintenance of this State by indirect taxation, and pledges the Republican administration to an earnest effort to reduce the direct state tax to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of our schools and humane institutions on a sound basis

and with the performance of the ordinary state functions in an efficient and economical manner.

State's Finances and Progressive Legislation Relating Thereto.

We call attention to legislation of the present Republican administration which has put the State on a sound financial basis and guarantees a continuation of a business adminstration; also to the public accounting and the budget law, which insures, for the first time in the history of the State, a full, complete and public accounting for every dollar of the people's money spent by the State government. For the first time in the history of the State, it is possible for every citizen, through published documents, to know exactly how the people's money has been spent, and, through the general audit, annually made and published, the party renders to the humblest citizen an account of its stewardship.

This act safeguards the State's finances and furnishes to the legislature in convenient form satisfactory information for framing future appropriation bills. The State's assets and liabilities are shown at all times. The legislature will have the necessary information for studying the State's needs and the requirements of the several departments and institutions. The legislature will not, as heretofore, be required to devote the greater part of its time gathering data, but can devote its entire time to studying the needs for appropriations, and applying remedies, resulting in greater economy.

The Republican party has promised the people in the past the most economical administration consistent with efficiency, and the following comparison of the per capita expenditures for state purposes with—First, each of our surrounding states, and—Second, other states in the Union of about the same population, will show that that promise has been faithfully kept, and that the government of West Virginia is economically administered.

Table of Comparative Expenditures, for State Purposes.

Pennsylvania—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	$ 4.23
Maryland—Per capita expenditures for state governmental purposes	8.33
Virginia—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	3.46
Ohio—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes...	3.65
Wisconsin—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	10.58
California—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	16.02
Florida—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	3.99
Maine—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes...	8.16
Nebraska—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	4.90
Connecticut—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	8.12
WEST VIRGINIA—Per capita expenditures for State governmental purposes	2.75

1915 Revenue Law.

It is with gratification we note the satisfactory working of the revenue law passed by the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1915 Legislature.

This act in two years provided revenue for cancelling the accumulated deficit of $760,000.00, created a surplus, made up the annual loss from liquor license revenue, and furnished funds for buildings and lands, and for repairs and improvements that should have been completed heretofore. More money has been expended for permanent improvements and buildings and lands, during the last two years, than during the preceding seven years. Notwithstanding these extraordinary expenditures the levy for the present year is only nine cents—less than the levy was prior to the passage of this act. At the end of the present year the State will have a surplus and will, without any State levy, have sufficient funds for running the government and maintaining all her institutions. It will be necessary to levy a State tax only to cover State aid to local schools, and to cover the cost of permanent improvements to the State institutions and buildings. A 5-cent or 6-cent levy is sufficient to cover ordinary permanent improvements and State aid to local schools.

Review of The State's Finances.

The 1913 Legislature harmonized the State's fiscal and appropriation year with the revenue year and made provision for auditing the State's finances. Information was thus disclosed and presented to the 1915 Legislature showing that the State had accumulated a deficit in her general revenues which amounted July 1, 1913, to $480,000.00—this deficit originating during the year 1912 when a 1-cent State levy was laid and when the industrial trouble in the Kanawha Valley occurred, which cost the State over $300,000.00. The 1-cent State levy was not sufficient to cover the State's ordinary expenditures without including the extraordinary expenditures of maintaining law and order.

The State suffered a still further loss during the year ending June 30, 1915, in revenue from liquor licenses of over $600,000.00. The result was that the State finished the year June 30, 1915, with a deficit of $760,000.00, which deficit would have been further increased had not extraordinary appropriations made by the 1913 Legislature for buildings and lands been suspended for want of revenue until the summer of 1915.

The State—beginning with the year 1908—has contributed annually out of her general revenues $400,000.00 towards the support of the local schools, or 3-½ cents of the State levy is for local school purposes.

It was, therefore, necessary for the 1915 Legislature to provide for the $760,000 deficit, the annual loss of $600,000.00 from liquor licenses, to meet the annual State aid to local schools amounting to $400,000.00, and to meet the old appropriations for new buildings and lands, as well as the current appropriations for buildings and lands.

This condition was met and remedied by an act of the Second Extraordinary Session of the 1915 Legislature, which act provided the necessary revenue, and today places the State on a sound financial basis.

A study of the purposes—as shown by the following schedule—for which last year's State levy was used and for which the current year's

levy will be used shows that it will not longer be necessary to lay a direct tax to meet ordinary expenses of the State—a direct levy being required to cover only State aid to local schools and repairs and improvements to State institutions and buildings—the State having sufficient revenue without any direct levy to meet all other expenditures.

The 1915 14-cent State levy was used as follows:

Amount applied to reducing the deficit which accumulated prior to July 1, 1915	4.5 cents
Amount refunded to local schools as State aid	3.6 "
Amount expended for buildings and lands, repairs and improvements	5.6 "
Amount expended for general State expenses	.3 "
Total	14.0 "

The 1916 9-cent State levy will be used as follows:

Amount applied to the remainder of 1915 deficit, (this cancels the deficit which had been accumulating for years prior to July, 1915)	2.1 cents
Amount refunded to local schools as State aid	3.2 "
Amount expended for buildings and lands, repairs and improvements	3.0 cents
General State purposes	.3 "
Amount applied to creating a surplus	.4 "
Total	9.0 "

Expenditures for buildings and lands and permanent improvements during the last two years are extraordinary, due to the crowded condition of our State institutions and the necessity of expansion to take care of the growing demands. The last two years' expenditures for said purposes equal the preceding seven years.

Financial Information Centralized and Published in One Report.

The act of the 1915 Legislature requiring all State officers, commissions and boards not having an office at the capitol to transact their business through the State Board of Control further systemizes the handling of the State's finances. It no longer is necessary to visit the various boards and institutions in different parts of the State for financial information. All information relating to the State's finances can now be obtained at the capitol, and this information is compiled and published in a single annual report under the "Budget Law" and is no longer scattered through dozens of reports without uniformity in arrangement.

System of Accounting.

The "Budget Law" of the 1915 Legislature requiring the Chief Inspector to prescribe a system of accounting for handling the State's finances, together with the act of the 1913 Legislature changing the State's fiscal year so as to harmonize the revenue and appropriation year,

have accomplished much towards placing the State on a sound financial and business basis.

Prior to harmonizing the State's revenue and appropriation year the fiscal or appropriation year ended during the middle of the revenue year, and the actual financial condition of the State could not be determined by a casual inspection of the records—it being possible for the State to meet temporarily, expenditures payable out of "general revenue," even though the "general revenue" was overdrawn, from the fact that the State Fund which contained all "general revenue" also contained other moneys which were not required for immediate use, and from the fact that a part of the revenue belonging to the new year is collected during the latter part of the old year—hence the balance on hand at the end of the appropriation year was misleading and tended to error in determining the financial requirements.

Unexpended Appropriation Cancelled Annually.

We favor the enactment of a law that will cancel all unexpended appropriations, except for buildings and lands. at the end of the year for which made, a sixty day extension being given for the payment of former year bills. This will simplify the handling of accounts and determining future needs for appropriations. Each year will stand on its own bottom and further safeguard a sound financial condition.

Good Roads Development.

The improvement of our public roads is one of the necessary steps in both the rural and urban development of the State. As a substantiation of the fact that the Republican party has always stood for good roads, we need only recall that all the progressive road legislation upon the statute books is the product of Republican legislatures, and to point to the great results in the past four or five years, during which time there has been voted in the counties and districts of the State more than $12,000,000 of road improvement bonds besides the regular levies. Good Roads days proclaimed by the Governor, the first to be declared in the State, have met with response, and directed the attention of the people to the need of better roads.

The time has now come when the State should acquire certain roads which traverse the State, connecting the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western and also the central sections of the commonwealth. The legislature should appropriate money for these roads, for the purpose of bringing about complete co-operation between the State and Federal government, and the counties through which these roads pass, so as to aid in greater development of the State's resources, and to secure to all improved roads proper construction and maintenance, so as to protect the interest of the tax-payers.

The law passed by the Legislature of 1913, is already in effect, giving the counties of the State the right to contract for prison labor, and some have availed themselves of this privilege. This law had for its purpose the taking of prison labor out of the competitive market with free labor, a requirement of the use of prison labor to be utilized in the

construction of roads, the establishment of brick kilns for the purpose of road building by prison labor, also for the purpose of establishing lime kilns for general purposes. The pledge of the Democratic party in its platform must have been an oversight, or written by one uninformed as to the passage of this law, as it is already in effect, and is a part of the statute made by the Legislature of 1913. In this respect, as is always the case, the Democratic party is four years behind the times.

The Republican party hereby pledges its continued efforts for the improvement of our roads and to the enactment of such additional laws or revision of our present laws as will secure the desired results in an economical and efficient manner.

Liberal Support of State Institutions.

The Republican party has always believed in liberal support of educational and humane institutions. In the twenty years of Republican control of the State, the educational institutions have been increased over four-fold and the number of students taking advantage of their splendid opportunities have been multiplied many times. In 1916 more than ten thousand young men and women in West Virginia will have the advantage of higher education in our Normal Schools, Preparatory Schools and State University, at the most moderate expense to themselves and their families. To provide the buildings and equipment necessary to care for this great army of the eager youth of West Virginia, large sums of money have been spent, but it has been spent wisely and well. Our humane institutions have also been enlarged and increased in number. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that, of every dollar collected for the maintenance of the State Government, over sixty cents has gone to the support of our schools, asylums and sanitariums. We believe that no better use can be made of public funds than to help the suffering, maintain public health and to educate the aspiring young men and women of West Virginia in West Virginia schools, and we pledge the Republican party to a continued policy of as liberal support of all our humane and educational institutions as is consistent with sound economy; and we particularly declare that these institutions—our schools, our sanitariums, our hospitals—should be increased in number and usefulness, instead of being hampered by an unwise policy of restriction, and we pledge Republican legislators to a carefully guarded policy of expansion consistent with the growing needs of a great State. The great free school system of the State has been more generously aided than at any time in the past history of the State, and the progress made in education and the standing of our educational institutions proves beyond a doubt the wisdom, care and intelligence with which educational matters have been handled in West Virginia under the Republican party.

Endorsement of Governor Hatfield.

In view of this splendid record of constructive legislation, we specially commend and endorse the administration of Governor H. D. Hatfield, and point to that administration as one that will long stand unexcelled in the history of this State. Confronted, as he was at the beginning of his administration, by unusual conditions, difficult of solution, we recognize in Governor Hatfield a public servant who has brought to the service of

the State great industry, and unwearying energy and devotion to the public good. He came into the gubernatorial office in an hour of trial and stress. He found his party divided. He found industrial turmoil. He found the State sorely stricken by natural disaster. He labored earnestly and successfully to bring about industrial peace and party union. He has faithfully and honestly fulfilled his party pledges, and the success which has crowned his efforts is a splendid monument to the efficiency of the Republican administration.

State Nominees.

We recommend to the voters of the State the Republican nominee for Governor, Judge Ira E. Robinson, of Taylor County. As a lawyer, as a jurist, as a Christian gentleman, his whole life is conclusive evidence of his fitness to be the State's chief executive, and we confidently expect his election. We also heartily endorse our candidate for the United States Senate, Hos. Howard Sutherland, believing as we do that his record as Congressman-at-Large is such as to demand his elevation to the Senate by the voters of West Virginia. We call attention of the people of West Virginia to the other nominees of the Republican party in the State, and bespeak for them the consideration which is due them as citizens well qualified to fill the positions for which they have been nominated.

Our State Departments.

We also call attention to the economical, efficient and businesslike administration of the State's institutions by the Board of Control, under whose management a great saving has been made to the taxpayers of the State in the running of the State's institutions.

The administration of the Tax Commissioner's Office has also been of great benefit to the State, and the Public Accounting and License Departments of this office have collected large sums which otherwise would have been lost.

We also endorse the administration of the various elective State departments, including the office of Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture and Superintendent of Free Schools.

Endorsement of General A. A. Lilly.

The Republican party has just conducted a Statewide primary for the nomination of party candidates. That primary was earnesly contested by all participants. The result in the gubernatorial contest was so close to an equal division of the vote that naturally the friends of both candidates for many weeks claimed the nomination of their candidate. In view of the situation, and of the party injury that was certain to result from a prolongation of the contest, we particularly commend the action of General A. A. Lilly in withdrawing from the contest and ending further claims. We point to this action as an exhibition of fine party spirit and party loyalty, a potent factor in the harmonious and enthusiastic alignment of Republican forces against the common foe.

We endorse and commend General A. A. Lilly as a deserving, loyal

Republican and a faithful, efficient Attorney-General, who has fully and capably performed all public duties, and especially do we commend his conduct in the defense of the Virginia debt case as the chief law officer of our beloved State.

Perfecting of Laws.

And we declare it to be the policy of the Republican party that—with all the constructive legislation passed in recent years—the only present need of the State is for the perfecting and rounding out of such laws as have been enacted rather than for the enactment of any new or radical legislation.

Prohibition Law.

The Republican party declares for an enforcement of the laws of the State, including the Prohibition amendment heretofore adopted, and unreservedly pledges its officials to an enforcement of said law.

Woman's Suffrage.

The Republican party submitted to a vote of the people of West Virginia an amendment to our constitution giving the right to vote to women. It is the belief of this convention that the best purposes of government will be advanced by the widest participation in public affairs of all intelligent citizens and we do not believe that the power to participate wisely in public affairs is limited to sex.

Primary Election Law.

In obedience to the will of the people we passed the primary election law. We pledge ourselves to amend this law, wherever experience has shown it necessary, and we especially pledge ourselves to its amendment so as to make possible the participation therein of all minority parties and so as to make a more equitable adjustment of the assessment of the candidates.

Unfair to Stifle Coal Industry.

We recognize in the coal industry one of West Virginia's greatest sources of advancement and prosperity, and we here and now heartily condemn as unjust and unfair the proposed increase in the railroad rates on West Virginia coal to the lakes, and pledge the incoming Republican state administration, as has the present State administration, to fight such increase with every honorable means, and we further pledge ourselves to oppose in every way possible every increase of freight rates which unjustly discriminates against West Virginia industries.

The Democratic Idea of a Registration Law.

We doubt not that—if the Democrats come into power in the State—they will carry out in full faith the promise made as to the passage of a registration law of the disfranchisement type, as declared in their platform. Their sincerity of purpose was attested by their action in 1911,

when the notorious French bill was offered, known as S. B. No. 6, which—had it become a law—would have disfranchised fifty per cent of the voting population of West Virginia. One paragraph taken from the bill will suffice to prove this assertion:

"Section 19.—No person whose right to vote has been challenged upon the registration as hereinbefore provided, shall be allowed to vote unless he prove his qualifications and right to do so by at least two persons who are voters in such precincts, and who pay taxes in the magisterial district in which such precinct is located for the preceding year, * * * * * * *

"It shall also be the duty of the election commissioners to endorse on the affidavit made by said freeholders the names of any persons whom they have cause to believe have any knowledge as to the facts disqualifying such person as a voter."

This was the same legislative body which sent the famous "Gold Dust Twins" to the Senate of the United States. Then an extra session failed to pass a primary election law, as well as refused to consider a corrupt practices act—things which their present platform promises—and, in case the people trust them with the administration of State affairs, what reason is there to believe that their course would be any different? The same crowd which was in control then has charge of the destiny of the Democratic party at the present time What assurances have the people that their platform promises are any more trustworthy now than they were when they were made in the platform of 1908?

Delinquent Property Sales.

The Republican party declares for the enactment of such law, or if necessary, such amendment to the State constitution as will provide that the owners of all delinquent property about to be sold for taxes, shall be duly served with notice of such sale and that such service, properly returned, shall be made a part of the record before such sale of real estate is consummated.

"Come With Unclean Hands."

In view of the fact that the only known and proven grand larceny in the administration of the State's finances took place under the last Democratic administration, we view with a great deal of amusement the frantic efforts of the recent Democratic State convention to convince the people of West Virginia that the Republican party has been guilty of "Graft and Grand Larceny" in the administration of the State's finances.

Forestry Conservation.

With a feeling of pride the Republican party calls attention to the work of conservation being carried on in the State under the direction of the head of the Department of Forestry, Game and Fish, and feels that the great saving that has been made in the protection of the virgin forests of the State is worthy of special commendation.

The first data collected showing the destruction from forest fires in West Virginia was in the year 1908. The report of the West Virginia Conservation Commission shows that during that year there were 710

destructive forest fires, burning over 1,703,815 acres of timber. The loss caused by the destruction of timber was approximated at $2,903,500.

Prior to that time there was no organized effort to control forest fires. Each property owner endeavored to keep the fire from burning his own property, and allowed it to consume the forest without hindrance.

The first statute looking to the protection of forests from fires was enacted by the Legislature of 1909, and the Forest, Fish and Game Warden was given charge of this work.

More than five and a half million dollars have been saved each year from this source alone—more than sufficient for the entire expense of conducting the State government.

County Salary and County Depository Acts.

We endorse the act of the 1915 Legislature placing all county officers on a salary basis and requiring all fees and earnings to be paid into the county treasuries. This act means greater efficiency in the public service and a considerable financial saving for many of the counties. Under the salary law no commission will be deducted from taxes collected, hence the schools of the State, on the basis of present levies, will have annually $250,000.00 more funds.

We endorse the act of the 1915 Legislature requiring all funds handled by the sheriffs to be placed in county depositories, the county receiving three per cent. on all funds. In some of the counties the increase under the depository act will be sufficient to maintain the office of sheriff which will mean—together with the operation of the salary law—a saving to the county of the entire amount heretofore paid the sheriff in commissions and fees.

Limitation of Levies.

We favor legislation that will combine all levies into one and prescribe definite limitations. A law of this kind will be of much benefit to the various levying bodies and will guarantee to the taxpayers protection against abuses which might otherwise occur.

Legislative Expense.

We favor the enactment of a law that will provide reasonable and definite compensation for all attaches of the Legislature and abolish all allowances for extensions of time.

The Secretary of State is by law the custodian of all enrolled bills, hence the work of the Legislature after its adjournment could be completed under his supervision—an appropriation being made sufficient to cover the necessary expense.

This would result in a financial saving—the work being handled by one of the established departments of government.

Our Colored Citizens.

We congratulate the colored citizens of the State upon the rapid strides they are making in the advancement and uplifting of their race and pledge the Republican party to lend its assistance in the future as in the

past to their advancement, educationally and morally, and especially to the support of those splendid educational institutions, the West Virginia Collegiate Institute and the Bluefield Colored Institute.

Agriculture.

The great progress made in agricultural work in the State is an evidence of the friendship felt by the Republican party for the farmer. The extension work over the State has been of great benefit and we pledge ourselves to its continuation and liberal support.

Conclusion.

It is upon this record of promises performed and faith kept, of progressive, constructive legislation in the interests of the whole people, that the Republican party of West Virginia again appeals to the electorate of the State of West Virginia, believing that its stewardship in the past has been such as to justify its continuance in power.

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted June 16, at a Convention held in St. Louis.)

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Records of Achievement.

We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelestic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican adminstrations—long the refuge of the Money Trust—has been supplanted by the Federal Reserve Act, a true democracy of credit under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing question arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the Postal Savings System, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people, improved the Postal Service in every branch, and for the first time in our history placed the post-office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

Economic Freedom.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, as far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered and unreservedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We recognze that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced. In order to ascertain just what those changes may be, the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

The part which the United States will play in the new day of international relationships that is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic Party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the Nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men of whatever origin or creed who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself not a nation of partisans but a Nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be welded into a mighty and splendid Nation.

Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn as subversive of this Nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interests of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the Nation and its free institutions. We condemn all aliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness.

Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which can not be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry, or their enterprise; but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy, and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter, and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an Army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the Nation's rights; the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a Navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which this nation hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose a sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that that time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of such States for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of the citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Concord.

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and Republics of the Western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other Republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United

States and our neighbors to the south, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

We commend the action of the Democratic administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin American Republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western hemisphere.

Mexico.

The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the Independent Republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them. The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauder and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary to temporarily occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the territory of that friendly State. Until, by the restoration of law and order therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last recourse. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it, is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purpose and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be requisite to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealing of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation.

For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development but, which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, reaffirming the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject.

The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

The Administration and the Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the Nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration, far more than under any previous administration. In the Federal Reserve Act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits Act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, placing him at last upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises. Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established or are in the course of being established by law. The long-needed Cotton Futures Act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A Grain Grades Bill long needed, and a Permissive Warehouse Bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate, and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both Houses have passed a good-roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made, under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through cooperation and organization, that unfair methods of competiton should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance for creating the Office of Markets and Rural Organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture, and for extending the cooperative machinery necessary for con-

veying information to farmers by means of demonstration. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production, but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life, and the development of the city, are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employees.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.
5. The standards of the "Uniform Child Labor Law" wherever minors are employed.
6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.
7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Labor.

We declare our faith in the Seamen's Act, passed by the Democratic Congress, and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal Child Labor Law. and the regulation of the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor, to gather facts concerning industrial hazards. and to recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means. already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout

the Union to seek and obtain employment, and the extension by the Federal Government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training.

We heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its fine record in settling strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome disease, the improvement of sanitation, and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules.

We favor such alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.

We demand careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided. We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the Civil Service laws.

Philippine Islands.

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfilment of the policy declared by the Democratic Party in its last National platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Woman Suffrage.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the State upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.

We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or to property. At the earliest practicable opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform.

We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal Penal System. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they may make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal Parole Law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions.

We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Flood Control.

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property, impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the National Government.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plant for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

Alaska.

It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic Party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories.

We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional Territorial government accorded to all Territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government, and we believe that the officials appointed to administer the government of these several Territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

Candidates.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice-President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially, and with distinguished ability.

In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens, and kept us out of war.

Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

Conclusion.

This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States, and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. L. SHAVER, *Chairman*, Fairmont.

LON H. KELLEY, *Secretary*, Sutton.

W. W. BEALL, *Treasurer*, Wellsburg.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties.

A. L. SAWTELL.....Wheeling A. T. MCCORT.....Follansbee

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

J. J. SLIPPNER.....Benwood L. E. LANTZ.....Jacksonburg

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties.

GORDON P. FOUGHT.....Pennsboro T. R. COWELL.....Parkersburg

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties.

W. L. Y. CURRY.....Sandyville J. H. DEPUE.....Kyger

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties.

S. H. BOWMAN.....Huntington JEROME DUDDING.....Winfield

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.

L. H. CLARK.....Kyle JAMES O. MARCUM.....Ceredo

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties.

W. H. MCGINNIS.....Beckley JAMES H. MILLER, JR.....Hinton

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties.

ROBERT S. CARR.....Charleston R. L. SHREWSBURY.....Logan

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties.

C. W. OSENTON.....Fayetteville STUART R. KING.....Summersville

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster Counties.

L. H. KELLY.....Sutton R. L. HAMILTON.....Grantsville

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.

TUSCA MORRIS.....Fairmont W. E. HUNTER.....Morgantown

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.

J. HORNER DAVIS.....Clarksburg J. H. EDWARDS.....Weston

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.

WILLIAM POST.....Buckhannon E. C. YOUNG.....Elkins

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.

R. D. HEIRONIMUS.....Davis W. J. LAVELLE.....Tunnelton

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.

GRAY SILVER.....Martinsburg THOMAS R. MOORE....Charles Town

Members at Large.

C. C. LEWIS, JR.....Charleston GEORGE I. NEAL.....Huntington

JOHN J. CONIFF.....Wheeling

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

First Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

H. S. Lively, *Chairman*, Fairmont.

J. R. Meek, *Secretary*, Wheeling.

W. W. Beall, *Treasurer*, Wellsburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Brooke—W. W. Beall, Wellsburg,
Hancock—O. O. Allison, Chester.
Marion—H. S. Lively, Fairmont.
Marshall—James Shipman, Moundsville.
Ohio—J. R. Meek, Wheeling.
Taylor—W. L. Browning, Grafton.
Wetzel—W. J. Postlethwaith, New Martinsville.

Second Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

R. E. Talbott, *Chairman*, Philippi.

Lee J. Sandridge, *Secretary*, Meriden.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Barbour—Lee J. Sandridge, Meriden.
Berkeley—Lewis C. Thompson, Martinsburg.
Grant—Frank Keylor, Petersburg.
Hampshire—J. L. Thorp, Romney.
Hardy—George W. McCauley, Moorefield.
Morgan—John W. Phillips, Berkeley Springs.
Monongalia—Robert E. Guy, Morgantown.
Mineral—A. Frank Hawkins, Piedmont.
Pendleton—Fred Burgoyne, Upper Tract.
Preston—Edward C. Manown, Kingwood.
Jefferson—Edward E. Cooke, Charles Town.
Randolph—Joseph M. Ward, Elkins.
Tucker—Porter L. Marsh, Parsons.

Third Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

J. Hornor Davis, *Chairman*, Clarksburg.

Thomas I. Cummins, *Secretary*, Weston.

A. N. Breckinridge, *Treasurer*, Summersville.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Braxton—C. F. Green, Sutton.
Calhoun—Guy Bailey, Grantsville.
Clay—W. T. Hamrick, Clay.
Doddridge—O. J. Prunty, West Union.
Gilmer—C. M. Bennett, Glenville.
Harrison—Dr. J. W. Johnston, Clarksburg.
Lewis—Thomas I. Cummins, Weston.
Nicholas—A. N. Breckinridge, Summersville.
Ritchie—Will A. Strickler, Ellenboro.
Upshur—Dr. C. E. White, Buckhannon.
Webster—A. P. Smith, Webster Springs.

Fourth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

OSCAR JENKINS, *Chairman*, Parkersburg.

D. BLAIN SHAW, *Secretary*, Barboursville.

J. E. MARTIN, *Treasurer*, St. Marys.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cabell—D. Blain Shaw, Barboursville.
Jackson—O. S. Hutchinson, Duncan.
Mason—Warren Whaley, Pt. Pleasant.
Pleasants—J. E. Martin, St. Marys.
Putnam—John W. Miller, Winfield.
Roane—Amos E. Kenney, Spencer.
Tyler—Sampson Thistle, Sistersville.
Wirt—G. A. Keifer, Elizabeth.
Wood—Oscar Jenkins, Parkersburg.

Fifth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

S. D. STOKES, *Chairman*, Williamson.

A. C. PINSON, *Secretary*, Williamson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Wayne—E. J. Wilcox, Wayne.
Lincoln—C. E. Burns, Hamlin.
Mingo—S. D. Stokes, Williamson.
Logan—John Conley, Holden.
McDowell—Dr. L. H. Clark, Kyle.
Wyoming—Herbert Saunders, Oceana.
Mercer—C. W. Merrill, Princeton.
Summers—W. J. Brightwell, Hinton.
Monroe—O. A. Murphy, Greenville, R. 1.

Sixth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

A. M. Belcher, *Chairman*, Charleston.

Dr. E. L. Ellison, *Secretary-Treasurer*, Beckley.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Boone—
Fayette—M. H. McClung, Divide.
Greenbrier—J. W. Handley, Williamsburg.
Kanawha—A. M. Belcher, Charleston.
Pocahontas—T. S. McNeel, Marlinton.
Raleigh—Dr. E. L. Ellison, Beckley.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM, 1916.

(Adopted August 2, at a Convention held in Parkersburg.)

Introduction.

President Wilson, in a very recent address delivered in the City of Washington, said in effect that he was only interested in a political party as an instrument of service to all the people.

The Democratic party of West Virginia, in convention assembled, declares this view of the function of a political party to be thoroughly sound and fundamentally democratic. A political party should be a means to an end, and that end good government. When control of a political party is seized by leaders who, through greed and arrogance, come to think they are the party, and even the state itself, and to substitute service to themselves for service to the people, it ceases to be a real party and degenerates into a personal faction, a political machine, extorting from the people a heavy tribute of taxes to keep itself in power.

Twenty years ago the Republican party came into power in this state, and as early as 12 years ago there was unmistakable evidence that it was ceasing to be a real party and becoming the instrument of cunning self-seekers. This degeneracy has grown into a despotism that is galling to Republicans, as well as Democrats, and reaching the summit of arrogance under the present administration, has, by ballot frauds and corrupt practices, destroyed self-government in the state.

Courageous attempts have been made within the party to stop this evil thing, but the helplessness of the independent Republicans was demonstrated in the recent primary, when, led by a brilliant campaigner, backed by a thorough organization bitterly fighting the entrenched machine at the time of that machine's most obnoxious leadership, they were unable to free themselves. If they really won, as many think, their victory was barren of results, as it always will be while the machine controls courts and primaries.

It is plain to all who want to see, that the honest Republicans of the state cannot clean house without the help of the Democratic party, for the same old crowd of office holders will name the Republican ticket

in 1920 and 1924, regardless of the party will, just as they did this year. So the Democratic party frankly asks all such independent Republicans to join with us, at least for this campaign, in what is really a non-partisan fight to drive from power this selfish factional machine that is just as offensive to Republicans as to Democrats.

We offer you state candidates, who, if elected, will not build up a personal machine, or even a Democratic machine, but will serve the whole people of the state every day of their official lives, and if successful we pledge ourselves among other things to provide a genuine, adequate and honest registration of voters, to pass a corrupt practice act with teeth in it, and to permit all party organizations now existing or hereafter organized, to participate on equal terms in fair, open elections, to the end that if we do not give the state a good and satisfactory government, there shall be no partisan barrier on the statute books to prevent our rebuke by an untrammelled expression of the public judgment

The State Machine and High Taxes.

The cost of machine politics has increased taxes in this state until the ownership of property is almost penalized, and if the system continues, it will soon be impossible to bring a dollar of outside capital into the state. We pledge the people to stop the expense of useless offices that have been created to strengthen the machine, and to reduce the cost of government wherever it can be done consistently with a high standard of efficiency, and in this effort we are entitled to the help of every honest man of every party, for all alike suffer forced tribute. This clique of political high-binders dominating our state calls itself "Republicans," but it is not in fact entitled to the party name of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, for graft and grand larceny have no politics.

Money Due the State.

In March, 1910, at a time when both the national and state administrations were Republican and West Virginia's delegation in Congress was solidly Republican, and when the Virginia debt suit was pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, our Democratic press called the attention of the state administration to West Virginia's claim for $15,000,000 against the federal government growing out of the Northwest Territory trust. Under a Reublican administration, state and national, no step was ever taken to give West Virginia the right to sue for that claim against the federal government until Senator Wm. E. Chilton introduced a bill for that purpose, and by reason of his position on the Senate judiciary committee and his untiring efforts succeeded in getting a favorable report thereon.

Engrossed in machine building, jealous of any honor that might come to the author of the bill, the Hatfield administration has failed to help push this claim of such vital interest to the taxpayers and has scoffed at it as being "politics." We declare that it is politics in the highest and best sense of a patriotic service to the whole people of the state.

We pledge our candidates for governor and other state offices, to

vigorously co-operate with our representatives in both branches of Congress, to put this money the government owes us into the state treasury, to the end that if we should be required to pay any part of the Virginia debt claim, regarded by many of our people as unjust, our taxpayers may be saved from the ruin, and if we escape payment of that claim the money should be used to lighten the heavy burden of taxes under which our people already stagger.

We call special attention to these things, believing them to be of such vital importance to the people that the state's duty and interest in them must not be allowed to longer remain pawns in the hands of a corrupt ring struggling to hold place and power.

Primary Election Law.

While the Democratic party, in its platforms, has favored a primary election law and a majority of the Democratic members of the legislature voted for the present law, they did so only after vainly trying to amend it by eliminating its objectionable features. We declare in favor of the amendment of said primary law wherever required in the interest of fairness, and especially in the following particulars:

1. The abolition of the objectionable oath or affirmation.
2. Restoring the right to the smaller political parties of representation on the ticket.
3. Eliminating the payment of fees by candidates.

Excessive Taxation a Crime.

We declare that to use the taxing power of the state, whether by imposing a direct levy upon property or by license or income taxes, to raise more revenue than the state absolutely needs for its public purposes under an economical adminstration of its affairs, constitutes crime against the citizens of the state, especially when such funds improperly collected are used, as they have been in this state, to pay salaries and expenses of state employes, whose places could well be dispensed with and whose chief activities are political and partisan.

Believing that protection against excessive taxation can be had only through strict economy in public expenditures and economy, however, that does not impair the efficiency of our state institutions, and further believing that the same business efficiency effective in the management of the best regulated private corporations should prevail in our public institutions and in our state government, we endorse the plan proposed by our candidate for governor in the pre-primary campaign of creating a bi-partisan commission of high-class business men, with sufficient patriotism and public spirit to serve the state without pay, who will make a careful study of the state's financial condition and of the needs of the various state institutions, with the purpose of ascertaining where waste may be eliminated and better business methods applied, and especially with the purpose of abolishing all useless offices and saving to the people the salaries of such places, and of saving the cost of extravagant salaries where the same are paid. We pledge the Democratic candidate for governor, if elected, to the creation of such a commission and

likewise pledge him and his associates on the state ticket to the carrying out, in good faith, of the program of such commission.

We also believe that the best method of insuring economical and intelligent handling of the fiscal affairs of the state is by a budget, carefully prepared by the heads of the different departments of the state, in consultation with an efficiency commission, with powers to the legislature to make changes in the appropriation recommended, limited to a reduction of estimated amounts, and we favor such an improvement in our state government.

Bi-Partisan Commissions.

We believe that the spoils system by which boards and commissions are appointed entirely from one party, and thus made potential cogs in a political machine, has reached a point in this state where it is a grave menace to the liberties of citizens and the security of property. Especially is this true of the public service commission wielding autocratic power over three hundred and twenty million dollars invested in public utilities in this state, all the members of which belong to one party, and are removable by the governor at his pleasure, without appeal.

Such things are incompatible with free government, and are detrimental to the welfare of the state by discouraging the investment of capital in enterprises that may become the helpless prey of political grafters and dictators.

The Democratic party declares its purpose to make the public service commission and all other appointive bodies bi-partisan in their membership, and now pledges its candidate for governor, in event of his election, to make the same bi-partisan, whether the law now requires it or not, and to select for such appointments only men of known integrity and special fitness, who will lift and hold the service far above partisan politics.

The power should be taken from the governor to remove at will public service commissioners and other appointees who have been confirmed by the senate. Such officials should be independent of executive influence and secure in their positions, except by process of impeachment for cause, as in the case of judges.

Roads and Agriculture.

National aid for good roads has just been voted by a Democratic congress, and in the necessary readjustment of our road laws to give our state the benefit of this government road money, we pledge ourselves to take the construction of these roads, that mean so much in the moral and material welfare of West Virginia, out of partisan control, so that it shall never become a new cog in any political machine, or a prize for politicians to fight for, and we favor a complete system of permanent roads throughout the state, with state, as well as national aid, therefor.

While under the terms of the constitution, automobile license fees must go into the state treasury, we favor appropriating to the several counties

the respective amounts received therefrom in such license taxes, or some equivalent thereto, for road purposes.

The present system of leasing convict labor is unfair to both labor and business, as well as unfavorable to the physical well being and moral regeneration of the convicts. With a view to correct these abuses, and utilize such labor primarily to produce cheaply those things that the state itself must use, and that are essential to the farming industry, we favor the use of convict labor insofar as possible in the construction of roads and in the production of road material, and in pulverizing limestone for use on soil, as in the great states of Illinois and Virginia.

We hold agriculture as the basic industry of permanent public wealth to be entitled to the fostering care of government in the interest of all the people, and we are gratified to recall that the five great boons to agriculture in the last century, viz: Rural mail delivery, cabinet representation, federal reserve banking, rural credits and national aid to good roads, all came through the Democratic party, and in Democratic administrations.

Water Power.

We again call attention to natural water-power as the one great natural resource which still remains the property of the people of our state. Unlike our timber and mineral resources, this great resource is inexhaustible, and, if properly handled and developed, will convert the state of West Virginia into an industrial empire. We pledge ourselves to encourage and promote that development and that while the Democratic party is in power, the title to the natural water-power sites in this state shall remain with the people.

Republicans Threaten West Virginia Industries.

The coal, iron, steel, glass, oil, gas, lumber, and pottery business constitute the chief business of the state outside of agriculture. These businesses deserve the fostering care of the State Government, as does the business of agriculture. Whatever injures either, affects labor and business and by injuring them and labor the farmers' market is proportionately harmfully affected. Remembering that we are in competition with other states, every power of the state should be directed to the preservation of our markets and to the fostering of these industries and we should look with suspicion upon any and every effort to increase the differential against our products to the markets which these products have heretofore enjoyed. We are, therefore, amazed that the Republicans at Chicago declared in favor of taking away from the states all control of railroads. This is revolutionary, and its effect, if not its purpose, will be to give our competitors of other states an undue advantage over the State of West Virginia, and may paralyze the hand of the state in its most important interests. We declare this to be a most vital question to every citizen of West Virginia. It is an assault upon the industries of West Virginia, which we resent in the name of both business and labor. West Virginia needs equal rights in the fight for markets; and

the carrying out of the National Republican Platform upon this question may mean the ruining of our industries for an indefinite time.

Election Fraud Prosecution.

Through fraud and corruption in elections and primaries, West Virginia has been brought to shame and dishonor among her sister states, and we rejoice that the Federal Government, through its Department of Justice, has set on foot prosecutions in those places where the stench has been greatest and where popular elections have for years been a farce.

Martial Law.

While we pledge ourselves to the impartial maintenance of law and order, and, if necessary, the use of the military arm of the Government for that purpose, we firmly believe, that "no person unless engaged in the military service of the state, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State." We condemn the use of court martials for the trial of civilians during industrial disturbances as a most flagrant subversion of the principles of the state and nation. And we are unalterably opposed to the use of the militia at a primary or other election.

Workmen's Compensation.

We endorse the principle of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and pledge ourselves to amend the present act so as to remedy its defects, and guarantee more speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all claims arising under it, and to also administer it with a degree of economy in marked contrast to the reckless extravagance of the present administration.

Democrats in Legislature.

We commend and endorse the Democratic minority in the last legislature for having courageously and consistently voted against all unnecessary increase of taxes and other vicious legislation and especially for their opposition to those outrages against free government committed against the cities of Williamson, Bluefield, Hinton and Fairmont.

Law Enforcement.

If placed in control of the State Government, we pledge ourselves to support, maintain and enforce the prohibition amendment in the full meaning and spirit of the same, as voted for by the people, and to the honest enforcement of the prohibition statutes, and all other laws, without partiality or favoritism.

Woman Suffrage.

The woman suffrage amendment has been submitted to the people and while this convention has no power to bind the individual voter, it expresses its conviction that the said amendment should be ratified.

National Administration Endorsed.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, and congratulate the whole country upon the wisdom, courage and sincerity of his leadership during this critical crisis in our country's history. We believe the continued welfare and safety of the republic demand his re-election to the presidency.

West Virginia Democrats in Congress.

We heartily endorse the able Democratic record in Congress of United States Senator William E. Chilton, and of Congressman Matthew M. Neely, and Adam B. Littlepage, and of the late Congressman Brown. They have consistently supported the great policies of the President, and have faithfully discharged the public trust reposed in them.

In the death of William G. Brown, the State of West Virginia lost one of its loyal and most useful sons, and the Democratic Party one of its wisest counsellors and most devoted supporters.

Ratification of Platforms.

We hereby ratify and endorse the platform promulgated by the Democratic National Convention recently held at St. Louis, and reaffirm the West Virginia Democratic State Platform of 1914, except as to such reforms as have already been accomplished, and thus eliminated as issues.

Conclusion.

The Democratic Party of the State offers this Declaration of its motives and purposes as a sacred compact, with the people, and in carrying the same into effect, as well as in the coming campaign, it asks the help of all men, of whatever party name, who stand for just government and better political morals in West Virginia.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1916, BY STATES.

STATES	Wilson Democrat	Hughes Republican	Benson Socialist	Hanly Prohibition	Reimer Social L.	Plurality Wilson	Plurality Hughes
Alabama	98,811	27,491	1,916	1,034	.....	71,320	.....
Arizona	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153	.....	12,646	.....
Arkansas	112,282	47,135	6,998	2,015	.....	65,147	.....
California	466,289	462,516	42,898	27,713	.....	3,773	.....
Colorado	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,793	.....	76,508	.....
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	606	.....	6,728
Delaware	24,753	26,011	480	566	.....	.....	1,258
Florida	55,984	14,611	5,353	4,855	.....	41,373	.....
Georgia	119,261	10,315	809	.....	.....	108,946	.....
Idaho	70,054	55,368	8,066	1,127	.....	14,686	.....
Illinois	1,004,956	1,152,298	61,389	23,739	1,443	.....	147,342
Indiana	331,138	339,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,779
Iowa	222,505	279,065	10,976	3,377	.....	.....	56,560
Kansas	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	.....	36,930	.....
Kentucky	269,990	241,854	4,734	3,036	333	28,136	.....
Louisiana	79,875	6,466	292	.....	.....	73,109	.....
Maine	64,118	69,506	2,186	595	.....	.....	5,388
Maryland	138,359	117,347	2,674	2,903	756	21,012	.....
Massachusetts	247,885	268,784	11,058	2,993	1,097	.....	20,899
Michigan	286,775	339,097	16,120	8,139	842	.....	52,322
Minnesota	179,157	179,553	20,117	7,793	468	.....	390
Mississippi	80,422	4,253	1,484	.....	.....	76,169	.....
Missouri	397,016	369,167	14,608	3,881	899	27,849	.....
Montana	101,063	66,750	9,564	.....	.....	34,313	.....
Nebraska	159,027	117,771	7,141	2,897	.....	41,256	.....
Nevada	17,778	12,131	3,069	.....	.....	5,647	.....
New Hampshire	43,787	43,724	1,319	296	.....	63	.....
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	10,405	3,182	855	.....	57,964
New Mexico	33,693	31,163	1,999	112	.....	2,530	.....
New York	756,946	873,500	45,985	19,031	2,665	.....	116,554
North Carolina	168,383	120,890	490	51	.....	47,493	.....
North Dakota	55,206	53,471	5,716	997	.....	1,735	.....
Ohio	604,361	514,858	38,092	8,080	.....	89,503	.....
Oklahoma	148,626	98,299	45,431	.....	.....	50,327	.....
Oregon	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	.....	.....	6,726
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	42,637	28,525	417	.....	181,950
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	1,914	470	180	.....	4,464
South Carolina	61,837	1,558	135	.....	.....	60,279	.....
South Dakota	59,335	64,207	3,658	1,764	.....	.....	4,872
Tennessee	152,955	116,257	2,542	147	.....	36,698	.....
Texas	285,980	64,673	19,011	2,057	.....	221,307	.....
Utah	84,025	54,133	4,460	.....	144	29,892	.....
Vermont	22,708	40,250	798	709	.....	.....	17,542
Virginia	102,824	49,358	1,062	683	67	53,466	.....
Washington	182,993	166,399	22,544	6,823	700	16,594	.....
West Virginia	140,403	143,124	6,150	.....	.....	.....	2,721
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	27,846	7,166	.....	.....	28,281
Wyoming	28,316	21,700	1,453	373	.....	6,616	.....
Total	9,172,561	8,537,684	568,377	200,475	11,472	1,355,623	720,746

Total Popular Vote 18, 520, 393.
Wilson's Plurality, 634,877.

*ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1897-1917.

STATES	1917		1913			1909		1905		1901		1897	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Taft, Rep.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	12	....	12	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
Arizona	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	9	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	8
California	13	....	2	11	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	8	1
Colorado	6	....	6	....	....	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4
Connecticut	....	7	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....
Delaware	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....
Florida	6	....	6	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4
Georgia	14	....	14	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
Idaho	4	....	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3
Illinois	....	29	29	....	....	27	....	27	....	24	....	24	....
Indiana	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
Iowa	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
Kansas	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10
Kentucky	13	....	13	....	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	12	1
Louisiana	10	....	10	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	8	....	8
Maine	....	6	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	....	2	6	1	7	8	....	8	....
Massachusetts	....	18	18	....	....	16	....	16	....	15	....	15	....
Michigan	....	15	....	15	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Minnesota	....	12	12	....	....	11	....	11	....	9	....	9	....
Mississippi	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	10	....	9	....	9
Missouri	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	....	17	....	17
Montana	4	....	4	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3
Nebraska	8	....	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8
Nevada	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
New Jersey	....	14	14	....	....	12	....	12	....	10	....	10	....
New Mexico	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York	....	45	45	....	....	39	....	39	....	36	....	36	....
North Carolina	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	11	....	11
North Dakota	5	....	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	3	....	3	....
Ohio	24	....	24	....	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....
Oklahoma	15	....	10	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oregon	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Pennsylvania	....	38	....	38	....	34	....	34	....	32	....	32	....
Rhode Island	....	5	5	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
South Carolina	9	....	9	....	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
South Dakota	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4
Tennessee	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Texas	20	....	20	....	....	....	18	....	18	....	15	....	15
Utah	4	....	....	....	4	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
Vermont	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....
Virginia	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Washington	7	....	7	....	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	....	4
West Virginia	1	7	8	....	....	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....
Wisconsin	....	13	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	12	....	12	....
Wyoming	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3
United States	277	254	454	69	8	321	162	336	140	292	155	271	176

*The electoral vote is cast on the second Monday of January next following the presidential election. Wilson's majority of electoral votes was twenty-three, in 1917.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following is the electoral vote of the States in 1916 as based upon the reapportionment act of 1911:

States	Electoral Votes	States	Electoral Votes	States	Electoral Votes
Alabama	12	Maryland	8	Oregon	5
Arizona	3	Massachusetts	18	Pennsylvania	38
Arkansas	9	Michigan	15	Rhode Island	5
California	13	Minnesota	12	South Carolina	9
Colorado	6	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	5
Connecticut	7	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Delaware	3	Montana	4	Texas	20
Florida	6	Nebraska	8	Utah	4
Georgia	14	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Idaho	4	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Illinois	29	New Jersey	14	Washington	7
Indiana	15	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	8
Iowa	13	New York	45	Wisconsin	13
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wyoming	3
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	5		
Louisiana	10	Ohio	24	Total	531
Maine	6	Oklahoma	10		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice.....266

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1916-1912.

COUNTIES	1916			1912			
	Hughes Republican	Wilson Democrat	Benson Socialist	Wilson Democrat	Taft Republican	Roosevelt Progressive	Debs Socialist
Barbour	2,083	1,848	57	1,561	607	1,424	99
Berkeley	2,802	2,938	86	2,703	1,349	1,204	135
Boone	1 504	1,397	105	1,119	416	627	314
Braxton	2,332	2,957	9	2,611	580	1,816	39
Brooke	1,422	1,261	120	850	972	453	244
Cabell	5,723	6,446	229	4,753	1,798	3,210	480
Calhoun	936	1,317	13	1,349	575	476	12
Clay	1,021	1,047	26	932	352	766	55
Doddridge	1,803	1,061	41	866	622	1,192	44
Fayette	5,511	5,377	361	3,757	2,697	3,140	1,423
Gilmer	943	1,695	9	1,493	469	516	22
Grant	1,438	391	5	356	349	1,025	13
Greenbrier	2,601	3,170	86	2,707	622	1,797	84
Hampshire	745	2,181	10	1,777	406	266	4
Hancock	1,434	891	117	634	664	557	125
Hardy	701	1,425	6	1,209	344	314	7
Harrison	6,262	5,970	584	4,378	1,754	3,443	1,077
Jackson	2,474	2,032	29	1,935	1,199	1,355	48
Jefferson	1,181	2,544	44	2,525	993	152	55
Kanawha	10,096	10,276	598	6,658	1,780	6,360	3,071
Lewis	2,263	2,248	102	1,929	1,029	1,146	146
Lincoln	2,104	2,113	59	1,876	631	1,618	56
Logan	2,107	3,270	62	1,404	518	642	247
Marion	4,443	5,493	443	4,535	1,625	2,447	826
Marshall	3,699	2,997	229	2,405	1,610	1,842	521
Mason	2,454	2,336	101	1,812	1,024	1,692	247
Mercer	4,788	4,836	55	3,497	1,507	2,958	158
Mineral	1,965	1,747	79	1,367	513	1,446	165
Mingo	2,223	2,472	10	1,832	1,569	884	72
Monongalia	3,412	2,227	297	1,673	1,216	1,772	580
Monroe	1,584	1,609	8	1,570	798	742	17
Morgan	1,208	666	30	549	612	518	75
McDowell	7,086	3,692	20	2,497	4,341	2,425	64
Nicholas	2,056	2,467	69	2,018	584	1,425	29
Ohio	7,349	6,074	509	5,771	3,956	2,666	1,579
Pendleton	888	1,276	9	1,162	475	434	17
Pleasants	876	899	7	796	493	364	22
Pocahontas	1,550	1,849	53	1,428	589	1,086	84
Preston	3,838	1,694	105	1,845	1,461	2,387	221
Putnam	1,925	1,837	131	1,540	531	1,401	326
Raleigh	3,791	3,319	151	2,343	897	2,854	434
Randolph	2,165	3,024	253	2,563	756	1,411	371
Ritchie	2,225	1,657	89	1,270	937	1,264	91
Roane	2,406	2,186	38	2,045	708	1,670	52
Summers	1,781	2,389	24	2,111	791	1,250	88
Taylor	2,002	1,672	87	1,445	791	1,316	175
Tucker	1,531	1 388	158	1,221	548	1,265	253
Tyler	1,900	1,336	68	1,193	706	1,129	170
Upshur	2,553	1,019	68	895	835	1,706	61
Wayne	2,215	2,989	43	2,634	1,465	797	80
Webster	854	1,513	14	1,330	307	524	23
Wetzel	1,910	2,797	77	2,710	1,092	733	163
Wirt	951	1,072	12	953	213	762	28
Wood	4,521	4,817	142	3,784	2,509	1,823	428
Wyoming	1,484	1,199	7	881	569	620	8
Totals	143,124	140,403	6,150	113,197	56,754	79,112	15,248

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1908, BY STATES

STATE	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Watson Peo.	Hisgen Ind.	Gilhaus S. L.	Turney U. C.	*Total Vote
Alabama	25,305	74,374	662	1,347	1,565	146	.....	.....	103,399
Arkansas	57,791	85,584	1,151	5,750	1,121	313	.....	.....	151,710
California	214,390	127,492	11,770	28,659	.....	4,278	.....	.....	386,589
Colorado	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	263,877
Connecticut	112,815	68,255	2,380	5,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,483
Delaware	25,007	22,072	677	240	.....	28	.....	.....	48,024
Florida	10,654	31,104	1,356	3,747	1,946	553	.....	.....	49,360
Georgia	41,692	72,310	1,059	584	16,925	77	.....	.....	132,727
Idaho	52,657	36,195	2,003	6,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	97,260
Illinois	629,932	450,810	29,364	34,711	633	7,724	1,680	400	1,155,254
Indiana	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	1,193	514	643	.....	721,126
Iowa	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	261	404	.....	.....	494,770
Kansas	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	.....	68	.....	.....	375,946
Kentucky	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,060	333	200	404	.....	490,687
Louisiana	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	.....	79	.....	.....	75,143
Maine	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	.....	700	.....	.....	106,335
Maryland	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	.....	485	.....	.....	238,531
Massachusetts	265,966	155,543	4,374	10,779	.....	19,237	1,011	.....	456,910
Michigan	333,313	174,313	16,705	11,527	.....	734	1,086	61	537,739
Minnesota	195,835	109,401	10,114	11,469	.....	425	.....	.....	330,244
Mississippi	4,505	60,876	.....	1,048	1,507	.....	.....	.....	67,936
Missouri	346,915	345,889	4,212	15,398	1,165	397	.....	.....	713,976
Montana	32,333	29,326	827	5,855	.....	443	.....	.....	68,784
Nebraska	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	266,799
Nevada	10,214	10,655	.....	2,029	.....	415	.....	.....	23,313
New Hampshire	53,144	33,655	905	1,299	.....	584	.....	.....	89,587
New Jersey	265,298	182,522	4,930	10,249	.....	2,916	1,196	.....	467,111
New York	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451	.....	35,817	3,877	.....	1,638,350
North Carolina	114,824	136,928	360	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,449
North Dakota	57,741	32,935	1,156	2,424	.....	44	.....	.....	94,300
Ohio	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795	162	439	721	.....	1,121,552
Oklahoma	110,558	122,406	.....	21,779	436	274	.....	.....	255,453
Oregon	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339	.....	289	.....	.....	110,880
Pennsylvania	745,779	448,785	36,694	33,913	.....	1,057	1,122	.....	1,267,450
Rhode Island	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365	.....	1,105	183	.....	72,317
South Carolina	3,963	62,288	.....	100	.....	42	.....	.....	66,393
South Dakota	67,466	40,246	4,039	2,846	.....	88	.....	.....	114,705
Tennessee	118,519	135,819	268	1,882	1,115	343	.....	.....	257,946
Texas	65,602	216,737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,339
Utah	61,015	42,601	.....	4,895	.....	107	.....	.....	108,618
Vermont	39,552	11,496	799	.....	.....	804	.....	.....	52,651
Virginia	52,573	82,946	1,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,630
Washington	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177	.....	249	.....	.....	183,879
West Virginia	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679	16	46	.....	.....	258,167
Wisconsin	247,747	166,632	11,564	28,164	.....	.....	314	.....	454,421
Wyoming	20,846	14,918	66	1,715	.....	64	.....	.....	37,609
Totals	7,677,021	6,405,182	250,481	412,330	28,418	81,488	12,437	461	14,867,718

In the above table the highest vote received by any elector on a party ticket was taken as the vote of that party, except in a few cases where the average vote was used according to stage usage. The total vote cast in 1904 was 13,516,700, or 1,351,014 less than in 1908.

*Does not include scattering vote.

Taft's plurality, 1,271,839;

Majority, 486, 320.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912, BY STATES.

STATES	Wilson Democrat	Roosevelt Progressive	Taft Republican	Debs Socialist	Chafin Prohibition	Reimer Social L.	Total Vote
Alabama	82,438	22,680	9,732	3,029	.....	.....	117,879
Arizona	10,174	6,881	2,975	3,139	222	.....	23,391
Arkansas	68,838	21,673	24,467	8,153	898	.....	124,029
California	283,436	283,610	2,817	79,201	23,366	.....	672,460
Colorado	114,074	72,306	58,386	16,418	5,063	475	266,722
Connecticut	74,561	34,129	68,324	10,056	2,068	.....	189,138
Delaware	22,631	8,887	13,000	556	623	.....	45,697
Florida	35,243	4,535	4,279	4,806	1,854	.....	50,817
Georgia	93,176	21,980	5,191	1,028	149	.....	121,524
Idaho	34,025	25,547	32,874	11,969	1,540	.....	105,955
Illinois	405,048	386,478	253,593	81,278	15,710	4,066	1,146,173
Indiana	281,890	162,007	151,267	36,931	19,248	3,130	654,473
Iowa	185,325	161,819	119,805	16,967	8,440	.....	492,356
Kansas	143,670	120,123	74,844	26,807	.....	.....	365,444
Kentucky	219,584	102,766	115,512	11,647	3,233	956	453,698
Louisana	60,966	9,323	3,834	5,192	.....	.....	79,315
Maine	51,113	48,493	26,545	2,541	944	.....	129,636
Maryland	112,674	57,789	54,956	3,966	2,244	322	231,951
Massachusetts	173,408	142,228	155,948	12,616	2,754	1,102	488,056
Michigan	150,751	214,584	152,244	23,211	8,974	1,252	551,016
Minnesota	106,426	125,856	64,334	27,505	7,886	2,212	334,219
Mississippi	57,164	3,627	1,511	2,017	.....	.....	64,319
Missouri	330,746	123,071	207,821	53,080	28,466	1,778	714,962
Montana	28,129	22,688	18,575	10,893	.....	.....	80,285
Nebraska	109,109	72,776	54,348	10,219	3,419	.....	249,871
Nevada	8,015	5,280	3,203	3,360	.....	.....	19,858
New Hampshire	34,724	17,794	32,927	1,981	535	.....	87,961
New Jersey	178,282	145,409	88,834	15,900	2,875	1,322	432,622
New Mexico	20,437	8,347	17,733	2,859	.....	.....	49,376
New York	655,475	390,021	455,428	63,381	19,427	4,251	1,587,983
North Carolina	144,507	69,139	29,130	1,025	117	.....	243,918
North Dakota	29,555	25,726	23,090	6,966	1,243	1,252	86,580
Ohio	423,152	290,327	277,066	89,930	11,459	2,623	1,103,557
Oklahoma	119,156	*	90,786	42,262	2,185	.....	254,389
Oregon	47,064	37,600	34,673	13,213	4,360	.....	136,910
Pennsylvania	395,619	447,426	273,305	80,915	19,533	704	1,217,502
Rhode Island	30,412	16,878	27,703	2,049	616	236	77,894
South Carolina	48,357	1,293	536	164	.....	.....	50,350
South Dakota	48,942	58,811	†	4,662	3,910	.....	116,325
Tennessee	130,335	53,725	59,444	3,492	825	.....	247,821
Texas	221,345	26,740	28,668	25,749	1,738	430	304,670
Utah	36,579	24,174	42,100	9,073	.....	.....	111,926
Vermont	15,354	22,132	23,332	928	1,092	.....	62,838
Virginia	90,332	21,777	23,288	820	709	50	136,976
Washington	87,674	111,977	71,252	39,555	7,467	.....	317,925
West Virginia	113,046	78,977	56,667	15,336	4,354	.....	268,380
Wisconsin	164,228	62,460	130,695	33,481	8,586	522	399,972
Wyoming	15,310	9,232	14,560	2,760	434	.....	42,296
Totals	6,292,599	4,190,101	3,481,632	923,086	228,566	25,431	15,141,415

*Had no Progressive ticket in Oklahoma.
†There were no Republican electors on the official ballot in South Dakota.
Total popular vote, 15,141,415.
Wilson's plurality, 2,102,498.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Cornwell Democrat	Robinson Republican	Hatfield Republican	Thompson Democrat	Hilton Socialist	Jackson Prohibition
Barbour	1,926	2,009	2,008	1,595	80	93
Berkeley	3,024	2,726	2,483	2,757	136	126
Boone	1,399	1,511	1,032	1,126	317	11
Braxton	2,962	2,314	2,327	2,638	33	78
Brooke	1,203	1,497	1,471	839	208	63
Cabell	6,599	5,590	4,503	5,301	432	188
Calhoun	1,324	929	1,029	1,370	7	7
Clay	1,077	987	1,070	982	46	41
Doddridge	1,096	1,755	1,775	879	38	57
Fayette	5,576	5,372	5,290	4,262	1,399	168
Gilmer	1,697	935	942	1,505	17	48
Grant	449	1,384	1,368	348	8	32
Greenbrier	3,234	2,517	2,344	2,776	170	42
Hampshire	2,193	631	645	1,807	4	22
Hancock	883	1,477	1,171	657	128	135
Hardy	1,459	657	642	1,220	7	13
Harrison	6,049	6,230	4,698	4,678	1,027	652
Jackson	2,099	2,384	2,430	2,042	42	36
Jefferson	2,565	1,167	1,139	2,539	54	32
Kanawha	10,395	10,072	7,403	7,120	3,380	258
Lewis	2,303	2,204	2,086	1,872	112	323
Lincoln	2,114	2,102	2,179	1,948	53	25
Logan	3,211	2,151	1,081	1,883	243	11
Marion	5,560	4,456	3,912	4,707	795	380
Marshall	3,167	3,540	3,328	2,521	480	326
Mason	2,375	2,423	2,379	2,036	273	82
Mercer	4,912	4,729	3,588	4,343	119	66
Mineral	1,792	1,936	1,894	1,380	151	38
Mingo	2,535	2,159	2,448	1,861	32	4
Monongalia	2,405	3,291	2,807	1,764	568	218
Monroe	1,636	1,550	1,418	1,684	15	23
Morgan	711	1,171	1,136	566	62	29
McDowell	3,888	6,834	6,158	3,156	38	20
Nicholas	2,472	2,078	1,884	2,105	32	156
Ohio	6,328	7,172	6,646	5,701	1,546	268
Pendleton	1,283	882	912	1,161	16	16
Pleasants	898	876	862	791	19	37
Pocahontas	1,839	1,554	1,650	1,457	85	125
Preston	1,785	3,727	3,601	1,654	190	225
Putnam	1,907	1,866	1,737	1,669	350	42
Raleigh	3,411	3,704	3,056	2,850	404	40
Randolph	3,133	2,077	2,085	2,629	356	116
Ritchie	1,741	2,135	2,130	1,324	87	159
Roane	2,226	2,328	2,336	2,102	40	59
Summers	2,429	1,732	1,909	2,272	63	26
Taylor	1,627	2,070	2,084	1,437	149	107
Tucker	1,529	1,468	1,764	1,254	254	101
Tyler	1,388	1,844	1,720	1,272	160	113
Upshur	1,037	2,535	2,334	922	161	320
Wayne	2,989	2,210	2,192	2,714	64	39
Webster	1,505	859	780	1,356	21	38
Wetzel	2,855	1,864	1,813	2,731	143	98
Wirt	1,084	942	971	964	20	23
Wood	4,819	4,481	4,327	3,798	406	105
Wyoming	1,221	1,464	1,085	967	8	10
Totals	143,324	140,569	128,062	119,292	15,051	5,870

In 1916 M. S. Holt, Socialist received 5,399 votes.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Young Republican	Wilson Democrat	Reed Republican	Depue Democrat	Cartwright Socialist	Wysor Prohibition
Barbour	2,113	1,804	2,042	1,568	84	65
Berkeley	2,777	2,940	2,502	2,745	136	121
Boone	1,499	1,392	1,037	1,121	314	10
Braxton	2,356	2,923	2,378	2,629	34	54
Brooke	1,423	1,249	1,429	845	216	58
Cabell	5,476	6,620	4,800	4,889	483	179
Calhoun	941	1,308	1,018	1,376	7	7
Clay	1,014	1,049	1,072	976	50	41
Doddridge	1,808	1,042	1,798	875	38	31
Fayette	5,466	5,378	5,678	3,784	1,435	153
Gilmer	950	1,680	965	1,500	19	26
Grant	1,443	389	1,366	353	10	25
Greenbrier	2,591	3,075	2,394	2,722	178	36
Hampshire	741	2,072	655	1,793	3	19
Hancock	1,470	875	1,215	629	127	119
Hardy	698	1,420	648	1,217	7	13
Harrison	6,310	5,843	5,010	4,554	1,047	373
Jackson	2,474	2,015	2,479	2,004	44	26
Jefferson	1,178	2,548	1,083	2,524	52	31
Kanawha	10,141	10,177	7,690	6,959	3,356	202
Lewis	2,296	2,206	2,162	1,914	142	141
Lincoln	2,125	2,090	2,181	1,949	52	26
Logan	2,092	3,221	1,137	1,829	246	12
Marion	4,404	5,600	3,972	4,666	798	329
Marshall	3,675	2,962	3,414	2,419	503	262
Mason	2,457	2,298	2,631	1,856	237	30
Mercer	4,828	4,777	4,130	3,726	133	91
Mineral	1,977	1,723	1,892	1,374	162	29
Mingo	2,185	2,541	2,471	1,807	32	4
Monongalia	3,421	2,194	2,970	1,659	577	132
Monroe	1,579	1,609	1,501	1,613	14	15
Morgan	1,214	654	1,127	557	65	29
McDowell	6,920	3,721	6,402	2,817	44	26
Nicholas	2,061	2,469	2,001	2,039	29	102
Ohio	7,307	5,897	6,618	5,585	1,523	225
Pendleton	899	1,262	912	1,165	15	15
Pleasants	880	892	867	790	19	31
Pocahontas	1,573	1,788	1,669	1,423	94	111
Preston	3,830	1,636	3,783	1,504	192	131
Putnam	1,918	1,834	1,877	1,591	330	22
Raleigh	3,822	3,259	3,437	2,405	425	44
Randolph	2,145	3,016	2,157	2,532	362	81
Ritchie	2,247	1,611	2,189	1,285	89	136
Roane	2,394	2,156	2,279	2,155	48	57
Summers	1,803	2,348	1,992	2,156	77	26
Taylor	2,009	1,641	2,137	1,427	163	72
Tucker	1,548	1,385	1,780	1,234	255	93
Tyler	1,920	1,302	1,826	1,190	164	84
Upshur	2,570	984	2,520	893	160	145
Wayne	2,228	2,938	2,221	2,671	71	41
Webster	855	1,507	812	1,335	20	27
Wetzel	1,892	2,769	1,806	2,706	149	84
Wirt	947	1,073	875	964	22	19
Wood	4,590	4,693	4,267	3,805	422	101
Wyoming	1,491	1,191	1,139	921	8	10
Totals	142,973	138,046	132,513	115,025	15,282	4,373

In 1916 P. G. West, Socialist, received 5,656 votes.

VOTE FOR AUDITOR—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Darst Republican	Kenney Democrat	Darst Republican	Alexander Democrat	Kintzer Socialist	Howard Prohibition
Barbour	2,117	1,795	2,025	1,574	85	73
Berkeley	2,794	2,921	2,480	2,770	134	121
Boone	1,505	1,393	1,037	1,121	314	16
Braxton	2,358	2,921	2,377	2,627	35	52
Brooke	1,461	1,181	1,424	844	219	59
Cabell	5,727	6,347	4,805	4,862	482	176
Calhoun	959	1,276	1,029	1,371	7	7
Clay	1,013	1,046	1,074	974	50	40
Doddridge	1,810	1,035	1,805	873	38	30
Fayette	5,511	5,333	5,691	3,771	1,432	153
Gilmer	948	1,683	960	1,502	17	27
Grant	1,442	388	1,366	353	10	25
Greenbrier	2,626	3,107	2,388	2,719	177	36
Hampshire	744	2,071	652	1,794	3	18
Hancock	1,460	869	1,218	626	126	118
Hardy	697	1,417	659	1,216	7	13
Harrison	6,357	5,774	4,968	4,581	1,064	386
Jackson	2,461	2,025	2,463	2,013	43	26
Jefferson	1,179	2,543	1,031	2,604	54	25
Kanawha	10,170	10,136	7,699	6,847	3,396	206
Lewis	2,300	2,189	2,155	1,919	140	141
Lincoln	2,127	2,086	2,185	1,957	53	25
Logan	2,103	3,200	1,141	1,816	245	11
Marion	4,427	5,494	3,952	4,666	798	337
Marshall	3,698	2,932	3,408	2,388	505	263
Mason	2,486	2,272	2,619	1,868	233	31
Mercer	4,839	4,752	4,133	3,735	136	72
Mineral	1,995	1,708	1,897	1,374	164	30
Mingo	2,198	2,525	2,468	1,804	32	12
Monongalia	3,473	2,135	2,945	1,677	568	136
Monroe	1,577	1,609	1,503	1,613	15	14
Morgan	1,217	652	1,128	555	66	30
McDowell	6,933	3,685	6,398	2,823	45	26
Nicholas	2,059	2,473	1,997	2,040	27	104
Ohio	7,459	5,755	6,635	5,582	1,529	230
Pendleton	902	1,262	912	1,195	15	15
Pleasants	874	894	868	791	19	29
Pocahontas	1,595	1,758	1,654	1,425	91	128
Preston	3,847	1,624	3,768	1,496	193	137
Putnam	1,927	1,831	1,881	1,578	327	23
Raleigh	3,758	3,252	3,438	2,407	425	44
Randolph	2,188	2,970	2,147	2,557	361	89
Ritchie	2,239	1,623	2 191	1,278	90	135
Roane	2,394	2,151	2,355	2,079	49	59
Summers	1,801	2,346	2,002	2,152	76	24
Taylor	2,019	1,630	2,122	1,424	163	52
Tucker	1,549	1,378	1,789	1,226	254	93
Tyler	1,920	1,289	1,822	1,184	165	85
Upshur	2,561	983	2,535	889	160	140
Wayne	2,237	2,927	2,218	2,670	73	39
Webster	856	1,506	810	1,338	20	27
Wetzel	1,917	2,736	1,809	2,658	152	83
Wirt	945	1,073	971	966	22	19
Wood	4,576	4,689	4,294	3,769	425	98
Wyoming	1,493	1,183	1,139	924	8	10
Totals	143,914	137,833	132,440	114,905	15,337	4,422

In 1916 George B. Cline, Socialist, received 5,717 votes.

VOTE FOR TREASURER—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Johnson Republican	Rinehart Democrat	Long Republican	Brennan Democrat	Guntner Socialist	Stout Prohibition
Barbour	2,064	1,847	2,024	1,582	85	72
Berkeley	2,779	2,934	2,502	2,473	135	121
Boone	1,505	1,390	1,036	1,121	314	10
Braxton	2,358	2,918	2,381	2,624	34	51
Brooke	1,453	1,189	1,416	844	222	66
Cabell	5,699	6,377	4,811	4,871	483	177
Calhoun	941	1,306	1,029	1,370	7	7
Clay	1,015	1,046	1,075	973	50	40
Doddridge	1,810	1,040	1,796	880	38	32
Fayette	5,521	5,381	5,685	3,778	1,432	151
Gilmer	950	1,679	964	1,497	20	27
Grant	1,440	388	1,357	353	10	25
Greenbrier	2,610	3,123	2,389	2,717	177	36
Hampshire	743	2,076	654	1,793	3	19
Hancock	1,461	868	1,214	630	126	118
Hardy	694	1,417	659	1,215	7	13
Harrison	6,307	5,834	4,930	4,556	1,054	415
Jackson	2,483	2,007	2,484	1,999	42	26
Jefferson	1,175	2,547	1,120	2,523	52	37
Kanawha	10,106	10,195	7,708	6,793	3,395	207
Lewis	2,159	2,331	2,156	1,914	139	143
Lincoln	2,123	2,090	2,183	1,947	53	25
Logan	2,095	3,216	1,136	1,816	245	12
Marion	4,394	5,542	3,982	4,600	808	345
Marshall	3,686	2,956	3,397	2,384	506	266
Mason	2,470	2,286	2,624	1,852	231	30
Mercer	4,823	4,764	4,112	3,748	134	72
Mineral	1,983	1,715	1,899	1,371	163	31
Mingo	2,190	2,529	2,470	1,803	32	12
Monongalia	2,423	2,189	2,929	1,667	590	139
Monroe	1,577	1,608	1,502	1,613	14	15
Morgan	1,220	650	1,123	555	67	30
McDowell	6,918	3,704	6,412	2,810	46	26
Nicholas	2,055	2,480	2,000	2,040	29	103
Ohio	7,510	5,710	6,577	5,596	1,626	252
Pendleton	901	1,251	912	1,165	15	15
Pleasants	880	888	866	787	19	31
Pocahontas	1,583	1,771	1,657	1,430	91	113
Preston	3,876	1,621	3,755	1,508	194	139
Putnam	1,931	1,828	1,884	1,577	328	24
Raleigh	3,823	3,258	3,439	2,399	425	45
Randolph	2,160	2,994	2,136	2,566	363	86
Ritchie	2,252	1,612	2,180	1,286	89	137
Roane	2,396	2,159	2,354	2,080	49	59
Summers	1,810	2,336	1,995	2,157	78	25
Taylor	2,015	1,638	2,111	1,438	162	82
Tucker	1,559	1,369	1,785	1,248	253	94
Tyler	1,915	1,296	1,823	1,174	171	88
Upshur	2,557	987	2,533	889	152	140
Wayne	2,236	2,931	2,219	2,668	74	39
Webster	855	1,506	812	1,338	21	27
Wetzel	1,897	2,760	1,822	2,666	151	87
Wirt	844	1,074	972	964	21	19
Wood	4,577	4,663	4,273	3,760	438	103
Wyoming	1,495	1,185	1,139	911	8	10
Totals	143,402	138,459	132,402	114,589	15,471	4,514

In 1916 Louis W. Wohling, Socialist, received 5,677 votes.

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	England Republican	Sawyers Democrat	Lilly Republican	Bledsoe Democrat	Hanes Socialist	Holt Prohibition
Barbour	2,115	1,786	2,016	1,576	84	70
Berkeley	2,796	2,912	2,505	2,743	135	125
Boone	1,503	1,391	1,036	1,121	314	10
Braxton	2,367	2,911	2,372	2,631	34	54
Brooke	1,483	1,167	1,418	850	218	69
Cabell	5,790	6,276	4,821	4,875	507	180
Calhoun	944	1,303	1,024	1,373	7	6
Clay	1,017	1,039	1,071	972	50	41
Doddridge	1,822	1,013	1,801	872	38	30
Fayette	5,488	5,342	5,678	3,791	1,431	153
Gilmer	949	1,678	957	1,506	20	27
Grant	1,444	385	1,367	352	10	25
Greenbrier	2,655	3,053	2,390	2,717	177	38
Hampshire	745	2,064	650	1,795	3	19
Hancock	1,487	844	1,224	623	126	118
Hardy	697	1,416	658	1,214	7	13
Harrison	6,570	5,503	4,954	4,552	1,052	412
Jackson	2,501	1,986	2,485	2,000	44	27
Jefferson	1,191	2,515	1,139	2,526	52	33
Kanawha	10,201	10,097	7,607	6,972	3,377	230
Lewis	2,310	2,189	2,156	1,921	142	143
Lincoln	2,123	2,083	2,184	1,947	54	21
Logan	2,168	3,156	1,139	1,818	246	12
Marion	4,465	5,444	3,941	4,671	803	346
Marshall	3,709	2,920	3,382	2,379	504	295
Mason	2,493	2,231	2,630	1,844	233	31
Mercer	4,859	4,715	4,146	3,722	135	70
Mineral	1,991	1,699	1,894	1,378	164	31
Mingo	2,211	2,516	2,476	1,803	32	6
Monongalia	3,461	2,135	2,943	1,673	575	137
Monroe	1,584	1,599	1,500	1,613	14	15
Morgan	1,221	644	1,127	552	66	31
McDowell	6,915	3,706	6,399	2,823	48	27
Nicholas	2,085	2,441	1,996	2,042	29	103
Ohio	7,335	5,782	6,631	5,560	1,526	264
Pendleton	903	1,260	912	1,166	16	15
Pleasants	893	867	869	791	18	31
Pocahontas	1,659	1,660	1,656	1,426	92	119
Preston	3,859	1,608	3,758	1,506	192	149
Putnam	1,928	1,828	1,872	1,578	329	25
Raleigh	3,847	3,252	3,469	2,402	419	45
Randolph	2,196	2,945	2,149	2,549	362	93
Ritchie	2,265	1,597	2,186	1,284	89	140
Roane	2,405	2,144	2,356	2,081	48	61
Summers	1,771	2,368	1,998	2,152	75	27
Taylor	2,049	1,601	2,119	1,430	161	83
Tucker	1,590	1,342	1,789	1,205	256	98
Tyler	1,932	1,277	1,824	1,188	165	89
Upshur	2,590	950	2,515	895	160	167
Wayne	2,257	2,902	2,224	2,666	72	40
Webster	869	1,481	811	1,338	21	28
Wetzel	1,933	2,707	1,800	2,702	154	87
Wirt	947	1,070	973	966	21	19
Wood	4,682	4,561	4,300	3,760	425	107
Wyoming	1,491	1,186	1,155	910	8	10
Totals	144,761	136,547	132,452	114,803	15,340	4,635

In 1916 Decoe Van Horn, Socialist received 5,796 votes.

VOTE FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Shawkey Republican	Armstrong Democrat	Shawkey Republican	Burns Democrat	West Socialist	White Prohibition
Barbour	2,088	1,830	2,032	1,580	85	68
Berkeley	2,782	2,941	2,504	2,740	135	119
Boone	1,494	1,396	1,036	1,123	315	13
Braxton	2,351	2,926	2,376	2,631	34	51
Brooke	1,454	1,207	1,425	843	220	66
Cabell	5,684	6,406	4,820	4,867	484	177
Calhoun	941	1,308	1,029	4,867	7	7
Clay	1,014	1,046	1,071	977	50	40
Doddridge	1,769	1,074	1,796	881	37	36
Fayette	4,383	5,361	5,635	3,844	1,430	150
Gilmer	943	1,688	955	1,509	21	26
Grant	1,429	397	1,365	353	11	24
Greenbrier	2,633	3,115	2,375	2,745	175	34
Hampshire	745	2,079	668	1,783	3	19
Hancock	1,458	876	1,215	629	127	118
Hardy	704	1,413	663	1,210	7	13
Harrison	6,281	5,876	4,979	4,561	1,067	383
Jackson	2,457	2,036	2,451	2,030	44	25
Jefferson	1,173	2,549	1,127	2,520	53	29
Kanawha	10,171	10,190	7,685	6,876	3,377	201
Lewis	2,270	2,229	2,162	1,920	140	141
Lincoln	2,107	2,106	2,173	1,950	53	27
Logan	2,098	3,217	1,137	1,823	246	10
Marion	4,369	5,559	3,964	4,655	805	335
Marshall	3,677	2,976	3,422	2,390	503	258
Mason	2,452	2,310	2,630	1,867	231	28
Mercer	4,838	4,773	4,134	3,737	134	70
Mineral	1,979	1,732	1,895	1,374	165	29
Mingo	2,196	2,530	2,467	1,808	32	12
Monongalia	3,140	2,503	2,917	1,702	572	140
Monroe	1,576	1,615	1,499	1,615	14	15
Morgan	1,210	666	1,124	558	67	30
McDowell	6,744	3,647	6,407	2,816	45	26
Nicholas	2,065	2,474	2,050	2,045	31	100
Ohio	7,372	5,877	6,686	5,557	1,526	253
Pendleton	902	1,262	940	1,154	14	15
Pleasants	881	888	866	790	20	31
Pocahontas	1,556	1,795	1,634	1,476	90	106
Preston	3,824	1,654	3,753	1,524	192	137
Putnam	1,920	1,840	1,857	1,580	330	24
Raleigh	3,828	3,257	3,433	2,415	424	43
Randolph	2,171	2,996	2,154	2,551	350	82
Ritchie	2,248	1,618	2,203	1,275	90	132
Roane	2,369	2,175	2,329	2,105	49	45
Summers	1,812	2,332	1,920	2,168	74	24
Taylor	1,976	1,678	2,135	1,422	160	78
Tucker	1,545	1,396	1,787	1,225	255	88
Tyler	1,925	1,289	1,843	1,172	167	87
Upshur	2,478	1,091	2,515	908	160	145
Wayne	2,233	2,938	2,214	2,681	71	39
Webster	843	1,521	817	1,332	20	27
Wetzel	1,901	2,778	1,831	2,674	159	83
Wirt	945	1,074	972	967	22	19
Wood	4,462	4,727	4,126	3,634	425	102
Wyoming	1,491	1,187	1,139	920	8	10
Totals	142,457	139,424	132,412	114,865	15,322	4,390

In 1916 U. B. Vincent, Socialist, received 5,107 votes.

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE—1916-1912

COUNTIES	1916		1912			
	Stewart Republican	Finley Democrat	Williams Republican	Zinn Democrat	Max Socialist	Alderson Prohibition
Barbour	2,114	1,813	1,951	1,676	85	58
Berkeley	2,800	2,915	2,488	2,760	135	119
Boone	1,504	1,391	1,036	1,122	314	25
Braxton	2,354	2,921	2,317	2,639	34	49
Brooke	1,450	1,190	1,414	856	220	56
Cabell	5,690	6,380	4,806	4,873	474	176
Calhoun	941	1,310	1,027	1,369	7	7
Clay	1,016	1,043	1,076	974	50	39
Doddridge	1,810	1,037	1,795	880	38	30
Fayette	5,466	5,351	5,682	3,773	1,429	157
Gilmer	947	1,684	935	1,537	19	23
Grant	1,444	387	835	381	11	23
Greenbrier	2,601	3,119	2,418	2,694	175	32
Hampshire	746	2,069	649	1,797	3	19
Hancock	1,457	871	1,222	623	126	118
Hardy	693	1,419	659	1,215	7	13
Harrison	6,426	5,806	4,915	4,635	1,052	364
Jackson	2,484	2,004	2,486	2,005	44	26
Jefferson	1,177	2,546	1,115	2,529	52	30
Kanawha	10,159	10,163	7,692	6,832	3,395	205
Lewis	2,293	2,194	2,130	1,972	140	114
Lincoln	2,122	2,086	2,184	1,946	54	24
Logan	2,099	3,209	1,134	1,813	245	13
Marion	4,409	5,518	3,951	4,681	797	332
Marshall	3,684	2,952	3,381	2,419	498	247
Mason	2,464	2,292	2,614	1,879	230	28
Mercer	4,823	4,756	4,134	3,730	135	73
Mineral	1,976	1,713	1,875	1,404	164	28
Mingo	2,201	2,526	2,471	1,805	32	12
Monongalia	3,440	2,154	2,941	1,670	567	132
Monroe	1,579	1,609	1,497	1,619	12	15
Morgan	1,217	649	1,118	558	67	30
McDowell	6,923	3,687	6,400	2,818	46	25
Nicholas	2,060	2,471	2,006	2,025	29	114
Ohio	7,361	5,781	6,586	5,589	1,520	228
Pendleton	897	1,263	902	1,170	15	15
Pleasants	878	889	861	798	19	30
Pocahontas	1,574	1,778	1,649	1,443	90	110
Preston	3,827	1,629	3,686	1,610	191	123
Putnam	1,941	1,820	1,875	1,579	329	23
Raleigh	3,841	3,240	3,436	2,398	425	45
Randolph	2,163	2,981	2,190	2,631	362	75
Ritchie	2,252	1,613	2,165	1,317	89	130
Roane	2,389	2,159	2,353	2,080	48	59
Summers	1,807	2,338	1,995	2,154	77	26
Taylor	2,012	1,632	2,070	1,494	158	71
Tucker	1,538	1,387	1,725	1,245	255	87
Tyler	1,905	1,299	1,809	1,189	166	85
Upshur	2,533	1,019	2,452	892	152	132
Wayne	2,229	2,932	2,211	2,677	71	41
Webster	856	1,503	812	1,337	20	30
Wetzel	1,900	2,746	1,788	2,714	151	77
Wirt	944	1,075	973	965	21	19
Wood	4,461	4,808	4,273	3,782	423	96
Wyoming	1,487	1,183	1,137	922	8	10
Totals	143,364	138,310	131,356	115,495	15,276	4,268

In 1916 Luther McIntire, Socialist, received 4,615 votes.

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1916

COUNTIES	W. N. Miller Republican	Harold A. Ritz Republican	Jas. W. Ewing Democrat	J. B. Wilkinson Democrat	H. H. Gunter Socialist
Barbour	2,106	2,105	1,802	1,807	53
Berkeley	2,791	2,788	2,922	2,920	81
Boone	1,504	1,505	1,391	1,393	95
Braxton	2,354	2,354	2,920	2,920	9
Brooke	1,441	1,430	1,205	1,118	119
Cabell	5,714	5,680	6,346	6,377	227
Calhoun	941	941	1,308	1,310	12
Clay	1,016	1,016	1,041	1,043	22
Doddridge	1,807	1,789	1,036	1,027	28
Fayette	5,471	5,457	5,359	5,359	278
Gilmer	949	949	1,680	1,677	9
Grant	1,443	1,441	386	388	5
Greenbrier	2,629	2,615	3,105	3,097	82
Hampshire	742	743	2,070	2,062	11
Hancock	1,456	1,441	876	872	112
Hardy	696	693	1,416	1,416	5
Harrison	6,316	6,268	5,812	5,851	603
Jackson	2,482	2,482	2,004	2,002	26
Jefferson	1,176	1,174	2,542	2,542	44
Kanawha	10,148	10,114	10,142	10,204	520
Lewis	2,299	2,279	2,198	2,206	93
Lincoln	2,126	2,121	2,087	2,088	57
Logan	2,088	2,077	3,205	3,172	53
Marion	4,395	4,401	5,521	5,534	429
Marshall	3,678	3,663	2,956	2,948	225
Mason	2,470	2,449	2,287	2,291	85
Mercer	4,834	4,908	4,720	4,695	48
Mineral	1,980	1,971	1,718	1,717	67
Mingo	2,199	2,196	2,525	2,523	.....
Monongalia	3,419	3,336	2,175	2,160	295
Monroe	1,579	1,577	1,608	1,612	7
Morgan	1,217	1,206	646	642	27
McDowell	6,913	6,916	3,693	3,694	26
Nicholas	2,063	2,052	2,462	2,472	60
Ohio	6,844	7,222	6,378	5,787	478
Pendleton	899	897	1,262	1,263	7
Pleasants	882	887	887	890	7
Pocahontas	1,587	1,574	1,771	1,764	48
Preston	3,850	3,812	1,615	1,631	99
Putnam	1,932	1,928	1,829	1,826	110
Raleigh	3,841	3,830	3,227	3,238	149
Randolph	2,174	2,116	2,979	2,977	230
Ritchie	2,256	2,249	1,611	1,610	88
Roane	2,385	2,390	2,166	2,160	34
Summers	1,811	1,806	2,333	2,337	22
Taylor	2,014	2,000	1,627	1,638	87
Tucker	1,554	1,554	1,376	1,386	97
Tyler	1,919	1,914	1,289	1,284	63
Upshur	2,573	2,576	977	974	65
Wayne	2,198	2,295	2,916	2,722	33
Webster	856	856	1,505	1,503	12
Wetzel	1,899	1,890	2,763	2,735	77
Wirt	947	948	1,072	1,074	12
Wood	4,674	4,563	4,641	4,647	130
Wyoming	1,491	1,489	1,183	1,184	5
Totals	143,023	142,980	138,571	137,769	5,686

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—1912

COUNTY	Bennett Democrat	Kirk Socialist	Lynch Republican	Smith Democrat	McIntyre Socialist	Poffenbarger Republican
Barbour	1,579	86	2,032	1,603	84	2,024
Berkeley	2,751	132	2,511	2,759	131	2,508
Boone	1,123	314	1,037	1,125	314	1,035
Braxton	2,643	34	2,328	2,637	35	2,366
Brooke	853	218	1,422	860	216	1,406
Cabell	4,885	488	4,809	4,971	486	4,713
Calhoun	1,371	9	1,030	1,376	7	1,024
Clay	976	50	1,076	978	50	1,073
Doddridge	877	39	1,801	880	38	1,788
Fayette	3,781	1,436	5,694	3,786	1,433	5,674
Gilmer	1,523	21	954	1,511	19	959
Grant	356	10	1,366	334	10	1,355
Greenbrier	2,718	178	2,398	2,736	179	2,404
Hampshire	1,794	3	658	1,799	2	651
Hancock	586	123	1,205	592	124	1,190
Hardy	1,217	7	660	1,213	7	660
Harrison	4,813	1,066	4,764	4,986	1,048	4,656
Jackson	2,006	44	2,490	2,050	45	2,394
Jefferson	2,530	52	1,139	2,530	52	1,147
Kanawha	6,872	3,401	7,702	6,879	3,405	7,640
Lewis	2,280	138	1,857	2,019	136	2,101
Lincoln	1,945	54	2,187	1,948	54	2,182
Logan	1,812	245	1,134	1,811	245	1,136
Marion	4,702	806	4,017	4,756	812	3,931
Marshall	2,400	504	3,444	2,435	500	3,398
Mason	1,904	233	2,593	2,141	237	2,315
Mercer	3,761	134	4,147	3,768	266	4,101
Mineral	1,384	164	1,893	1,389	164	1,880
Mingo	1,807	32	2,470	1,811	32	2,464
Monongalia	1,695	571	2,926	1,793	564	2,820
Monroe	1,616	14	1,505	1,620	14	1,496
Morgan	556	68	1,125	554	67	1,117
McDowell	2,830	45	6,385	2,828	44	6,389
Nicholas	2,085	29	1,984	2,058	30	1,986
Ohio	5,662	1,525	6,584	5,675	1,514	6,569
Pendleton	1,162	15	910	1,163	15	911
Pleasants	792	19	875	809	18	850
Pocahontas	1,428	96	1,679	1,466	91	1,648
Preston	1,526	195	3,766	1,565	194	3,703
Putnam	1,580	329	1,881	1,606	329	1,832
Raleigh	2,403	427	3,443	2,404	430	3,436
Randolph	2,512	364	2,138	2,613	361	2,101
Ritchie	1,306	91	2,197	1,318	90	2,184
Roane	2,083	49	2,357	2,094	48	2,343
Summers	2,155	77	1,994	2,031	78	1,988
Taylor	1,474	167	2,094	1,475	165	2,095
Tucker	1,213	255	1,789	1,252	256	1,795
Tyler	1,208	165	1,842	1,265	170	1,721
Upshur	1,001	.....	2,477	970	.....	2,473
Wayne	2,670	72	2,226	2,671	72	2,221
Webster	1,373	20	794	1,349	21	796
Wetzel	2,717	152	1,813	2,734	153	1,776
Wirt	972	22	972	970	21	971
Wood	3,771	426	4,300	3,794	428	4,228
Wyoming	921	8	1,137	920	8	1,137
Total	115,960	15,222	132,011	116,680	15,312	130,761

W. C. McWhorter received 1 vote in Hancock County.
H. S. Hilson received 1 vote in Pendleton County

VOTE ON PROPOSED FEMALE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT—1916

COUNTIES	For Ratification	Against Ratification
Barbour	832	2,878
Berkeley	963	2,946
Boone	678	1,828
Braxton	1,071	3,603
Brooke	1,041	907
Cabell	3,512	6,925
Calhoun	436	1,504
Clay	254	1,533
Doddridge	552	1,755
Fayette	2,081	5,517
Gilmer	577	1,787
Grant	197	1,374
Greenbrier	1,011	4,007
Hampshire	381	2,026
Hancock	906	608
Hardy	229	1,755
Harrison	3,703	6,200
Jackson	1,118	2,978
Jefferson	733	2,243
Kanawha	3,998	11,490
Lewis	1,173	2,789
Lincoln	466	3,213
Logan	856	2,774
Marion	3,370	4,623
Marshall	1,927	3,024
Mason	1,266	2,634
Mercer	1,305	5,907
Mineral	997	2,007
Mingo	712	2,609
Monongalia	1,787	2,796
Monroe	290	2,562
Morgan	443	1,096
McDowell	1,436	4,632
Nicholas	995	2,843
Ohio	4,515	6,014
Pendleton	202	1,725
Pleasants	427	977
Pocahontas	619	2,139
Preston	1,812	2,983
Putnam	572	2,799
Raleigh	864	4,432
Radnolph	1,449	3,312
Ritchie	1,110	2,199
Roane	790	3,197
Summers	651	2,786
Taylor	1,081	1,950
Tucker	799	1,774
Tyler	849	1,830
Upshur	977	2,295
Wayne	853	3,175
Webster	402	1,712
Wetzel	1,163	2,637
Wirt	452	1,320
Wood	3,260	29,60
Wyoming	399	810
Totals	63,540	161,607

VOTE ON PROPOSED COUNTY COURT AMENDMENT—1916

COUNTIES	For Ratification	Against Ratification
Barbour	748	2,890
Berkeley	1,297	1,429
Boone	886	1,044
Braxton	1,128	3,180
Brooke	1,232	1,148
Cabell	2,910	3,933
Calhoun	417	1,286
Clay	497	1,302
Doddridge	625	1,718
Fayette	3,587	4,309
Gilmer	653	1,723
Grant	442	1,001
Greenbrier	1,725	3,354
Hampshire	481	1,869
Hancock	1,139	994
Hardy	370	1,378
Harrison	4,645	5,499
Jackson	906	2,877
Jefferson	697	1,471
Kanawha	4,284	5,463
Lewis	1,607	2,582
Lincoln	1,603	1,722
Logan	1,529	1,409
Marion	4,268	4,070
Marshall	2,345	3,336
Mason	1,142	2,883
Mercer	1,970	3,414
Mineral	1,159	1,719
Mingo	722	958
Monongalia	1,721	3,055
Monroe	870	1,482
Morgan	407	968
McDowell	1,921	974
Nicholas	1,484	2,057
Ohio	5,101	4,639
Pendleton	449	1,638
Pleasants	563	864
Pocahontas	987	1,694
Preston	1,408	3,476
Putnam	765	2,815
Raleigh	1,564	3,231
Randolph	1,901	2,964
Ritchie	977	2,592
Roane	1,356	2,795
Summers	785	2,667
Taylor	1,139	1,959
Tucker	934	1,670
Tyler	1,210	1,763
Upshur	634	2,958
Wayne	1,061	3,993
Webster	805	1,381
Wetzel	1,981	2,237
Wirt	261	1,330
Wood	4,646	3,599
Wyoming	679	1,361
Totals	80,674	130,023

VOTE ON THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT—1912.

COUNTIES	For	Against
Barbour	2,581	811
Berkeley	2,136	1,829
Boone	1,830	441
Braxton	4,020	640
Brooke	1,502	818
Cabell	5,733	3,807
Calhoun	1,719	404
Clay	1,705	243
Doddridge	1,845	234
Fayette	6,868	2,761
Gilmer	1,801	457
Grant	1,018	412
Greenbrier	3,264	1,229
Hampshire	1,217	1,010
Hancock	1,277	421
Hardy	691	958
Harrison	8,647	1,794
Jackson	3,150	899
Jefferson	2,036	1,297
Kanawha	11,691	4,467
Lewis	3,269	700
Lincoln	2,412	1,031
Logan	1,294	452
Marion	6,525	2,480
Marshall	3,782	2,455
Mason	2,666	1,727
Mercer	5,657	1,635
Mineral	1,586	1,010
Mingo	2,116	1,683
Monongalia	3,586	1,239
Monroe	2,062	552
Morgan	1,131	439
McDowell	3,491	4,611
Nicholas	3,437	286
Ohio	4,409	9,119
Pendleton	1,134	647
Pleasants	1,251	309
Pocahontas	2,036	718
Preston	4,069	1,174
Putnam	2,612	763
Raleigh	2,885	1,187
Randolph	3,202	1,355
Ritchie	2,630	748
Roane	3,279	770
Summers	3,005	803
Tayor	2,647	947
Tucker	1,911	846
Tyler	2,468	597
Upshur	2,955	513
Wayne	3,407	992
Webster	1,680	368
Wetzel	3,171	1,083
Wirt	1,230	550
Wood	4,607	3,242
Wyoming	1,612	355
Total	164,945	72,603

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—1916.

COUNTIES	Sutherland Republican	Chilton Democrat	Gneiser Socialist
Barbour	2,140	1,798	81
Berkeley	2,810	2,918	63
Boone	1,500	1,394	9
Braxton	2,354	2,928	118
Brooke	1,473	1,192	226
Cabell	5,670	6,439	5
Calhoun	950	1,299	10
Clay	1,014	1,046	30
Doddridge	1,815	1,042	332
Fayette	5,432	5,420	4
Gilmer	945	1,679	.....
Grant	1,452	384	80
Greenbrier	2,602	3,154	41
Hampshire	748	2,071	108
Hancock	1,457	884	4
Hardy	702	1,420	576
Harrison	6,381	5,813	27
Jackson	2,479	2,013	44
Jefferson	1,185	2,548	.....
Kanawha	9,965	10,436	86
Lewis	2,324	2,192	59
Lincoln	2,119	2,093	55
Logan	2,092	3,223	544
Marion	4,488	5,449	219
Marshall	3,703	2,973	91
Mason	2,451	2,317	52
Mercer	4,868	4,751	67
Mineral	2,020	1,684	4
Mingo	2,238	2,449	292
Monongalia	3,443	2,196	6
Monroe	1,585	1,608	23
Morgan	1,223	650	26
McDowell	7,057	3,629	40
Nicholas	2,073	2,467	465
Ohio	7,464	5,919	9
Pendleton	908	1,259	6
Pleasants	880	895	50
Pocahontas	1,609	1,767	100
Preston	3,867	1,642	.....
Putnam	1,941	1,836	.....
Raleigh	3,834	3,254	224
Randolph	2,377	2,826	89
Ritchie	2,265	1,608	35
Roane	2,412	2,181	21
Summers	1,799	2,357	64
Taylor	2,075	1,592	104
Tucker	1,561	1,395	61
Tyler	1,925	1,296	67
Upshur	2,584	995	36
Wayne	2,250	2,939	10
Webster	857	1,509	63
Wetzel	1,918	2,771	12
Wirt	938	1,080	132
Wood	4,540	4,767	7
Wyoming	1,481	1,138	.....
Totals	144,243	138,585	4,881

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—1916.

First Congressional District.

COUNTIES	M. M. Neeley Democrat	T. W. Fleming Republican
Brooke	1,308	1,387
Hancock	1,004	1,374
Marion	5,848	4,159
Marshall	3,171	3,537
Ohio	6,167	7,308
Taylor	1,787	1,951
Wetzel	2,853	1,858
Totals	22,138	21,574

Second Congressional District.

COUNTIES	Geo. M. Bowers Republican	Sam'l V. Woods Democrat
Barbour	2,009	1,927
Berkeley	2,937	2,818
Grant	1,449	391
Hampshire	748	2,073
Hardy	699	1,427
Jefferson	1,197	2,511
Mineral	1,976	1,734
Monongalia	3,409	2,239
Morgan	1,230	649
Pendleton	899	1,263
Preston	3,747	1,734
Randolph	2,218	3,003
Tucker	1,537	1,425
Totals	24,055	23,194

Third Congressional District.

COUNTIES	Stuart F. Reed Republican	Fleming N. Alderson Democrat
Braxton	2,359	2,920
Calhoun	949	1,302
Clay	1,015	1,043
Doddridge	1,814	1,041
Gilmer	953	1,678
Harrison	6,341	5,933
Lewis	2,302	2,209
Nicholas	2,012	2,519
Ritchie	2,267	1,613
Upshur	2,577	992
Webster	853	1,512
Totals	23,442	22,762

Fourth Congressional District.

COUNTIES	Harry C. Woodyard Republican	T. A. Null Democrat
Cabell	5,687	6,422
Jackson	2,452	2,032
Mason	2,473	2,298
Pleasants	868	902
Putnam	1,911	1,840
Roane	2,384	2,164
Tyler	1,886	1,340
Wirt	941	1,077
Wood	4,537	4,780
Totals	23,139	22,855

Fifth Congressional District.

COUNTIES	Edward Cooper Republican	G. R. C. Wiles Democrat
Lincoln	2,123	2,088
Logan	2,104	3,214
McDowell	6,999	3,586
Mercer	5,042	4,559
Mingo	2,205	2,482
Monroe	1,586	1,605
Summers	1,829	2,326
Wayne	2,194	2,932
Wyoming	1,481	1,067
Totals	25,563	23,859

Sixth Congressional District

COUNTIES	Adam B. Littlepage Democrat	M. V. Godbey Republican
Boone	1,403	1,495
Fayette	5,560	5,324
Greenbrier	3,163	2,599
Kanawha	10,740	9,628
Pocahontas	1,797	1,574
Raleigh	3,300	3,795
Totals	25,963	24,415

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS—1914-1916.

First Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Elmer Hough Republican	Charles L. Wilson Democrat
Brooke	1,300	1,409
Hancock	1,452	884
Ohio	7,275	5,791
Totals	10,027	8,084

First Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	Ben L. Rosenbloom Republican	George W. Woods Democrat	T. J. Hugus Progressive	Albert L. Bauer Socialist
Brooke	1,258	1,078	32	.....
Hancock	1,002	584	46	.....
Ohio	5,608	4,289	477	679
Totals	7,868	5,951	555	679

Second Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Walter F. Burgess Republican	A. E. McCuskey Democrat
Marshall	3,726	2,947
Tyler	1,980	1,245
Wetzel	2,124	2,567
Totals	7,830	6,759

Second Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	William H. Carter Republican	John G. Crawford Democrat	L. M. Robinson Progressive	W. N. VanCamp Prohibition	W. B. Cullum Progressive
Marshall	2,831	2,163	367	94	350
Tyler	1,537	1,006	242	50	121
Wetzel	1,384	2,188	141	47	122
Totals	5,752	5,357	750	191	593

Third Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	M. K. Duty Republican	Robert S. Blair Democrat
Pleasants	875	895
Ritchie	2,110	1,764
Wirt	946	1,072
Wood	4,554	4,727
Totals	8,485	8,458

Third Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	R. L. Gregory Republican	Thomas Coleman Democrat	John Ruth Socialist	L. C. White Prohibition	Francis P. Moats Progressive
Pleasants	727	745	13	26	44
Ritchie	1,744	1,344	79	72	147
Wirt	817	985	9	9	77
Wood	3,260	3,032	116	39	360
Totals	6,548	6,106	217	143	628

Fourth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Raymond Dodson Republican	D S. Snyder Democrat
Jackson	2,491	2,004
Mason	2,420	2,354
Roane	2,389	2,166
Totals	7,300	6,524

Fourth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	Warren Miller Republican	H. D. Wells Democrat	Dell Upton	J. E. Barrows Progressive
Jackson	2,025	1,745	33	226
Mason	1,954	1,562	258	499
Roane	2,353	2,036	27	43
Totals	6,332	5,343	318	768

Fifth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	J. E. Frazier Democrat	C. E. Copen Republican	J.F.Gooderham
Cabell	6,368	5,674	232
Lincoln	2,094	2,124	.....
Putnam	1,865	1,900	.....
Totals	10,327	9,698	232

Fifth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	W P. McAboy Republican	Stuart H. Bowman Dem ocrat	Edwin Firth	C. N. Crouch
Cabell	4,017	4,160	386	78
Lincoln	1,948	1,759	53	7
Putnam	1,588	1,532	221	9
Totals	7,553	7,451	660	94

Sixth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	J. W. Luther Republican	T. N. Goff Democrat
Mingo	2,195	2,532
McDowell	6,933	3,679
Wayne	2,220	2,954
Wyoming	1,487	1,081
Totals	12,835	10,246

Sixth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	Wells Goodykoontz Republican	Lafayette K. Vinson Democrat	Everett Leftwich Progressive	T. L. Robinson
Mingo	2,022	1,685	119	16
McDowell	5,273	2,078	104	.....
Wayne	1,819	2,531	127	51
Wyoming	1,087	898	10	6
Totals	10,201	7,192	360	73

Seventh Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	C. C. Coalter Republican	J. Lewis Bumgardner Democrat
Mercer	4,881	4,746
Monroe	1,611	1,580
Raleigh	3,856	3,203
Summers	1,833	2,329
Totals	12,181	11,858

Seventh Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	W. P. Hawley Republican	W. H. Thomas Democrat	W. J. Walker	J. P. Clay	T. J. Massie
Mercer	3,613	3,389	98	27	.....
Monroe	1,237	1,489	52	10	.....
Raleigh	2,693	1,944	561	29	6
Summers	1,335	1,822	147	15	.....
Totals	8,878	8,644	858	81	6

Eight Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	A. R. Montgomery Democrat	H. G. Shaffer Republican
Boone	1,387	1,519
Kanawha	10,209	10,116
Logan	3,216	2,093
Totals	14,812	13,728

Eighth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	M. V. Godbey Republican	W. A. MacCorkle Democrat	Robert E. Hughes Progressive	Peter H. Camp Socialist
Boone	1,064	1,114	34	272
Kanawha	6,876	5,851	835	3,098
Logan	1,457	2,029	9	80
Totals	9,397	8,994	878	3,450

Ninth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	H. G. Vencill Democrat	R. H. Boone Republican
Clay	1,047	1,014
Fayette	5,376	5,493
Greenbrier	3,067	2,681
Nicholas	2,476	2,068
Totals	11,966	11,256

Ninth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	John T. Simms Republican	Gory Hogg Democrat	R. S. Lovelace Progressive	Z. W. Campbell
Clay	1,029	795	53	.....
Fayette	4,198	4,015	449	1,491
Greenbrier	1,561	2,398	230	113
Nicholas	1,787	1,970	142	70
Totals	8,575	9,178	874	1,674

Tenth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Fred L. Fox Democrat	J. G. Tilton Republican
Braxton	2,934	2,351
Calhoun	1,314	61
Gilmer	1,682	950
Pocahontas	1,805	1,557
Webster	1,503	859
Totals	9,238	5,778

Tenth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	Eskridge H. Morton Democrat	E. A. Barnes	J. W. Price
Braxton	2,510	6	.....
Calhoun	1,328	9	.....
Gilmer	1,374	25	.....
Pocahontas	1,219	124	2
Webster	1,263	98	.....
Totals	7,694	262	2

Eleventh Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Chas. A. Sinsel Republican	E. M. Everly Democrat
Marion	4,411	5,551
Monongalia	3,289	2,356
Taylor	2,000	1,663
Totals	9,700	9,570

Eleventh Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	L. M. Davis Republican	Scott C. Lowe Democrat	T. F. Lanham Progressive	L. F. Cartright	S. J. Kennedy
Marion	3,123	4,384	343	641	130
Monongalia	2,119	1,701	358	330	54
Taylor	1,413	1,258	294	117	30
Totals	6,655	7,343	995	1,088	214

Twelfth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	W. B. Gribble Republican	Joseph G. Jackson Democrat
Doddridge	1,727	1,103
Harrison	6,327	5,863
Lewis	2,253	2,261
Totals	10,307	9,227

Twelfth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	Roy E. Parrish Republican	Ernest F. Randolph Democrat	John L. Ruhl Progressive	Thos. N. Barnes Prohibition	A. L. Knight Socialist
Doddridge	1,515	943	244	12	28
Harrison	3,992	3,551	611	139	1,028
Lewis	1,965	1,896	93	109	157
Totals	7,472	6,390	948	260	1,213

Thirteenth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	Gohen C. Arnold Republican	B. M. Hoover Democrat
Barbour	2,108	1,823
Pendleton	898	1,261
Randolph	2,107	3,128
Upshur	2,631	939
Totals	7,744	7,151

Thirteenth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	James F. Ward Republican	R. E. Talbott Democrat	J. M. N. Downes Progressive	Perry Bosworth	Jerry Light
Barbour	1,621	1,848	93	69	17
Pendleton	812	1,133	22	9	7
Randolph	1,388	2,353	153	433	29
Upshur	1,900	767	136	34	48
Totals	5,721	6,101	404	545	101

Fourteenth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	S. L. Cobun Republican	John T. Reger Democrat
Grant	1,441	389
Hardy	694	1,416
Mineral	1,883	1,713
Preston	3,853	1,624
Tucker	1,564	1,375
Totals	9,435	6,517

Fourteenth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	S. O. Billings Republican	Jason Harman Democrat	T. Y. Frazier
Grant	1,293	333	.....
Hardy	415	1,067	11
Mineral	1,572	1,303	17
Preston	3,200	1,620	80
Tucker	1,023	1,503	51
Totals	7,503	5,826	159

Fifteenth Senatorial District—1916.

COUNTIES	G. H. Kump Democrat	I. W. Wood Republican
Berkeley	2,921	2,806
Hampshire	2,068	740
Jefferson	2,543	1,173
Morgan	642	1,224
Totals	8,174	5,943

Fifteenth Senatorial District—1914.

COUNTIES	W. H. Somers Republican	W. H. Somers Progressive	Frank Beckwith Democrat	J. H. Shickle Prohibition	G. W. Jones Socialist
Berkeley	2,709	46	2,078	47	118
Hampshire	337	152	1,466	22	11
Jefferson	868	15	1,937	10	63
Morgan	1,065	.....	472	9	34
Totals	4,979	213	5,953	88	226

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1916.

Barbour County—One Delegate.

Clyde Poling, Republican	2,091
R. D. Stout, Democrat	1,839

Berkeley County—Two Delegates.

Harry P. Henshaw, Democrat	3,045
John N. Parks, Democrat	3,180
Charles Beard, Republican	2,619
S. S. Cline, Republican	2,592
J. H. Stalpes	80
H. L. Nonemaker	76

Boone County—One Delegate.

Luther R. Jones	1,501
Charles Warren	1,411

Braxton County—Two Delegates.

L. T. Harvey, Democrat	2,948
Lee Rader, Democrat	2,929
John I. Bender, Republican	2,333
W. M. Funk, Republican	2,342

Brooke County—One Delegate.

T. J. Mahan, Republican	1,427
W. L. Carter, Democrat	1,277

Cabell County—Four Delegates.

A. J. Baxter, Democrat	6,447
John L. Conner, Democrat	6,353
W. N. Clay, Democrat	6,341
W. C. W. Renshaw, Democrat	6,398
E. E. Adkins, Republican	5,686
A. B. Brode, Republican	5,681
J. Bruff Carter, Republican	5,682
S. W. Ingham, Republican	5,685
J. O. Ellis, Socialist	230
Nora Gillespie, Socialist	227
Edwin Furth, Socialist	220
C. W. McNeely, Socialist	223

Calhoun County—One Delegate.

Kenna Lester, Democrat	1,258
A. E. Haverty, Republican	996

Clay County—One Delegate.

Paul Hardman, Democrat	1,078
B. F. Murphy, Republican	1,003

Doddridge County—One Delegate.

A. K. Fleming, Republican	1,710
Louis A. Henderson, Democrat	1,150

Fayette County—Four Delegates.

J. Wilbur Davis, Democrat	5,484
Charles J. Massen, Democrat	5,506
George H. Skaggs, Democrat	5,671
J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	5,567
Frank T. Burnham, Republican	5,466
George F. Grissinger, Republican	5,437
W. C. Lawrence, Republican	5,013
C. W. Lemon, Republican	5,388

Gilmer County—One Delegate.

E. E. Cottrill, Democrat	1,676
L. B. Meadows, Republican	951

Grant County—One Delegate.

P. A. Dixon, Republican	1,360
Otto Fisher, Democrat	466

Greenbrier County—Two Delegates.

A. B. C. Bray, Democrat	3,139
J. S. Thurmond, Democrat	3,100
W. B. Blake, Jr., Republican	2,625
J. E. McClung, Republican	2,614

Hampshire County—One Delegate.

W. W. Carder, Democrat	2,037
A. W. Arnold, Republican	786

Hancock County—One Delegate.

J. Ness Porter, Republican	1,483
George Owings, Democrat	865

Hardy County—One Delegate.

J. D. Chipley, Democrat	1,345
W. D. Wilkins, Republican	755

Harrison County—Four Delegates.

Louis A. Johnson, Democrat	6,237
S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican	6,350
John Moore, Republican	6,226
George W. Sturm, Republican	6,210
Rossi M. Fisher, Republican	5,942
J. Herbert McGee, Democrat	5,805
Ray C. Leese, Democrat	5,812
Charles C. Wilson, Democrat	5,871
Charles J. Kerr, Socialist	572
Frank M. Roach, Socialist	581
Frank Swisher, Socialist	591
Alva Vincent, Socialist	573

Jackson County—Two Delegates.

Kenna Casto, Republican	2,458
Everett Hughes, Republican	2,434
Charles E. Mason, Democrat	2,063
H. F. Pfost, Democrat	2,030

Jefferson County—One Delegate.

Milton Burr, Democrat	2,549
H. C. Getzendanner, Republican	1,173

Kanawha County—Six Delegates.

J. F. Bouchelle, Democrat	10,371
L. V. Koontz, Democrat	10,340
Angus McDonald, Democrat	10,355
John Patrick, Democrat	10,223
O. F. Payne, Democrat	10,424
A. W. Price, Democrat	10,230
C. W. Swisher, Republican	10,022
Nat C. Burdett, Republican	10,066
L. L. Dunbar, Republican	9,923
W. L. Anderson, Republican	10,049
G. G. Reynolds, Republican	9,963
C. W. Eagler, Republican	9,964

Lewis County—One Delegate.

James Bassel, Democrat	2,334
F. L. Taylor, Republican	2,203

Lincoln County—One Delegate.

Charles Cabell, Democrat	2,132
A. C. Hager, Republican	2,093

Logan County—One Delegate.

Robert Bland, Democrat	3,189
Thomas Wilson, Republican	2,140

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1916.

Marion County—Three Delegates.

Ira A. Akins, Democrat	5,414
Frank C. Haymond, Democrat	5,547
E. O. Murray, Democrat	5,574
George W. Bowers, Republican	4,445
Walter Eliason, Republican	4,283
B. S. Hutchinson, Republican	4,377
H. L. Clelland, Socialist	435
E. B. Hibbs, Socialist	446
J. B. West, Socialist	422

Marshall County—Two Delegates.

George W. Byrnes, Republican	3,772
C. H. Hunter, Republican	3,776

Mason County—Two Delegates.

W. D. Curry, Republican	2,453
Pat M. Wilson, Democrat	2,440
S. P. Blain, Democrat	2,348
S. L. Parsons, Republican	2,333

Mercer County—Three Delegates.

R. B. Ferguson, Republican	4,892
A. F. Wysong, Republican	4,881
W. B. Honaker, Republican	4,836
D. Morrisette, Democrat	4,735
William McDonald Brown, Democrat	4,714
W. W. Harloe, Democrat	4,748

Mineral County—One Delegate.

S. N. Moore, Republican	1,928
James E. Leps, Democrat	1,785

Mingo County—One Delegate.

Joseph B. Straton, Democrat	2,436
J. Walter Copley, Republican	2,247

Monongalia County—Two Delegates.

William S. John, Republican	3,113
Perry C. McBee, Republican	3,143
Aaron J. Garlow, Democrat	2,472
David C. Reay, Democrat	2,558

Monroe County—One Delegate.

Clarence Symns, Democrat	1,603
J. H. Jervis, Republican	1,585

Morgan County—One Delegate.

W. H. Somers, Republican	1,278

McDowell County—Four Delegates.

Harvey Hagerman, Republican	6,898
J. Buell Swope, Republican	6,899
Floyd Waldron, Republican	6,895
E. Howard Harper, Republican	6,362
Garland Ashworth, Democrat	3,736
H. T. Heatherman, Democrat	3,851
Wyndham Stokes, Democrat	3,760
L. Washington, Jr., Democrat	3,651

Nicholas County—One Delegate.

W. G. Graves, Democrat	2,483
W. J. Wiseman, Republican	2,063

Ohio County—Four Delegates.

J. E. Emsley, Republican	7,034
William T. Otto, Republican	6,778
Harry A. Weiss, Republican	7,210

OHIO COUNTY—Continued.

N. Price Whitaker, Republican	7,154
Frank E. Blaney, Democrat	5,673
Friend Cox, Democrat	6,005
James M. Noll, Democrat	5,575
Henry M. Russell, Jr., Democrat	5,691
William H. Folmar, Socialist	518
A. L. Bauer, Socialist	547
N. J. Hare, Socialist	514
Andrew Niehaus, Socialist	517

Pendleton County—One Delegate.

G. A. Hiner, Democrat	1,220
John R. Alt, Republican	881

Pleasants County—One Delegate.

Gilbert D. Smith, Democrat	912
G. S. M. Powell, Republican	855

Pocahontas County—One Delegate.

B. M. Yeager, Democrat	1,780
N. S. Duffield, Republican	1,639

Preston County—Two Delegates.

W. H. Glover, Republican	3,868
Leroy Shaw, Republican	3,921
G. E. Spiker, Democrat	1,590
Thomas Holmes, Democrat	1,523

Putnam County—One Delegate.

C. W. Taylor, Republican	2,000
C. N. Rogers, Democrat	1,783

Raleigh County—Two Delegates.

V. E. Sullivan, Republican	3,817
C. L. Heaberlin, Republican	3,814
W. C. Thurman, Democrat	3,251
B. B. Chambers, Democrat	3,269

Randolph County—Two Delegates.

E. H. Arnold, Democrat	3,204
J. W. Weir, Democrat	3,115
W. L. Snyder, Republican	2,274

Ritchie County—One Delegate.

B. R. Twynam, Republican	2,214
S. P. Heckert, Democrat	1,672

Roane County—Two Delegates.

A. M. Hersman, Republican	2,377
G. T. Sarver, Republican	2,401
C. E. Burns, Democrat	2,176
M. F. Simmons, Democrat	2,154

Summers County—One Delegate.

A. A. Riddleberger, Democrat	2,316
John M. Redden, Republican	1,841

Taylor County—One Delegate.

J. Sidney Burdett, Republican	1,947
E. W. Doll, Democrat	1,744

Tucker County—One Delegate.

H. R. Werner, Republican	1,566
C. Ed. Long, Democrat	1,298
George A. Thompson	125

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES—1916.

Tyler County—One Delegate.

F. R. Hickman, Republican	1,728
Charles Monroe, Democrat	1,463
C. W. Kirkendall	67

Upshur County—One Delegate.

John B. Hilleary, Republican	2,446
T. K. Wingrove, Democrat	1,132

Wayne County—Two Delegates.

W. F. Ferguson, Democrat	2,815
F. W. Ferrill, Democrat	2,917
Albert Dyer, Republican	2,320
P. E. Vickers, Republican	2,260

Webster County—One Delegate.

W. T. Talbott, Democrat	1,477
J. W. White, Republican	886

Wetzel County—Two Delegates.

Septimius Hall, Democrat	2,849
J. Friend Alley, Democrat	2,815

Wirt County—One Delegate.

S. F. Wells, Democrat	1,095
Oliver Given, Republican	925

Wood County—Three Delegates.

W. S. Price, Democrat	4,809
John D. Sweeney, Democrat	4,730
P. F. Wells, Democrat	4,746
F. H. Markey, Republican	4,568
C. W. Dowling, Republican	4,521
James A. Smith, Republican	4,543

Wyoming County—One Delegate.

A. J. Mullens, Republican	1,412
M. P. McCraw, Democrat	1,258

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

First Circuit

COUNTIES	Newman Democrat	Krupp Republican	Leach Progressive	Hervey. Republican
Hancock	591	672	522	1,831
Brooke	845	1,036	361	2,312
Ohio	5,790	4,753	1,971	12,563
Marshall	2,553	1,788	1,546	5,815
Totals	9,780	8,250	4,400	22,521

Second Circuit

COUNTIES	Blair Democrat	Morris Republican
Tyler	1,420	1,653
Wetzel	2,755	1,876
Doddridge	999	1,714
Totals	5,174	5,243

Third Circuit

COUNTIES	Adams Democrat	Woods Republican
Pleasants	728	953
Gilmer	1,476	1,016
Ritchie	1,432	2,173
Totals	3,636	4,142

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

Fourth Circuit

COUNTIES	Anderson Democrat	McDougle Republican	Eaton Socialist
Wood	4,005	4,225	406
Wirt	1,019	933	.....
Totals	5,024	5,158	406

Fifth Circuit

COUNTIES	Bell Democrat	O'Brien Republican
Mason	2,149	2,452
Jackson	2,159	2,347
Roane	2,118	2,338
Calhoun	1,437	964
Totals	7,863	8,101

Sixth Circuit

COUNTIES	Wilkinson Democrat	Graham Republican
Cabell	4,654	5,077
Lincoln	1,943	2,193
Putnam	1,590	1,881
Totals	8,187	9,151

Seventh Circuit

COUNTIES	Wilkinson Democrat
Boone	1,134
Logan	1,810
Wayne	4,887
Totals	7,831

Eighth Circuit

COUNTIES	Henry Democrat	Herndon Republican
McDowell	2,803	6,419
Mercer	3,612	4,288
Monroe	1,598	1,522
Totals	8,013	12,229

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

Ninth Circuit

COUNTIES	Miller Democrat	McGinnis Republican	Smith Socialist
Raleigh	2,792	3,125	364
Summers	2,600	1,618	51
Totals	5,392	4,743	415

Tenth Circuit.

COUNTIES	Littlepage Democrat	Burdette Republican	Webb Socialist
Kanawha	7,816	6,728	3,427
Clay	1,021	1,033	41
Totals	8,837	7,761	3,468

Eleventh Circuit

COUNTIES	Lee Democrat	Bennett Republican	Daniel Progressive	Van Pelt Republican
Fayette	5,826	3,195	1,322	728

Twelfth Circuit

COUNTIES	O'Brien Democrat	Young Republican
Webster	1,456	723
Upshur	1,879	1,733
Totals	3,335	2,456

Thirteenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Bland Democrat	Maxwell Republican	Fargo Socialist
Lewis	2,214	2,014	.....
Harrison	4,126	5,650	1,012
Totals	6,340	7,664	1,012

Fourteenth Circuit

COUNTY	Haymond Democrat	Shaw Republican
Marion	4,947	3,887

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

Fifteenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Dent Democrat	Fortney Republican
Preston	1,376	4,031
Taylor	1,832	1,819
Totals	3,208	5,850

Sixteenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Hansford Democrat	Reynolds Republican
Grant	516	1,200
Tucker	1,543	1,674
Mineral	1,469	1,864
Totals	3,528	4,738

Seventeenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Daily Democrat
Hampshire	1,868
Hardy	1,226
Pendleton	1,182
Totals	4,276

Eighteenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Woods Democrat	Jeffords Republican
Morgan	563	1,133
Berkeley	2,964	2,363
Jefferson	2,336	1,381
Totals	5,863	4,877

Nineteenth Circuit

COUNTIES	Bent Democrat	Kittle Republican
Barbour	1,381	2,327
Randolph	2,345	2,565
Totals	3,727	4,892

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT—1912.

Twentieth Circuit

COUNTIES	Gilmer Democrat	Dice Republican	Rucker Socialist
Pocahontas	1,334	1,824	83
Greenbrier	2,791	2,392	148
Totals	4,125	4,216	231

Twenty-First Circuit

COUNTIES	Fisher Democrat	Morrison Republican
Braxton	2,818	2,225
Nicholas	2,138	1,947
Totals	4,956	4,172

Twenty-Second Circuit

COUNTIES	Jones Democrat	Damron Republican
Mingo	1,773	2,524
Wyoming	938	1,125
Totals	2,711	3,649

Twenty-Third Circuit

COUNTIES	Everly Democrat	Keck Independent	Sturgiss Republican	Warman Socialist
Monongalia	1,909	152	2,671	559

VOTE FOR CRIMINAL AND INTERMEDIATE JUDGES—1912.

Criminal Court Judges

COUNTY	Robinson Democrat	Morris Republican	Jones Socialist
Harrison	4,913	4,775	1,029

COUNTY	Pendleton Democrat	Maynard Republican	Daniels Socialist
Mercer	3,876	3,987	125

COUNTY	Auvil Democrat	Strother Republican
McDowell	2,834	6,38

INTERMEDIATE COURT JUDGE

COUNTY	Vincent Democrat	Frame Republican
Marion	4,875	3,994

PART VII.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Biographical Sketches of Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, Officers of the State Government and Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

West Virginia in the War.

Executive Department of United States Government and United States Officials for West Virginia.

Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States.

Population of the United States at Each Census from 1790 to 1910.

Estimated Population of the United States in 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Area of the United States and Territories.

List of Governors of the States and Territories.

Classified List of West Virginia Post Offices.

Alphabetical List of West Virginia Post Offices.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

United States Senators.

NATHAN GOFF (Republican), of Clarksburg, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), February 9, 1843; was educated at the Northwestern Virginia Academy, Georgetown College, and the University of the City of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1865; in 1867 was elected a member of the West Virginia Legislature; in 1868 was appointed United States attorney for the district of West Virginia, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876, and 1880; resigned the district attorneyship in January, 1881, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes; in March, 1881, President Garfield appointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882; enlisted in the Union Army in June, 1861, in the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry; served as lieutenant and adjutant of Company G, and as major of the Fourth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry; was Republican candidate for Congress in 1870 and 1874 in the first West Virginia district; was candidate of the Republican Party for governor of West Virginia in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. H. M. Mathews; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses; in 1888 was elected governor on face of the returns, but the legislature, which was Democratic, seated his opponent; was appointed United States circuit judge in 1892 for the fourth judicial circuit, including the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and was married in 1867 to Miss Laura E. Despard, of Clarksburg, and has two sons; was elected United States Senator by the legislature February 21, 1913. His term of service will expire March 3, 1919. Committee assignments Sixty-fifth Congress: Banking and Currency, Claims, Conservation of National Resources, Expenditures in the Department of Labor, Immigration, Interoceanic Canals, Pensions, Philippines, Railroads, and University of the United States.

HOWARD SUTHERLAND (Republican), of Elkins, was born September 8, 1865, near Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Mo.; attended the public schools of St. Louis County and city; was graduated with A. B. degree from Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., class of 1889; edited a Republican newspaper at Fulton immediately after graduation; went to Washington in March, 1890, as clerk, at $1,000, in Census Office; being promoted through intervening grades, became chief of population division in February, 1891; also studied law at Columbian University; resigned, and in March, 1893, moved to West Virginia; is married, and is in the timber and coal lands business. He is a member of a number of fraternal and benevolent societies; was State senator of West Virginia 1908-1912; was chairman of West Virginia good roads commission, which framed the first laws for permanent improvement of West Virginia roads; vice president West Virginia Board of Trade; director Davis Trust Co.; president board of trustees Davis and Elkins Presbyterian College; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress; was elected to the United States Senate November 7, 1916, receiving 144,243 votes, to 138,585 for W. E. Chilton, Democrat, and 4,881 for G. A. Gneiser, Socialist, for six-year term ending March 3, 1923. Committee assignments Sixty-fifth Congress: Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Census, Geological Survey, Industrial Expositions, Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Public Buildings and Grounds.

Representatives.

FIRST DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Brooke, Hancock, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, Taylor, and Wetzel (7 counties.) Population (1910), 194,726.

M. M. NEELY (Democrat), of Fairmont, was born on November 9, 1874, at Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va.; parents, Alfred Neely and Mary (Morris) Neely; served in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry through the Spanish-American War; was graduated from the academic and law departments of West Virginia University; was admitted to the Marion County bar in 1902, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of the law at Fairmont; was married October 21, 1903, to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont; they have two sons, Alfred R. Neely and John Champ Neely, and one daughter, Corinne Neely; was mayor of Fairmont 1908-1910; clerk of the House of Delegates of West Virginia 1911-1913; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress October 14, 1913, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Davis, who was appointed Solicitor General of the United States, and was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congress. Assigned to the Judiciary Committee in the latter body.

SECOND DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker (13 counties.) Population (1910), 211,690.

GEORGE M. BOWERS (Republican), of Martinsburg, W. Va., was born September 13, 1863, at Gerrardstown, W. Va., in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Was a member of the West Virginia Legislature at the age of 28; a candidate for auditor of the State in 1888; census superintendent in 1890; treasurer World's Fair managers in 1893; appointed by President McKinley Commissioner of Fisheries in February, 1898, and reappointed by President Roosevelt and President Taft; resigned April 16, 1913. Elected at a special election held in the second congressional district of West Virginia on May 9, 1916, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William G. Brown. Was nominated on June 6, 1916, by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes, and re-elected November, 7 1916, to the Sixty-fifth Congress. Assigned to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the latter body.

THIRD DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Nicholas, Ritchie, Upshur, and Webster (11 counties). Population (1910), 197,110.

STUART F. REED (Republican), of Clarksburg, was born and reared on a farm in Barbour County, W. Va. He obtained money to attend college by saving his earnings as a farm hand and country-school teacher. A brief summary of Mr. Reed's career appearing in the last edition of "Who's Who in America" shows that he was editor Clarksburg Telegram eight years; elected president West Virginia Editorial Association three terms; elected State senator, serving four years; was chairman senate committee on education; regent West Virginia University; originator of School of Commerce and founder of the Athenaeum (college journal) of the university; member West Virginia Republican State committee; vice president National League of Republican Clubs; member national literary bureau of Republican national executive committee; member World's Literary Congress (Chicago); vice president National Republican Editorial Association (Washington, D. C., 1904); declined appointment consul general, Buenos Aires, 1905; president board trustees Broaddus Classical and Scientific Institute 1901-1908; eminent commander Knights Templar 1908; member International Tax Conference, Louisville, Ky., 1909; president State Y. M. C. A. convention 1910; elected secretary of state of West Virginia two consecutive terms, 1909-1917; vice president West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission 1913; elected president Association of American Secretaries of State, Cincinnati, 1915; received diploma (Fairmont State Normal) and degrees LL. B. (West Virginia University), and Ph. D. (Salem College); married Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, of Clarksburg; is a Shriner, Elk, and Modern Woodman of America; Baptist; was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress by a majority of 680, receiving 23,442 votes, to 22,762 for F. N. Alderson, Democrat.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Cabell, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, and Wood (9 counties). Population (1910), 202,123.

HARRY C. WOODYARD (Republican), of Spencer, W. Va.; born November 13, 1867, at Spencer, W. Va.; served four years as State senator from the fourth senatorial district of West Virginia; was elected as Representative in Congress from the fourth congressional district in 1902, and served in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses; was elected November 7, 1916, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hunter H. Moss, jr., in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and also as a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Summers, Wayne, and Wyoming (9 counties). Population (1910), 206,573.

EDWARD COOPER (Republican), of Bramwell, W. Va., was born at Treverton, Pa., February 26, 1873, and moved to West Virginia in 1875, in which State he has since lived; was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., taking the degree of B. L. in 1894; engaged in the practice of law for three years, and at the death of his father abandoned the law and engaged actively in the development of coal property in the State of West Virginia; has occupied every position in coal mine; was married in 1895 to Miss Frances Douglass Smith, of Lexington, Va., and has one son, Edward, Jr., and daughter, Frances Douglass; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, receiving 25,627 votes, to 23,857 cast for his opponent on the Democratic ticket, G. R. C. Wiles, of Williamson, W. Va. The State of West Virginia was redistricted by the legislature of 1915, the new fifth district having now 9 counties, as against 12 in the old fifth district.

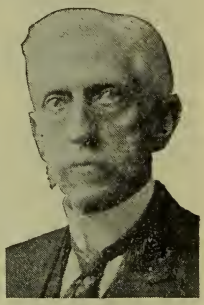
SIXTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES: Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas, and Raleigh (6 counties). Population (1910), 208,897.

ADAM BROWN LITTLEPAGE (Democrat), of Charleston, was born April 14, 1859, near Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va. Was married on April 8, 1884, to Miss Eva Collett, of Newport, Ind. He is a lawyer by profession; was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia in 1906, serving four years. In 1910 he was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, defeating the Hon. Joseph Holt Gaines, Republican; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, defeating Hon. S. B. Avis, Republican, and re-elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, defeating Dr. M. V. Godbey. Assigned to Naval Affairs Committee in the latter body.

Members of the State Senate.

GOODYKOONTZ, WELLS, President of the Senate. (Republican.) Address: Williamson, West Va. Was born in Pulaski, Virginia, June 3, 1872; educated at Oxford Academy, Floyd, Virginia, and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia; is a member of the well known law firm of Goodykoontz & Scherr; received his professional education at Washington and Lee; was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia in 1911; elected to the Senate from the Sixth District in 1914; in 1915 was chairman of the committee on Finance and a member of nearly all the other important committees; was re-elected to the Senate in 1916, and at the organization in 1917 was chosen President of that body and filled the position with dignity, fairness and marked ability. Mr. Goodykoontz is President of the National Bank of Commerce, of Williamson, is interested in coal production, and has done much to direct the attention of capitalists to the great natural wealth of the county of Mingo.

ARNOLD, GOHEN CLARKE. (Republican.) Address: Buckhannon. Born in Buckhannon, Upshur county, January 5, 1885; educated in the common schools, at West Virginia Conference Seminary and West Virginia University, receiving the degree of A. B.; is a practicing attorney; graduated from West Virginia University law school with the degree of LL. B.; elected to the Senate from the Thirteenth District in 1916; is a hold-over senator; in 1917 had committee assignments as follows: Joint Committee on the part of the Senate on Enrolled Bills (Chairman); Judiciary, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Prohibition and Temperance, Labor, Roads and Navigation.



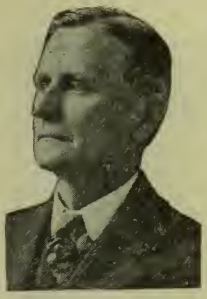
BECKWITH, FRANK. (Democrat.) Address: Charles Town. Born in Middleway, Jefferson county, July 26, 1848; educated in the country schools and in New York; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal training in Charles Town; member of House of Delegates in 1881 and 1887; appointed Judge Thirteenth Circuit by Governor Wilson to fill the unexpired term of Charles James Faulkner; elected to the State Senate from the Fifteenth District in 1914; in 1917 served on the following Senate standing committees: Judiciary, Education, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Insurance, Labor, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Prohibition and Temperance.

BILLINGS, SAMUEL OLEN. (Republican.) Address: Parsons, West Va. Born at Camptown, Pa; educated in the schools of Bradford county and at the Ohio Business University; came to West Virginia and located in Tucker county; served one term as county surveyor and two terms as county clerk; elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1914; in 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Claims and Grievances (Chairman); Public Printing (Chairman); Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Militia, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining. Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Forestry and Conservation,

BURGESS, WALTER F. (Republican.) Address: Reader, West Va. Born at Fanlight, Wetzel county, April 29, 1877; reared on a farm near Reader; educated in the public schools; is an oil driller and contractor, and has been closely connected with the oil developmend in Wetzel county; was elected to the Senate from the Second District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in 1917 was Chairman of the committee on Roads and Navigation, and a member of the committees on Privileges and Elections, Education, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Claims and Grievances, Prohibition and Temperance.

CARTER, WILLIAM H. (Republican.) Address Middlebourne, West Va. Born January 29, 1879, at Centerville, Upshur county; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the state University; served one term as clerk of the county court of Tyler county; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Second District; in 1917 his committee assignments were as follows: Penitentiary (Chairman); Labor (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Passed and Enrolled Bills.

COALTER, CARL C. (Republican.) Address: Hinton, West Va. Elected to the State Senate in 1912 as one of the representatives from the Seventh District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator. Born in Monroe county, West Va. September 25, 1879; received his education in the public schools; has been engaged in the milling business at Hinton for nineteen years; is General Manager and Treasurer of the Hinton Milling Company; has never held any public office except that of senator; in 1917 he was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Railroads (Ch'n); Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation.

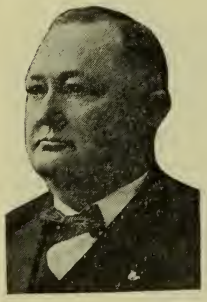


COBUN, SANFORD LEE. (Republican.) Address: Masontown, West Va. Born September 11, 1860, in Masontown, Preston county; educated in the free and county select schools; occupation, merchant; President of the Bank of Masontown; has served as Councilman and Mayor of his native town; elected to the House of Delegates in 1910; re-elected in 1912; elected to the Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Banks and Corporations (Chairman); Finance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation.

DODSON, RAYMOND. (Republican.) Address: Spencer, West Va. One of the members of the Senate from the Fourth District, having been elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; received his education in the public schools and at West Virginia University, where he took law course; is a practicing attorney at Spencer; was assigned to and served on the following Senate standing committees in the sessions of 1917: Public Buildings and Humane Insistutions (Chairman); Militia (Chairman); Banks and Corporations, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Virginia Debt.

DUTY, MICHAEL KERN. (Republican.) Address: Pennsboro, West Va. Born in a cabin on Hickory Run, Tyler county, West Virginia; educated in the common schools, the State Normal School at Fairmont, and the University of Arkansas; studied law at the latter institution and from it holds the degree of LL. B.; has served as Mayor of Pennsboro, County Superintendent of Schools and member of the House of Delegates; elected to the Senate from the Third District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in 1917: Education (Chairman); Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Federal Relations, Labor, Claims and Grievances, Rules, Forestry and Conservation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

FOX, FRED LEE. (Democrat.) Address: Sutton, West Va. Was born in Braxton county, West Virginia, October 24, 1876; received his education in the common schools of Braxton county and at the West Virginia University; by profession is an attorney at law, holding the degree of L. L. B. from the University; was elected to the State Senate in 1912 from the Tenth District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he was active and prominent as Democratic floor leader; committee assignments in 1917: Judiciary, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Militia, Insurance, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Rules and the Virginia Debt.



FRAZIER, JULIUS EDGAR. (Democrat.) Address: Buffalo, West Va. Was born December 25, 1865, in the county of Putnam; received his education in the schools of Point Pleasant; is a farmer and traveling salesman by occupation; served a term as Sheriff of Putnam county; was elected to the State Senate in November, 1916; is a hold-over Senator; his committee assignments in the sessions of 1917 were as follows: Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, and Forestry and Conservation.

GODBEY, MARTIN VAN BUREN. (Republican.) Born in Raleigh county, December 19, 1879; educated in the public schools, at Marshall College and at Grant University; a physician and surgeon; received the degree of M. D. from Maryland Medical College; elected to the House of Delegates from Boone county in 1908; a member of the State Board of Health 1909-13; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Eighth District; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Forestry and Conservation (Chairman); To Examine the Clerk's Office (Chairman); Railroads, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Public Printing, Rules, Virginia Debt. Appointed Chief Medical Examiner of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, May 1, 1917.

GREGORY, ROBERT LIVINGSTONE. (Republican.) Address: Parkersburg, West Va. Born in Henry county, Virginia, February 26, 1874, the son of a North Carolina soldier of the Union; reared on a farm; educated at Oxford, North Carolina, and the University of Virginia, studying law at the latter institution; located subsequently in Tyler county, this State; city attorney of Sistersville four years; member of the House of Delegates in 1903-4; elected to the Senate from the Third District in 1914; committee assignments in 1917: Judiciary (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Public Library and the Virginia Debt.

GRIBBLE, WALLACE B. (Republican.) Address: West Union, West Va. Was born at Oxford, Doddridge county; educated in the common and high schools; is an attorney by profession; took a special course in law at West Virginia University; has served as Clerk of the Circuit Court and also as Sheriff of Doddridge county; was elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth District at the November election, 1916; is a hold-over Senator; standing committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Immigration and Agriculture (Chairman); Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Militia, Insurance, Medicine and Sanitation, To Examine the Clerk's Office.

HAWLEY, WILLIAM PUTNAM. (Republican.) Address: Bluefield, West Va. Born July 22, 1868, in Raleigh county; educated in the common schools and at the State Normal School at Athens; occupation, merchant, banker, manager of a telephone company, and farmer; served as Superintendent of Schools and Sheriff of Mercer county; also, as Chief of Police of Bluefield, and member of City Council for ten years; member of House of Delegates in 1909-11-13; elected to the Senate from the Seventh District in 1914; assigned to committees as follows in 1917: Finance (Chairman); Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Medicine and Sanitation, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Public Library, Virginia Debt.

HOGG, DR. GORY. (Democrat.) Address: Harvey, West Va. Born at Point Pleasant, Mason county, June 29, 1873; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia University; attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; shortly thereafter located at Harvey, Fayette county, where he has since been practicing; elected to the Senate from the Ninth District in 1912; in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Finance, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, To Examine the Clerk's office, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.

HOUGH, ELMER. (Republican.) Address: Wellsburg, West Va. Born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1866; educated in the common schools and at California, (Pa.,) Normal and Ada University, Ohio; is a civil engineer by profession and is also engaged in the coal business; has served as President of the following organizations: Wellsburg Board of Trade, Wellsburg Board of Education and the West Virginia S. A. A.; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in 1917: Mines and Mining (Chairman); Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Education, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Militia, Public Library.

KUMP, GARNETT KERR. (Democrat.) Address: Romney, West Va. Born December 9, 1875; educated in the common schools and at West Virginia University; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the University; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1905; elected to the Senate in 1912, from the Fifteenth District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; has been the patron of important measures looking to the improvement of the schools and roads of the State; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Uuappropriated Lands, Prohibition and Temperance, Public Printing.

LOWE, SCOTT C. (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont, West Va. Born in Marion county September 22, 1875; educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University from which he graduated in 1900, receiving the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; since 1900 has been engaged in practicing law at Fairmont; was Prosecuting Attorney of Marion county 1905-09; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Eleventh District; in the sessions of 1917 served on committees of the Senate as follows: Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Militia, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Virginia Debt.

LUTHER, JOHN WESLEY. (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. Born July 26, 1874, at Shoals, Wayne county; educated in the public schools; occupation, undertaker and embalmer; occupational education received in a College of Anatomy and Sanitary Science; served several years as Supervisor of the Spencer Hospital and two terms as Councilman in the city of Welch; elected to the Senate from Sixth District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; served on standing committees in 1917, as follows: Privileges and Elections, (Chairman); Federal Relations (Chairman); Finance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Public Printing, To Examine the Clerk's Office.

McABOY, WILLIAM PRESLEY. (Republican.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born at Rutland, Ohio, September 12, 1858; educated in the public schools and at Rio Grande, Ohio; spent most active part of his life on farm and teaching school in Putnam and Cabell counties; elected Sheriff of Putnam county in 1900; is now cashier of the Twentieth Street Bank, Huntington; elected to Senate from the Fifth District in 1914; served on the following committees in sessions of 1917: Prohibition and Temperance (Chairman); Public Library (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Banks and Corporations, Insurance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, Rules, Virginia Debt.

MILLER, WARREN. (Republican.) Address: Ripley, West Va. Born in Meigs county, Ohio; educated in public schools and Ohio University; located at Ripley, Jackson county, studied law; Prosecuting Attorney 1881-9; Delegate-at-Large Republican National convention 1884; member House of Delegates 1891; elected to Congress 1894 and 1896; appointed Judge of Circuit Court 1900; elected in 1902; appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court 1903; member House of Delegates 1911; elected to Senate 1914; served on the following committees in 1917: Virginia Debt, (Chairman); Judiciary, Militia, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, To Examine the Clerk's Office.

MONTGOMERY, ARCHIBALD ROGER, JR. (Democrat.) Address: Clothier, West Va. Born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; educated in public schools and University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering; besides following his profession he is also engaged in the coal business; was elected to the Senate from Eighth District in 1916; a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Claims and Grievances, Public Library, Passed and Enrolled Bills.

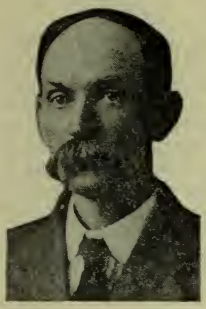
MORTON, ESKRIDGE H. (Democrat.) Address: Webster Springs. Elected to Senate in 1914 from the Tenth District. Born in Webster county June 18, 1866; educated in common schools and the state University, where he studied law; County Superintendent Webster county 1889-91; Prosecuting Attorney 1893-7; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Nicholas county 1887-1901; Sergeant-at-Arms House of Delegates 1903-4; Democratic nominee for Attorney General 1908; delegate Democratic National Convention, Baltimore, 1912; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Education, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Claims and Grievances; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.

PARRISH, ROY EARL. (Republican.) Born November 24, 1868, at Wallace, Harrison county; educated in public schools and West Virginia Wesleyan College and West Virginia University; attorney by profession; studied law at the University; member House of Delegates 1913; chairman Republican Executive Committee Harrison county; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Twelfth District; committee assignments 1917: Insurance (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Railroads, Militia, Public Library, Passed Bills, Virginia Debt. Absent with leave from extra session of 1917, having entered the officers' military training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; is now Second Lieutenant U. S. Reserves, stationed at Chillicothe, Ohio.

SINSEL, DR. CHARLES ARTHUR. (Republican.) Address: Grafton, West Va. Born in Pruntytown, June 5, 1864; primary education received in public schools; subsequently attended West Virginia University and Dennison University, Granville, Ohio; a physician and surgeon; professional education received at University of Maryland, Baltimore; served as President of Board of Education and Commissioner of Public Schools, Grafton; member House of Delegates 1915; elected to Senate, 1916 from Eleventh District; is a holdover Senator; committee assignments 1917: Medicine and Sanitation (Chairman); Railroads, Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, To Examine the Clerk's Office.

TALBOTT, RICHARD EDWARD. (Democrat.) Address: Philippi, West Va. Born on a farm near Philippi, Barbour county, Feb. 21, 1869; received his earlier education in public schools and the University; graduated from the law department of that institution, receiving degree of L. L. B.; Clerk of the Circuit Court Barbour county 1897-1903; served as member of the town council, Philippi, Mayor, and President of the Board of Education; now engaged in the banking business; elected to Senate, 1914 from Thirteenth District; committee assignments 1917: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Education, Banks and Corporations, Labor, Public Library, Prohibition and Temperance.

ROSENBLOOM, BENJAMIN LOUIS. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. Elected to the Senate from the First District in 1914. Born at Braddock, Pa., June 3, 1880; educated in the common schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania and West Virginia University, studying law at the latter institution; practices in the city of Wheeling; is Vice President of the Ohio County Bar Association and Vice President of the University Club; in session of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Counties and Municipal Corporations, (Ch'n); Judiciary, Finance, Insurance, Labor, Claimsand Grievances, Public Library, To Examine the Clerk's Office.



VENCILL, HENRY G. (Democrat.) Address: Dixie, West Va. Born March 12, 1862, in Russell county, Virginia; was educated in the common schools of Elliott county, Kentucky; is engaged in farming, stock raising and the lumber business; was elected to the Senate in November, 1916, from the Ninth Senatorial District; is a hold-over Senator; during the sessions of 1917 he served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Mines and Mining, Immigration and Agriculture, Passed and Enrolled Bills, Public Library.

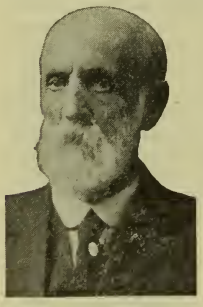
Members of the House of Delegates.

THURMOND, JOSEPH SAMUEL (Democrat). Speaker of the House of Delegates. Address: Alderson, West Va. Was born May 9, 1855, and reared on a farm in Fayette county, West Virginia. He received his early education in the common schools of that county, and later at Shelton College, Saint Albans, under the tutorage of Dr. P. B. Reynolds. Numbered among his schoolmates are Dr. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago; Hon. James H. Stewart, present Commissioner of Agriculture of this State; Senator William E. and Hon. Joseph Chilton, and Rev. John McCutcheon, former Baptist pastor of Morgantown, West Virginia. Leaving school he taught in the public schools of Fayette county for several years. He was a member of the Board of Examiners. Afterwards he engaged in the practice of civil engineering and farming, and still later in coal mining and banking. Mr. Thurmond was the first Mayor of Thurmond and was continued in that office for seven years, or until he moved to Greenbrier county in 1910. He was elected to the West Virginia Legislature as a delegate from Greenbrier county in 1914; re-elected in 1916 and in 1917 was made Speaker of the House of Delegates. His home is at Alderson, Greenbrier county, where he owns and successfully manages a farm. Mr. Thurmond has always been an uncompromising Democrat.

AKINS, IRA ALVIN. (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont, West Va. A member of the House of Delegates from Marion county; elected in 1914; re-elected in 1916. Born August 2, 1874, at Circleville, Pa.; attended the common schools and spent one year in high school; came from a line of Scotch-Irish ancestry who settled in Western Pennsylvania; became a resident of West Va. in 1896; occupation railroad conductor; has been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Ohio River railroads twenty-two years; has represented railroad employees in wage adjustments and other ways; committee assignments 1917: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings (Chairman; Medicine and Sanitation, Railroads, Claims and Grievances, Executive Offices, Library.

ALLEY, J. FRIEND. (Democrat.) Address: Pine Grove, West Va. Born March 17, 1891, at Pine Grove, Wetzel county; educated in the common schools, and at the Elliott Commercial School, Wheeling; is now cashier of the Bank of Pine Grove; was elected to the House of Delegates as one of the members from Wetzel county in November, 1916, and during the regular session and the extraordinary sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of that body: Agriculture, Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL. (Democrat.) Address: Elkins, West Va. Born in San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1890; educated in public schools, Davis and Elkins College and West Virginia University, where he took law course; before studying law was a newspaper reporter in Washington; located at Elkins to practice law in 1914; served two terms as Mayor of Elkins, two terms as member of the Second Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee; elected to House from Randolph Co., in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Federal Relations (Chairman); Judiciary, Virginia Debt, Education, Game and Fish, Penitentiary, Military Affairs; second extra session, Chairman Committee on Enrolled Bills, on part of House.



BASSEL, JAMES. (Democrat.) Address: Weston, West Va. Born March 26, 1842, in Harrison county; elementary education received in country schools and at his home; later attended Monongalia Academy, Morgantown; entered United States Military Academy, West Point, June 5, 1863; graduated June 17, 1867, class receiving their diplomas from the hands of General Sherman; commissioned Second Lieutenant Second United States Artillery; resigned November, 1870; served as Lieutenant Colonel in the Egyptian Army; made tour of world 1873-5; elected to House from Lewis in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Military Affairs (Chairman); Federal Relations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Prohibition and Temperance.

BAXTER, ARTHUR J. (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 11, 1870; educated in the public and high schools; served three years as Captain of "D" Company, Buffalo City Guards; came to West Virginia in 1902; is an attorney; also a paving and railroad contractor; has resided in Huntington over twelve years; elected to House of Delegates as one of the members from Cabell county in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees: Forestry and Conservation (Chairman); Roads and Internal Navigation, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Rules.

BLAND, ROBERT. (Democrat.) Address: Logan, West Va. Born on a farm in Doddridge county; received his earlier education in public schools and later attended West Virginia University; a practicing attorney, receiving his legal training in the law school of the University; served four years as Mayor of the city of Logan and eight years as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Logan county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; assigned to the following standing committees in 1917: Mines and Mining (Chairman); Judiciary, Labor, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Virginia Debt.

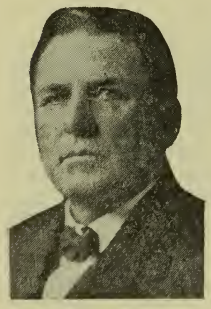
BOUCHELLE, FRED JULIAN. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. Born April 2, 1883, in Thomasville, Georgia; educated in the home schools and at Atlanta, later attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated with the degree of L. L. B.; for a number of years has been a practicing attorney in the city of Charleston; elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, as one of the members from Kanawha county, and had the following assignments on standing committees of the House in 1917: Counties, District and Municipal Corporations (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.

BRAY, ALBERT BERTRAM CALFEE. (Democrat.) Address: Ronceverte, West Va. Born in Princeton, Mercer county, West Virginia, April 2, 1865; educated in common schools—subsequent training "in the school of hard knocks and practical experience;" served on the City Council of Ronceverte, and as President of the Board of Education; is Cashier of the First National Bank of Ronceverte; elected to the House from Greenbrier county in November, 1916; to the standing committees of 1917 was assigned as follows: Taxation and Finance (ranking member); Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Railroads, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation.

BURDETT, JAMES SIDNEY. (Republican.) Address: Grafton, West Va. Born August 26, 1893, in Taylor county; educated in the public schools of Grafton, subsequently attending the West Virginia University; took the law course at that institution and is now actively engaged in practicing his profession; was elected to the House of Delegates from Taylor county in November, 1916; during the regular and extra sessions of 1917, he was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the House: Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

BURR, MILTON W. (Democrat.) Address: Bardane, West Va. Born near what is now New Bardane, in 1863, where he is still living; received his education under a private teacher; is a farmer and fruit grower by occupation; was elected to the House of Delegates from Jefferson county in 1914, and re-elected in November, 1916; during the regular and extra sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of that body: Immigration and Agriculture (Chairman); Taxation and Finance, State Boundaries, Roads and Internal Navigation, Forestry and Conservation.

BYRNES, G. W. (Republican.) Address: Moundsville, West Va. Born in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 5, 1855; received his education in the public schools of that county; occupation, broker; served a number of terms on the town council of Cameron, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs; was chosen as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Marshall county in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees: Roads and Internal Navigation, Game and Fish, Forestry and Conservation, Federal Relations.



CABELL, CHARLES. (Democrat.) Address: Alum Creek, West Va. Born in Madison, Boone county, April 3, 1862; received his education in the local schools; subsequently removed to Lincoln county; is a farmer and merchant by occupation; at present is engaged in merchandising at Alum Creek, Kanawha county; was elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, as a representative from the county of Lincoln, and during the regular and extraordinary sessions of the Legislature of 1917 was assigned to and served on standing committees of the House as follows: Railroads, Game and Fish, State Boundaries.

CARDER, WILLIAM WARFIELD. (Democrat.) Address: Green Spring, West Va. Born in Oldtown, Alleghany county, Maryland, February 26, 1863; parents moved to Green Spring about 1877 where he was educated in public schools and under private tutors; occupation, farmer, merchant and all-'round business man; a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Cumberland and stockholder and director in the Cumberland Milling Company and the Cumberland Dry Goods and Notion Company; elected to the House from Hampshire county 1916; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Game and Fish.

CASTO, KENNA. (Republican.) Address: Staats Mills, West Va. Born January 9, 1891, at Belgrove, Jackson county; received his education in the rural schools; is a teacher by profession; a farmer by occupation; has taught in the public schools for ten years; was first principal of the Beech Grove Public School, of Belgrove; in November, 1916, was elected as one of the representatives from Jackson county to the lower House, and in the regular and special sessions of the Legislature following, served as a member of the committee on Executive Offices, the committee on Library and the committee on the Penitentiary.

CHIPLEY, JOHN DIXON. (Democrat.) Address: Moorefield, West Va. Born in Moorefield, June 4, 1866; elementary education received in the free schools, and subsequently spent one year in college; occupation, farming and mercantile milling; has been Surveyor and Sheriff of his county; also, Vice President of the Hardy County Bank, the Hardy County Milling Company, and President of the Branch Mountain Orchard Company and the South Branch Telephone Company; elected to the House of Delegates 1916; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Claims and Grievances (Chairman); Immigration and Agriculture, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, State Boundaries.

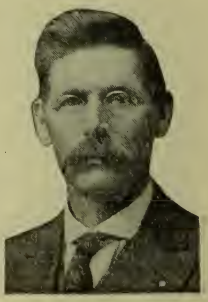
CLAY, WILLIAM NATHAN. (Democrat.) Address: Barboursville. Was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, April 3, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of that county; farmer by occupation; elected Justice of the Peace of Barboursville District in the years 1904, 1908 and 1912; elected as one of the representatives from Cabell county in the House of Delegates in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on standing committees, as follows: Elections and Privileges, Insurance, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Education, Executive Offices and Library.

CONNER, JOHN LEWIS. (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. One of the members of the House from Cabell county. Born in Milton; educated in the common and high schools and Marshall College; conductor on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and Chairman and General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Chesapeake & Ohio system; served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of that brotherhood at San Francisco in 1913, and at Detroit in 1916; in the legislative sessions of 1917 had committee assignments as follows: Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation, Prohibition and Temperance, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Claims and Grievances.

COTRILL, E. E. (Democrat.) Address: Sand Fork, West Va. Delegate from Gilmer county. Born June 6, 1866 and educated in the public schools of that county; occupation, farming and timbering; never held any public office until he was elected in 1916 to represent his county in the Legislature. During the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1917 he was assigned to and served on the House standing committees on Taxation and Finance, Education, Labor, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Game and Fish, Roads and Internal Navigation. He also served on the sub-committee appo nted to draft the "Good Roads Bill."

CURRY, WILLIAM DEXTER. (Republican.) Address: Point Pleasant, West Va. Born at West Columbia, Mason county, March 23, 1872; educated in the public schools of Point Pleasant and at Walnut Hill, Illinois; by occupation is a master and pilot of river steamers; was a member of the Point Pleasant School Board 1898-1900; elected as one of the representatives from Mason county to the Legislature in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments in the House in 1917: Mines and Mining, Labor, Game and Fish; during the last week of the regular session was one of the committee appointed to make up the special calendar.

DAVIS, JOSEPH WILBUR. (Democrat.) Address: Macdonald, West Va. Born in Pamplin, Appomattox county, Virginia; received his education in the public schools and at Massey Business College, Richmond; was a farmer by occupation until 1900; came to West Virginia in December of that year and has since been engaged in the mercantile business in Fayette county; was elected as one of the representatives from that county to the Legislature in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 served on the House committees on Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.



DIXON, PAYTON ALBERT. (Republican.) Address: Bayard, West Va. Born in Elk Garden, Mineral county, West Virginia, June 25, 1869; educated in public schools; occupation, farmer, breeder of fine Aberdeen cattle, stock dealer and interested in the mercantile business; served as Justice of the Peace in Mineral county, was twice elected and served as President of the Board of Education of Union District, Grant county; in 1916, was chosen as representative from Grant county in the Legislature, and in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the House standing committees on Prohibition and Temperance, and Federal Relations.

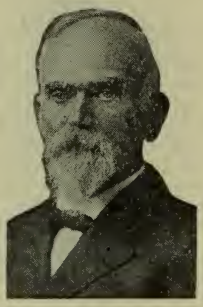
EMSLEY, JOHN EDWARD. (Republican.) Address: West Liberty, West Va. One of the representatives from Ohio county. Born January 29, 1881, in Marshall county; educated in the public schools and at West Liberty State Normal School; is a prosperous farmer and dairyman and a breeder of fine cattle; has served as President of the Board of Education of Liberty District, Ohio county; elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of that body: Roads and Internal Navigation, Claims and Grievances and State Boundaries.

FERGUSON, R. B. (Republican.) Address: Bluefield, West Va. Born in Carter county, Tennessee, August 6, 1872; educated in the public schools; occupation, locomotive engineer on the Norfolk & Western Railway; has served eight years in the Bluefield city council and is still a member of that body; has been a member of the Board of Education of Beaver Pond District four years and still serving in that connection; elected to the Legislature in 1916 as one of the delegates from Mercer county; committee assignments in 1917: Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Claims and Grievances, Labor.

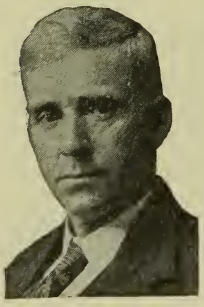
FERGUSON, WILLIAM KIMBALL. (Democrat.) Address: Fort Gay, West Va. Was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, May 14, 1874, and educated in the common and select schools of that county; by profession, a teacher; a farmer by occupation; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected to the Legislature in November, 1916, as one of the delegates from Wayne county; in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, State Boundaries.

FLEMING, ARCH K. (Republican.) Address: Folsom, West Va. Delegate from Doddridge county. Born at Center Point, in that county, May 31, 1892; received his elementary education in the common schools and afterwards took special courses at the State Normal School, at Fairmont, and the West Virginia Business College, at Salem; a teacher by profession; was chosen to represent Doddridge county in the Legislature at the November election, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Virginia Debt, Medicine and Sanitation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

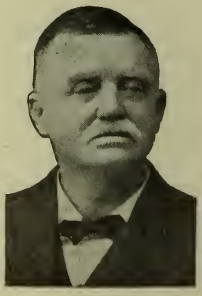
GLOVER, WILLIAM HENRY. (Republican.) Address: Terra Alta. Born in Preston county, May 17, 1846, near Cranberry Summit (now Terra Alta). educated in country and public schools; served in the Union army, 1864-5; located at Cranberry Summit when the war closed and engaged in mercantile business; member of the House of Delegates in 1885, 1895, 1897 and 1913; postmaster at Terra Alta 1899-1904; served several terms as Mayor; is a banker and officially connected with the Terra Alta and Englehart Woolen mills; re-elected to the Legislature in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Virginia Debt.



GRAVES, WILLIAM G. (Democrat.) Address: Gilboa, West Va. Representative in the House from the county of Nicholas. Born March 25, 1845, in Orange county, Virginia; received his education in free schools and the "civil war;" a farmer and stock dealer; served as Sheriff of Nicholas county for a term of six years; elected to the Legislature in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of the House: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements.

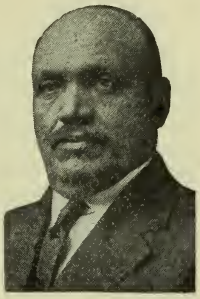


HAGERMAN, HARVEY. (Republican.) Address: Dan, West Va. One of the representatives in the House of Delegates from McDowell. Born in that county September 15, 1871; received his education in the public schools; is a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber; elected Assessor for the second assessment district of McDowell county in 1896; in 1903 was chosen as one of the delegates to the Legislature; re-elected in 1905; was again elected in 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Federal Relations, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.



HALL, SEPTIMIUS. (Democrat.) Address: New Martinsville, West Va. One of the delegates from Wetzel. Born in Ritchie county February 14, 1847; educated in the common schools and the New Martinsville high school; is one of five surviving members of the Constitutional Contion of 1872; served one term in the Senate and numerous terms in House; oldest delegate in point of continuous service; the present legislature passed a concurrent resolution in which his long and faithful services were recognized and highly commended; committee assignments 1917: Virginia Debt (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Offices and Library.

HARDMAN, PAUL. (Democrat.) Address: Hallburg, West Va. Delegate from Clay county. Born at Hardman Bend, Calhoun county, February 22, 1886; received his elementary education in the common schools and later attended Marshall College, at Huntington; is a farmer, lumberman and livestock man; never held public office until he was elected to represent Clay county in the present Legislature; his committee assignments during sessions of 1917 were as follows: Immigration and Agriculture, Executive Offices and Library, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Military Affairs, Arts, Science and General Improvements.



HARPER, EBENEZER HOWARD. (Republican.) Address: Keystone, West Va. One of the delegates from McDowell. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, August 4, 1864; educated in free schools and V. N. C. I. of Va.: lawyer and farmer; graduated at Howard University, Washington, and received the degree of L. L. B.; appointed by Governor White in 1904 on the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute; re appointed by Governor Dawson; elected committeeman-at-large by the Republicans in 1912; in the legislative session of 1917 was assigned to House committees on State Boundaries, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Claims and Grievances.

HARRISON, SAMUEL ROBERTSON. (Republican.) Address: Clarksburg, West Va. Born in that city; educated in common schools, the Clarksburg high school and the West Virginia University; took the law course in the latter institution and has since been practicing his profession at Clarksburg; also Assistant Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia; Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in 1915; elected to House as a Delegate from Harrison county in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Judiciary, Roads and Internal Navigation, Military Affairs.

HARVEY, L. T. (Democrat.) Address: Frametown, West Va. Born in Doddridge county in 1875; educated in free schools and the Glenville Normal; taught school for years in Gilmer county; moved to Braxton county in 1906, where he purchased a farm; aside from being a farmer he is also a minister; served on the Board of Education of Birch District, Braxton county; elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Braxton county; committee assignments in 1917: Prohibition and Temperance (Chairman); Education, Penitentiary, Game and Fish, Labor, Arts, Science and General Improvements.

HAYMOND, FRANK C. (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont. Born in that city April 13, 1887; graduated at Fairmont State Normal School, 1906; in the fall of 1906 entered Harvard University; in 1910 received the degree of A. B. from Harvard College; a practicing attorney; received his legal education at Harvard Law School; in 1916 elected as one of the delegates from Marion county; committee assignments in 1917: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companis (Chairman); Judiciary, Elections and Privileges, Mines and Mining, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands. He also served on the Special Committee on the Virginia Debt.

HEABERLIN, CHARLES L. (Republican.) Address: Beckley, West Va. Born in Hancock county, Tennessee, February 12, 1883. Shortly afterward his father moved to Wise county, Virginia. The son was educated there in the free schools and in the high school at Wise, the county seat; now engaged in general insurance and is Vice President and General Manager of the Home Insurance Agency at Beckley; has been a citizen of West Virginia since 1900; worked several years in coal mines; was elected as one of the delegates from Raleigh in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Forestry and Conservation.

HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON. (Democrat.) Address: Bunker Hill, West Va. Born in that village; educated in public schools of Berkeley county, at Shenandoah Academy, Winchester, Va., and the West Virginia University; a prominent and successful farmer and fruit grower in a section noted for its fine farm products and fruits; elected in 1917 as one of the delegates from Berkeley county; committee assignments 1917: Arts, Science and General Improvements (Chairman); Federal Relations, Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation.

HERSMAN, ALEXANDER MORRISON. (Republican.) Address: Spencer, West Va. One of the representatives from Roane. Born in that county August 22, 1858; educated in public schools of Spencer and Burnsville, Braxton county, where he lived for three years; returned from there to Roane where he has engaged in farming and stock raising, near Spencer; served eight years on the district school board; was never a candidate for a political office until 1914, when he was elected to the Legislature; re-elected in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 served on the House standing committees on Elections and Privileges, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Immigration and Agriculture.

HICKMAN FRANCIS RODNEY. (Republican.) Address: Middlebourne West Va. Representative from Tyler county. Born at Middlebourne January 11 1870 and received his education there in the public schools; now engaged in the banking business; in past years served as Deputy Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tyler county; was connected with the Bank of Middlebourne as Assistant Cashier and Cashier for fourteen years; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916, and in the sessions following served on the committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies and Virginia Debt.

HILLEARY JOHN B. (Republican.) Address: Buckhannon West Va. Born in 1880; educated in the public schools and at Wesleyan College; is a practical printer and an experienced editor who received his occupational and professional training in the newspaper offices at Buckhannon; has served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Republican Executive Committee of Upshur county; elected in 1916 to represent that county in the House of Delegates and in the session of 1917 was assigned to and served on the committees on Military Affairs and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

HINER GRANVILLE ARMSTRONG. (Democrat.) Address: Franklin West Va. Born in Pendleton county, Virginia (now W. Va.) Jan. 27 1855; education received in common schools, Bridgewater high school and Oakland Academy Virginia; occupation farming and teaching in public and graded schools; taught twenty-six terms; served as County Supt. of Schools and two terms as Commissioner of the County Court of Pendleton county; elected to House of Delegates 1914 without opposition; re-elected in 1916; sessions of 1917 served on the committees on Education Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Printing and Contingent Expenses Immigration and Agriculture Arts Science and General Improvements.

HONAKER WILLIAM B. (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of Mercer; lives at Matoaka. Born February 11 1870; educated in common, private and summer normal schools; engaged in teaching in Raleigh and Mercer counties from 1888 to 1899; was County Superintendent of Schools of Mercer county from 1895 to 1899; moved to McDowell county in 1902 and engaged in the coal business there until 1908 when he returned to Mercer; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; re-elected again in 1916 and served on the committees on Education Rules Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Mines and Mining in the sessions of 1917.

HUGHES, EVERETT. (Republican.) Address: Sandyville, West Va. Born in Mason county, May 1, 1895; was educated in the public schools; is a teacher by profession; was appointed principal of the Sandyville school when but nineteen years of age; has always taken a great interest in educational work and the development of the free school system of the State; was elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Jackson county, and in the sessions of 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

HUNTER, CARL HANSON. (Republican.) Address: Moundsville. One of the representatives from Marshall county. Was born in Moundsville September 10, 1874, and educated there in the public schools; is engaged in the banking business and is actively interested in public affairs and the material development of his home city and county; was elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, and served on the committees on Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Penitentiary, Railroads and the Virginia Debt, during the sessions of 1917.

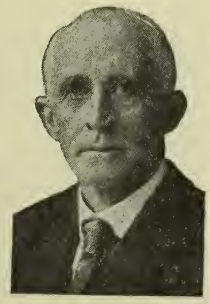
JOHN, WILLIAM SCOTT. (Republican.) Address: Morgantown, West Va. One of the representatives from Monongalia county. Born in that county January 10, 1878; educated in the public schools and the University, receiving from the latter the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; is a lawyer by profession; also interested in coal production and agriculture; instructor in the University law school 1904; law clerk for Supreme Court of Appeals 1905-7; elected to the Legislature in 1916; was minority floor leader in the sessions of 1917; served on the following committees: Judiciary, Railroads, Elections and Privileges, Engrossed Bills and the Virginia Debt

JOHNSON, LOUIS ARTHUR. (Democrat.) Address: Clarksburg, West Va. One of the representatives from Harrison county. Born in Roanoke county, Virginia; educated in the public schools and in the University of Virginia, receiving from that institution the degree of B. L.; a lawyer by profession. Before entering upon active practice, he served as assistant instructor in the University of Virginia; elected to the legislature in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 was made chairman of the Judiciary committee, serving, also, on the following committees: Virginia Debt, Elections and Privileges, Game and Fish, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

JONES, LUTHER RAYMOND. (Republican.) Address: Bald Knob, West Va. Representative from Boone county. Born at Sheridan, Lincoln county, West Virginia, June 18, 1892; was educated in the public schools, the Fairmont State Normal and the Lebanon (Ohio) University; a teacher by profession. Mr. Jones has done much to introduce advanced methods. Before becoming a teacher, he had a varied experience as a farmer, miner and sailor. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; in the session of 1917 he served on the following committees: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Arts, Sciences and General Improvement.

KOONTZ, LUTHER VAUGHN. (Democrat.) Address: Clendenin, West Va. Born at Kesler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas county; educated in the public schools; is now extensively engaged in banking and in the oil and gas business. Since the entrance of the United States into the war with Germany, he has devoted much time to Red Cross work and has been a liberal contributor. At present he is interested in arousing the people to the necessity of purchasing Liberty Bonds. Elected to the legislature from Kanawha county in 1916, in the 1917 sessions he served as chairman of the committee on Executive Offices and Buildings, and on the following committees: Railroads, Rules and Penitentiary.

LESTER, KENNA. (Democrat.) Address: Pink, West Va. Born in Wirt county, West Virginia, March 24, 1889; educated in the district and select schools; is now engaged in farming, in which business he is regarded as authority insofar as scientific and advanced methods are concerned. Mr. Lester was elected to the legislature from Calhoun county in 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the House: Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Game and Fish, Insurance, Roads and Internal Navigation.



MAHAN, THOMAS JONES. (Republican.) Address: Follansbee, West Va. Representative from Brooke county. Born in Brooke county, Virginia (that part now being Hancock county, West Virginia), in 1846; educated in the common schools and at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; extensively engaged in the real estate business; has served as a member and President of the Board of Education of Crow Creek District of Brooke county, and as Mayor of Follansbee; elected to the legislature in 1916, he served in the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Immigration and Agriculture, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Prohibition.

MASSAU, CHARLES JACOB. (Democrat.) Address: Montgomery, West Va. Born in Wheeling, Ohio county, September 23, 1874; educated in the public schools, with occupational training on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, by which company he is at present employed as a locomotive engineer. He was only four years old when his parents came to Fayette county; at the age of twelve he entered the mines and worked there until 1906, when he entered the railroad service. Elected to the legislature in 1916; in the 1917 session, served on the following committees: Labor (Chairman), Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Medicine and Sanitation.

MOORE, JOHN. (Republican.) Address: Bridgeport, West Va. One of the represensataives from Harrison county. Born in Bridgeport, Harrison county, and educated in the public schools. At present is actively engaged in farming; is also extensively interested in the hotel business; served eight years as postmaster at Bridgeport; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916, and served in the 1917 sessions, being a member of the following standing committees: Federal Relations, Labor, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture.

MOORE, SAMUEL NEWTON. (Republican.) Address: Keyser, West Va. Representative from the county of Mineral. Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1863; educated in the common schools; resides in the town of Keyser and is President and Manager of the Potomac Milling & Feed Company; has served three terms as a member of the Council of Keyser and is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Review and Equalization of Mineral county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; served during the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Insurance, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Penitentiary.

MULLENS, ANDREW JACKSON. (Republican.) Address: Mullens, West Va. Delegate from the county of Wyoming; resides at Mullens. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1857; educated in the common schools of Pike county, Kentucky; located subsequently in McDowell county; was deputy sheriff there in 1892; removed to Wyoming in 1896; purchased and improved a tract of land through which the Virginian Railroad now runs; has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and two terms as Mayor of Mullens; elected to the Legislature in 1914; re-elected in 1916 and served in the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Officers, Library and State Boundaries.

MURRAY, ELI ORVAL. (Democrat.) Address: Mannington, West Va. One of the delegates from Marion county. Born February 28, 1882, in Mannington District, Marion county; received his earlier education in a country school and later attended the Fairmont State Normal; occupation, farmer, lumber dealer, oil producer and raiser of pure bred Short Horn cattle; is President of the Clayton Oil Company; elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Marion county in 1912 and served in the session of 1913; re-elected in 1914; re-elected again in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Taxation and Finance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation, Mines and Mining, Immigration and Agriculture.

McBEE, PERRY C. (Republican.) Address: Morgantown, West Va. One of the representatives from Monongalia county. Born in Monongalia county; educated in the public schools and in the West Virginia University, graduating from that institution in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; also took one year's course in the University of California; engaged from 1897 until 1914 either as principal or superintendent of schools; is at present engaged in farming. Mr. McBee was elected to the legislature in 1916, serving on the committees on Game and Fish, and Education, in the sessions of 1917.

MacDONALD, ANGUS W. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. One of the members from Kanawha county. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 2, 1877; educated in the public schools, the West Virginia University and the University of Louisville, receiving the degree of L. L. B.; engaged in the active practice of law, being a member of the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight; President of the Provident Life & Casualty Company, of Charleston. Mr. MacDonald was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and in the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Railroads (Chairman); Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Mines and Mining and the Judiciary.

OTTO, WILLIAM THOMAS. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. One of the representatives from the county of Ohio. Born in that city August 28, 1850; educated in the public schools; from 1878 to 1913—a period of thirty-five years—was Superintendent of the North Wheeling Glass Works; has now retired; was a member of the Board of Public Works of Wheeling; served twenty years in the first branch of the city council and two years in the second branch; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Medicine and Sanitation, Arts, Science and General Improvements.

PARKS, JOHN NADENBOUSCH. (Democrat.) Address: Martinsburg, West Va. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Berkeley county. Born in Martinsburg, West Virginia; educated in the public schools, the West Virginia University, Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia; since leaving school has been engaged in a general line of business, and has occupied the position of cashier; elected to the legislature in 1916, and served in the 1917 sessions, being chairman of the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation. He was also a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, Labor, and Executive Offices and Library

PATRICK, JOHN. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. One of the representatives from Kanawha county. Born in Jackson, Kentucky, September 10, 1872; educated in the public schools, the University of Kentucky and the Louisville (Kentucky) Law School; served as County Attorney for Breathitt county, Kentucky; was Captain in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers during the Spanish-American war; at present engaged in the insurance business, being general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; was elected to the legislature in 1916 and in the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Insurance (Chairman); State Boundaries, Labor and Executive Offices and Library.

PAYNE, OSCAR FLOYD. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county. Born in Palmyra, Fluvanna county, Virginia, October 20, 1873; educated in the common schools; since coming to Kanawha county has been intimately associated with its general development, having large real estate, insurance and banking connections; is also deeply interested in religious work, being President of the Union Mission Settlement, of Charleston; elected to the Legislature in 1916; during the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Temperance and Prohibition, Roads and Internal Navigation, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

POLING, CLYDE. (Republican.) Address: Berryburg, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Barbour county. Born in that county April 13, 1891; educated in the public and subscription schools, and at the Fairmont State Normal; has devoted practically his entire time to educational work, his present profession being that of Principal of Schools. Along with this work, however, he has given much attention to the cause of temperance. He was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and during the 1917 sessions was a member of the following committees: Education and Prohibition and Temperance.

PORTER, JACOB NESSLY. (Republican.) Address: Newell, West Va. Representative from Hancock county. Born at New Cumberland, August 28, 1885; educated in the public schools and at Wellsville, Ohio; his ancestors settled at what is now Arroyo, Hancock county, in 1785, and they and succeeding generations were intimately associated with the progress and development of the county. Mr. Porter is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of paving and fire brick, and also gives considerable attention to fruit growing and stock raising; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, succeeding his father; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Election and Privileges and Labor.

PRICE, ANDREW W. (Democrat.) Address: Blundon, West Va. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county. Born at Blundon Kanawha county January 23 1891; educated in the public schools of Kanawha county and in the commercial colleges at Charleston; is at present engaged in school teaching, devoting however a portion of his time to the study of law. Mr. Price was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions received and filled the following committee assignments: Military Affairs, Medicine and Sanitation and Claims and Grievances.

PRICE, W. D. (Democrat.) Address: Parkersburg, West Va. One of the members of the House from Wood county. Born in Wetzel county, West Virginia, September 15, 1877; educated in the public schools and the Fairmont State Normal; at present is engaged in the mercantile business and at farming; did much in committee to perfect the present prohibition law; elected to the Legislature in 1916; during the 1917 sessions was assigned to the following committees: Penitentiary (Chairman), Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Roads and Internal Navigation, Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

RADER, LEE. (Democrat.) Address: Sutton, West Va. Member of the House from Braxton county. Born January 7, 1874, near Summersville, Nicholas county; educated in the public schools and in the Summersville Normal School; occupation, traveling salesman; is deeply interested in and has done much to promote the cause of good roads; also, to enhance the general commercial interests of the State; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; during the 1917 sessions he received and filled the following committee assignments: Federal Relations, Military Affairs, State Boundaries, Roads and Internal Navigation, Executive Offices and Library.

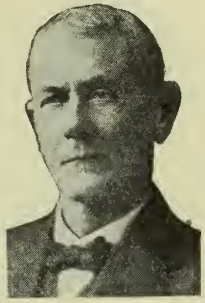
RENSHAW, WILLIAM CARTER WICKHAM. (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born November 19, 1882, at Teneriffe, Canary Islands; was educated at the University of Virginia and received from that institution the degrees of B. A. and M. A.; is a practicing attorney; received his professional education at the University of Virginia and the University of West Virginia; was elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Cabell county; in 1917 was made chairman of the committee on Taxation and Finance and filled the position in an able and satisfactory manner; served also on the Judiciary, Labor, Elections and Privileges, and Mines and Mining committees.

RIDDLEBERGER, A. A. (Democrat.) Address: Hinton, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Summers county. Born at Patterson's Creek, Botetourt county, Virginia, April 19, 1865; educated in the common schools and the Alleghany County (Virginia) high school; occupation, railway conductor; served three terms as councilman in the city of Hinton; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions received and filled the following committee assignments: State Boundaries (Chairman); Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation, Forestry and Conservation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and the Virginia Debt.

SARVER, GEORGE THOMAS. (Republican.) Address: Ernest, West Va. One of the representatives from Roane county. Born in that county September 21, 1870; educated in the public, private and summer normal schools; was engaged in teaching in Roane county from 1891 until 1914, at which time he took up the occupation of farming and stock raising; served as President of Board of Education of his home district; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Military Affairs, Arts, Sciences and General Improvements and State Boundaries.

SKAGGS, GEORGE HENRY. (Democrat.) Address: Marvel, West Va. One of the representatives from Fayette county. Born at Marvel, Fayette county; educated in the public schools; is a miner by occupation, and has done much for the betterment of general conditions surrounding the mining industry, especially as regards social and educational features; was postmaster at Marvel from July 1912 until 1915; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; during the 1917 session received the following committee assignments: Military Affairs, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation, Mines and Mining, and State Boundaries.

SHAW, LEROY. (Republican.) Address: Kingwood, West Va. Born January 5, 1844, in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia); educated in the subscription schools of that day; occupation, farmer and stockman; during the civil war was a private in the Seventh West Virginia Infantry; severely wounded at Antietam; discharged as a corporal; later served as Commissary Sergeant Fourth Cavalry, and still later as First Sergeant Sixth Cavalry; finally brevetted Second Lieutenant; has been Sheriff and County Commissioner and filled many other positions of honor and trust; elected to the House from Preston county in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Taxation and Finance, Immigration and Agriculture, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Forestry and Conservation.



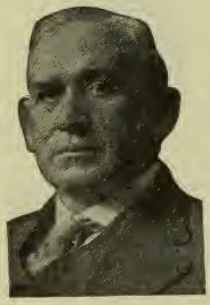
SMITH, GILBERT D. (Democrat.) Address: St. Marys, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Pleasants county. Born in Tyler county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 3, 1855; educated in the common and academic schools; Prosecuting Attorney of Tyler county 1885-1886; Prosecuting Attorney of Pleasants county from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1913; Presidential Elector-at-Large for Wilson and Marshall, 1912; a lawyer by profession; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 session received and filled the following committee assignments: Judiciary, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies and the Penitentiary.

SOMERS, WILLIAM HENRY. (Republican.) Address: Berkeley Springs, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Morgan county. Born at Frederick, Maryland, July 20, 1860; educated in the free schools of Indiana; is a banker and orchardist; has served as President of the Board of Education and as Postmaster at Berkeley Springs; President of the Bank of Morgan county; is identified with the general business interests of Morgan county; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 session he received and filled the following committee assignments: Immigration and Agriculture, Railroads and Labor.

STRATON, JOSEPH BUTCHER. (Democrat.) Address: Williamson, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Mingo county. Born September 10, 1888, at Myrtle, Logan (now Mingo), county; educated in the public schools, the Alderson (West Va.) Academy, Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, University of Virginia and the West Virginia University; is a lawyer by profession; was elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions served on the following standing committees: Elections and Privileges (Chairman); Judiciary, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Forefeited and Unappropriated Lands, Mines and Mining, and Insurance.

STURM, GEORGE W. (Republican.) Address: West Milford, West Va. One of the members of the House of Eelegates from Harrison county. Born March 10, 1861, in Marion county; educated in the public schools; taught in the schools of Marion county for ten years; moved to West Milford, Harrison county in 1904; member of the town council of West Milford; farmer, merchant and extensive fruit grower; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the sessions of 1917 was assigned to the following committees: Printing and Contingent Expenses, State Boundaries, Medicine and Sanitation.

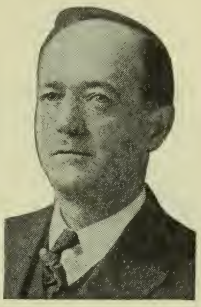
SULLIVAN, VICTOR E. (Republican.) Address: Raleigh, West Va. Born at Powellsville, Scioto county, Ohio, August 15, 1854; educated in the public schools of Scioto and Gallia counties; has been a resident of West Virginia fourteen years, locating first in Fayette county and later in Raleigh; is a mining superintendent, receiving his occupational experience in Ohio and West Virginia; has been Chairman of the Republican Committee of Raleigh county for five years; elected to the House in 1914; re-elected in 1916; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Prohibition and Temperance, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



SWEENEY, JOHN D. (Democrat.) Address: Williamstown, West Va. Born February 9, 1860, at Alma, Tyler county; educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University, graduating in the class of 1885, with degrees of B. S. and M. S.; eight years a member of State Board of Examiners for teachers; assistant principal and for six years principal of Concord State Normal; state senator 1887-1891; engaged now in the oil business; elected to the House from Wood county in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Education (Chairman); Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

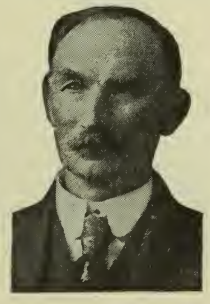
SWOPE, JOSEPH BUELL. (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. Born on Wolf Creek, Monroe county, West Virginia, July 1, 1887; educated in the public schools, the Hinton high school, Capital City Commercial college, Charleston, and the Valpariaso (Indiana) University; at present is engaged in the newspaper business, in which work he has had a varied and interesting experience; elected to the Legislature in 1916 as one of the representatives from McDowell county; during the sessions of 1917 he received the following committee assignments: Claims and Grievances, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and State Boundaries.

SYMNS, CLARENCE. (Democrat.) Address: Peterstown, West Va. Member from Monroe county. Born August 10, 1878, at Linside, Monroe county; educated in the public schools, the Lee Military Academy, the West Virginia University and the University of Tennessee; member of the State Board of Agriculture, 1901; member of the Legislature 1910 and served in the regular and special sessions of 1911; occupation, farmer and stockman; elected to the House in 1916, and served during the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Labor, Roads and Internal Navigation, Executive Offices and Library.



TALBOTT, WATEMAN TURNER. (Democrat.) Address: Webster Springs, West Va. Born near Philippi, Barbour county; educated in the public schools, at Fairmont Normal and West Virginia University; took the law course at the latter institution and received the degree of L. L. B.; since then has been engaged in active practice; has served as Mayor of Webster Springs; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1899, again in 1909, again in 1914, and was re-elected in 1916; served on committees as follows in 1917: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance, Rules, Forestry and Conservation.

TAYLOR, JAMES ALFRED. (Democrat.) Address: Fayetteville, West Va. Born in Lawrence county, Ohio, September 25, 1878; educated in the public schools; occupation, newspaper editor and printer; has devoted practically his entire life to the newspaper business, principally in Ohio and West Virginia; married and resides at Fayetteville, West Virginia; elected to the Legislature of 1916, as one of the representatives from Fayette county; during the 1917 sessions had the following committee assignments: Printing and Contingent Expenses (Chairman); Medicine and Sanitation, Arts, Sciences and General Improvements and Military Affairs.



TAYLOR, COLUMBUS W. (Republican.) Address: Hurricane, West Va. A member of the House of Delegates from Putnam county. Born near Hurricane, December 25, 1855; educated in the public schools; was the first town sergeant of Hurricane, holding the position for a number of years; later was appointed Mayor, holding that position for a considerable length of time; at present is engaged in the mercantile business and at farming; was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and during the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Elections and Privileges, Executive Offices and Library, and Insurance.

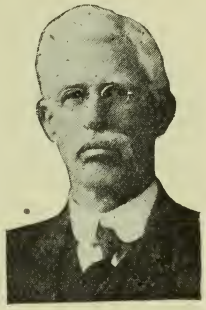
TERRILL, FRANK WATKINS. (Democrat.) Address: Wayne, West Va. Born August 4, 1857, at Orange, Virginia; educated in the public schools of Virginia; occupation, telegraph operator; member of the town council of Wayne and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Terrill is not without legislative experience, having served in the sessions of 1911 and 1913; was again elected in 1916 as one of the members from Wayne county and served through the regular and special sessions of 1917, having the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Penitentiary and Federal Relations.

TWYMAN, BENJAMIN RYMER. (Republican.) Address: Cairo, West Va. Born in Tyler county March 15, 1860; educated in the public schools and the Fairmont State Normal; was President of the Board of Education of his home district and Postmaster at Cairo from 1901 until 1910; is at present engaged in farming and the mercantile business, but is chiefly interested in scientific farming; was elected to the Legislature from Ritchie county in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 had the following committee assignments: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Military Affairs.

WALDRON, ROBERT FLOYD. (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. One of the members from McDowell county. Born at Welch, West Virginia, February 21, 1892; educated in the public schools and in the Concord State Normal, at Athens; since leaving school has been successfully engaged in several lines of business, but at present is making a specialty of pharmaceutical work at Welch; was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 served on the following standing committee: State Boundaries, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Executive Offices and Library.

WEIR, JAMES WESTON. (Democrat.) Present Address: Charleston, West Va. Was elected as one of the members of the House from Randolph county in 1914, and served in the session of 1915; was re-elected in 1916, and at the regular session of 1917 was made Chairman on the part of the House of the Committee on Passed and Enrolled Bills. He also served on the committees on Taxation and Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Railroads, Printing and Contingent Expenses and the Penitentiary. At the opening of the Extraordinary Session on May 14, 1914, Mr. Weir resigned as a member of the House, having accepted the position of Private Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell.

WEISS, HARRY A. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. One of the delegates from Ohio county. Born in the town of Benwood, Marshall county, April 23, 1884; attended the public schools of Wheeling until he was fourteen years old, when he was compelled to relinquish the opportunities for obtaining a further education and go to work in the mills. Mr. Weiss is a sheet iron rougher by occupation and resides in the city of Wheeling. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Labor, Executive Offices and Library, Penitentiary.



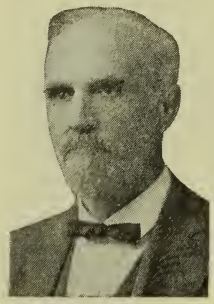
WELLS, P. FOSTER. (Democrat.) Address: New England, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Wood county. Born at Belleville, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 21, 1847; educated in the common schools and in the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio; has been a constable, justice of the peace and county surveyor; is at present engaged in farming and surveying; was elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 served on the following committees: Immigration and Agriculture, Humane Institutions, Federal Relations.

WERNER, HARRY RUPERT. (Republican.) Address: Thomas, West Va. Member of the Legislature from Tucker county. Born March 10, 1881, at Eglon, Preston county; educated in the public schools and in Cincinnati, Ohio, medical schools, taking courses in the Eclectic Medical College and post graduate work at the Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine; member of city council for two terms; President of City Board of Health for ten years, and member of County Board of Health; elected to the Legislature in 1916; in 1917 served on the committees on Medicine and Sanitation (Chairman); Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Penitentiary.

WHITAKER, N. PRICE. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. Born in Cecil county, Maryland; educated in the public schools of Lawrenceville, N. J., and at Cornell University. Since coming to West Virginia, Mr. Whitaker has been largely identified with the steel manufacturing business and has met with marked success. He is also prominently connected with other business enterprises. He was elected as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Ohio county in 1916; during the 1917 sessions had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Forestry and Conservation.

WILSON, PAT M. (Democrat.) Address: Beech Hill, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Mason county. Born in Kanawha county March 17, 1879; educated in the public schools; is at present engaged in farming, being one of the most practical farmers in the state, as regards the application of improved farming methods; served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mason county; elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Game and Fish (Chairman); Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Roads, and the Penitentiary.

WYSONG, A. F. (Republican.) Address: Princeton, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Mercer county. Born January 13, 1881, at Newport, Virginia; educated in the public schools of Giles county, Virginia, and in the schools of Dayton, Ohio; received his professional education—that of an architect—at Dayton; is engaged in general architectural work at Princeton; elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; he received the following committee assignments during the sessions of 1917: Taxation and Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish.



YEAGER, BROWN McLAUREN. (Democrat.) Address: Marlinton, West Va. Delegate from Pocahontas county. Born October 8, 1848, near Travelers Repose, Virginia (now West Virginia); educated in the common free schools of that day, which afforded but limited opportunities; is a surveyor and dealer in real estate; has held the office of County Surveyor of Pocahontas County and has also served as Commissioner of School Lands; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; in 1917 served on committees on Game and Fish, Insurance, Labor, Penitentiary and the Virginia Debt.

ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

Governor.

JOHN JACOB CORNWELL, (Democrat), the fifteenth Governor of West Virginia, was born July 11, 1867, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on a farm near the town of Pennsboro, the son of Jacob H. Cornwell and Mary E. (Taylor) Cornwell. The elder Cornwell moved the family to Hampshire county in 1870 where the younger Cornwell and future Governor of the State was reared to mannood on a Hampshire county farm. Educated in the public schools and at Shepherd College, he began teaching at the age of sixteen and followed that profession for seven years, being the principal of the graded schools in Romney during the years 1889-90. In the fall of 1890 with his brother, W. B. Cornwell, he bought the Hampshire Review, published at Romney, and has been the editor of that publication—the single newspaper published in Hampshire county—for a period of over twenty-five years, retiring as the active editor when he was sworn in as Governor of West Virginia. In connection with his newspaper work he studied law in the offices of his brother and was admitted to practice in 1894. He has been largely instrumental in the development of his section of the State. It was through his efforts that the railroad was constructed from Romney to Moorefield, tapping a rich territory and permitting development. He has been active for many years in the development of his section as a commercial fruit-growing country.

In 1896 Governor Cornwell made his entry into politics and was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago where William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the first time for the Presidency. In 1898 Governor Cornwell was elected to the State Senate from the old Twelfth Senatorial District which was composed of the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton and Tucker. In 1902 he was re-elected to the State Senate from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, the Legislature having re-districted the State, increasing the number of senatorial districts from thirteen to fifteen. While serving a second term as a member of the State Senate he was nominated by the Democratic party in State convention at Parkersburg for Governor of West Virginia. In the campaign that followed he ran 25,000 votes ahead of his ticket, being defeated by 8,000 majority by the late W. M. O. Dawson, when Theodore Roosevelt carried the State by 33,000 majority.

In 1912 Governor Cornwell was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore and four years later was nominated in a general primary election to be the Democratic nominee for Governor of West Virginia. The vote in the 1916 election showed Governor Cornwell to have been the sole Democrat on the State ticket to be elected.

The Governor was married in 1891 to Miss Edna Brady and they have one surviving child, Mrs. Eugene E. Ailes, of Washington.

Since his inauguration as Governor on March 4, 1917, Governor Cornwell called the State Legislature into extraordinary session on May 14, 1917, and that body responded to his wishes in submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment proposing a budget system, designed to place a check on ruthless expenditures from the State treasury. The Legislature also enacted a number of war measures through the operation of which Governor Cornwell has been desirous of assisting the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war with Germany. He has been the "war Governor" in fact as well as in name, devoting his energies to arousing the people of the State to the causes which impelled America to enter the war against the Imperial Government of Germany. He has been a foremost figures in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns through which funds have been and are being raised to diligently and successfully prosecute the war.

Secretary of State.

HOUSTON G. YOUNG (Republican), was born October 10, 1882, on a farm near Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia; was elected Secretary of State November, 1916, for a term of four years beginning March 4, 1917.

Superintendent of Free Schools.

MORRIS PURDY SHAWKEY (Republican), State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, was born at Sigel, Pennsylvania, in 1868. He is one of the numerous sons of the old Keystone State who have gone to other fields to do a worthy work. In many senses Mr. Shawkey may be regarded as a typical American citizen. His father was a sturdy and energetic Teuton, born not far from the banks of the Rhine, in 1830. His mother was of Scotch-Irish blood and a descendant of the family of John Witherspoon, who was in Revolutionary times President of Princeton University and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

After his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Shawkey taught school for a time in Kansas and Pennsylvania and served one year as superintendent of schools at Reynolds, North Dakota, gathering in all these places a valuable fund of information and experience in school affairs. He came to West Virginia in 1895, and since that time has been closely identified with the educational interests of this State. He became a member of the faculty of the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, leaving there in 1897 to accept the position of chief clerk in the State Department of Schools. In 1906 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Kanawha county and two years later was elected state superintendent. The most recent honor to come to him was his election to the presidency of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association for the 1916 meeting at Detroit.

In 1903 Mr. Shawkey served a term in the State Legislature where, as chairman of the Commmittee on Education, he played an important part in working out a revision of the School Law, which marked an epoch in the educational history of West Virginia. The new laws included the uniform examination law, the compulsory attendance law, the free text book law, and the institute attendance law.

Mr. Shawkey's administration as State Superintendent has been marked by a systematic campaign for the betterment of the rural schools of the state. His ability as a leader and organizer and his untiring energy have won for West Virginia an enviable reputation as the most progressive state in the south in educational methods. West Virginia's "Social Center" plan has attracted wide attention and is being used as a model in many other states. The growth of high schools, the thousands of volumes added to the school libraries, and the improved sanitary conditions are some of the substantial evidences of school progress in the state, and explain why Mr. Shawkey is known in West Virginia as the "human dynamo."

In connection with his official services he has also found time to do some editorial and literary work. Superintendent Shawkey is the author of a geography of West Virginia which has had a very wide use in the State and is also author of a history of West Virginia in pamphlet form. He is one of the editors of the West Virginia School Journal and Educator, a journal which has been active and influential in the up-building of school sentiment in West Virginia.

While not lacking in appreciation of the purely cultural arts, Mr. Shawkey is by nature of a practical turn of mind, and is essentially an organizer and builder. Every turn of his life has something to show for the work he has done. At Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, he founded and built up the college lecture course, which is still flourishing. He was also one of two men to take the responsibility for the first summer school in that institution. As State Superintendent, Mr. Shawkey originated and built up the custom of observance of Clean-up and Beautify Day, the State Honor Roll, which has added thousands of days in the aggregate to the attendance of pupils, the present system of state high schools, the present plan of rural supervision by the state, the summer school for colored teachers, and other features of the present progressive educational system. As a member of the State Board of Regents he has been instrumental in building up the more efficient courses of work in both the normal schools and the university and in many other features of the state educational work his hand may be seen as the hand of a public builder of enterprises.

Mr. Shawkey was nominated by the Republican party at the June, 1916, primary election and was re-elected the following November.

State Auditor.

JOHN SHERMAN DARST (Republican), was born in Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio, October 3, 1860. He attended the public schools, where he acquired his education, and later learned the miller's trade, which he followed for a number of years both in Ohio and West Virginia. When he came to West Virginia he located in Jackson county, with his home and business at Cottageville.

The first public office held by Mr. Darst was member of the House of Delegates from Jackson county. He was elected in 1896 and took an active part in framing the laws of the State. He was twice re-elected as a member of the House of Delegates and in 1902 was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. During his term in the Senate, Mr. Darst became a potent factor in the creation of the new tax system and was also the patron of the constitutional amendment, later ratified by the voters of the State, which placed the office of State Auditor on a salary basis, made the Secretary of State an elective officer and eliminated the fee system in both offices.

Mr. Darst was appointed Assistant State Tax Commissioner following his term in the State Senate and served until 1908 when he was made the Republican nominee for State Auditor. With his associates on the Republican State ticket he was elected in 1908 and re-elected in 1912.

Mr. Darst now lives at Charleston and is a citizen of Kanawha county. He married Miss Blanch McKay, of Meigs county, Ohio, and they have three children —Lieutenant Gilford Darst, of the United States Navy, assigned to special duty at Baltimore; Mrs. Helen Corbin, of Morgantown; and Moses Darst, First Lieutenant United States Regulars, at this date (October 25, 1917) stationed at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Mr. Darst as Auditor of West Virginia is also ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State and was honored in 1915 with election to the Presidency of the International Convention of Insurance Commissioners. He is also a successful business man, heavily interested in Charleston real estate and a stockholder in banks and mercantile establishments.

At the primary election held June 6, 1916, Mr. Darst was nominated for State Auditor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected at the general election November 7th, following.

State Treasurer.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON (Republican), is a native West Virginian. He was born in Fayette county, November 13, 1873. His father was one of the pioneers of that section and the younger Johnson spent his early days on his father's farm. Taking advantage of the opportunities that were offered, he attended the public schools and later became a teacher. He continued in this work for a number of years and attained such success that he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Fayette county in 1902 by an overwhelming majority. It was his first public office. He applied efficiency and energy to his task and was rewarded with splendid success in his efforts to improve the school system of that county.

Mr. Johnson was elected to the West Virginia State Senate in 1904, from the Ninth Senatorial District, and was re-elected in 1908. It was as a member of the State legislature that he introduced and had enacted into law—after months of perseverance—the "Johnson Pistol Law," aimed to prohibit the indiscriminate carrying of concealed weapons. Ridiculed in the beginning, it is now recognized as one of the most effective and beneficial laws of the State. Statistics show that it has practically eliminated the carrying of concealed weapons and has reduced murders fifty per cent.

During his eight years of service in the State Senate, Senator Johnson was the author and patron of much progressive educational legislation, permitting West Virginia to keep step with sister States in advancing the public school system. He assisted in the preparation of the educational code; labored for increased

teachers' salaries; for extension of the school term; for State aid for poor districts; for the establishment of high schools; and through his efforts the powers and duties of county superintendents were enlarged. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining he secured the enactment of new mining statutes designed for the protection of 80,000 miners and re-organizing the State Department of Mines on a more efficient basis.

In recognition of his services in behalf of the public schools, Senator Johnson was unanimously endorsed, in 1911, for the office of State Superintendent of Schools by the teachers of Fayette county. In 1916 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer in the first state-wide primary held under the direct primary statute. He was nominated by the largest majority received by any successful candidate in the primary and was elected in November of the same year.

Attorney General.

E. T. ENGLAND (Republican), the son of A. J. S. and Mary (Welch) England, was born and reared on a farm in Jackson county, West Virginia. During his boyhood he attended the public schools in his native county; later he was a student at the public schools at Bramwell, Mercer county.

After becoming large enough to perform manual labor to any advantage, he would work on a farm and at public works in the summer season, and on the earnings thus accumulated, pursued his studies at school in the winter, the public school at that time lasting usually four months.

He entered the Concord Normal School, at Concord (now Athens), Mercer county, in the fall of 1889, graduating therefrom in 1892. After graduating, he taught school for several years in order to procure money to further continue his education. He continued his studies at the Concord Normal School, taking the academic course in the years 1893 and 1895. Later he entered the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tennessee, graduating therefrom in 1898 in law and receiving the L. L. B. degree; in 1900 he graduated from this institution in the scientific course, receiving the B. S. degree. He started the practice of law in Wyoming county, West Virginia, moving to Logan county in the year 1901. He was married in 1901, at Moulton, Iowa, to Huldah Leoma Lenburg, daughter of Peter and Maggie Lenburg. They have the following children: Arline, age 15; Max, age 10, and Marjorie, age 5.

In 1903 Mr. England was elected Mayor of Logan, defeating the Democratic candidate, although at that time the town was strongly Democratic.

In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate, from the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Boone, Logan and Kanawha, and was re-elected in 1912. During his term in the Senate he served on many important committees, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the sessions of 1911 and 1913, and floor leader of that body for both of these sessions. He was President of the Senate for the 1915-1916 session, and by virtue of said office was Lieutenant Governor of the State for that period of time. He presided over the first meeting of Lieutenant Governors of the United States held at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, on June 9-12, 1915.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Loyal Order of Moose. He is Grand Inner Guard in the K. of P., and looks forward with much satisfaction to the time when he will get to be Grand Chancellor Commander of this great secret order. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for a good many years. In 1916 he was elected Attorney General of this State, his term beginning on March 4, 1917, and will end March 4, 1921. He lead the State ticket by several thousand votes.

His father died in 1899, but his mother, now at the age of 74 years, is still living and resides at Beckley, West Virginia.

The legislature of 1917, at its regular session, enacted the "Good Roads Law" and the "Bond Approval Law," requiring the Attorney General to approve or disapprove the validity of all bonds issued by any county, school district or independent school district, municipality or any other political division or divisions. These two laws increased largely the business of the Attorney General's office, and other legislation, also recently enacted, together with the natural increase of business has enhanced the duties of this office more than one-third, although there has been no increase in the office force.

Each time Mr. England was a candidate for office he ran largely ahead of his ticket.

As President of the Senate his rulings were eminently fair and impartial. Possessing rare ability as a parliamentarian, his decisions as presiding officer of the Senate were seldom questioned.

As Attorney General he has had many important questions to grapple with. One of his first official duties was to defend the State and members of the Legislature in the famous Virginia Debt case, in which it was sought in a mandamus proceeding to compel the Legislature to provide ways and means by which the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States should be liquidated.

His constructions and interpretations of the various statutes have, among the legal fraternity, been generally conceded to be correct, and in this, as well as the many other official duties he has performed as Attorney General, he has shown his legal ability.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

JAMES H. STEWART (Republican), was born at Raymond City, Putnam county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 20, 1859, a son of Dr. James Stewart. He was educated in the common schools and the State university. Graduated with A. B. degree in 1882; M. A. degree in 1884; L. L. B. degree in 1885. Elected to the State Senate in 1892; Regent of the State University 1893-1896; Director of the West Virginia Experiment Station 1897-1912; elected Commissioner of Agriculture, November, 1916; a member of the State Geological Survey; a granger; a member of the American Association of Advanced Science and of the National Association of State Agricultural Commissioners.

Was married to Minnie Louisa Vance in 1882.

APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

State Tax Commissioner.

WALTER S. HALLANAN (Republican), was born April 29, 1890, at Huntington, West Virginia; educated in the common schools of Huntington and later entered Morris Harvey College, at Barboursville, W. Va., where he completed his college course; engaged in newspaper business in Huntington for a number of years and in 1912 was assistant publicity director of the Republican State Executive Committee; appointed as Private Secretary by Governor Henry D. Hatfield, in August, 1913; appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Hatfield, March 1, 1917; term expires February 28, 1923.

State Board of Control.

DR. E. B. STEPHENSON, President. (Democrat.) Was born May 13. 1873, in the town of Clay, the county seat of Clay county, West Virginia; was educated in the public schools and at Concord Normal School, Athens; taught school for two years; attended the University of Louisville where he graduated in medicine in March, 1896; was appointed on the State Board of Control, October 1, 1910, by Governor Glasscock as the successor of Thomas E. Hodges, who resigned. Dr. Stephenson was elected Treasurer of the Board and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term, when he was succeeded by Dr. Williamson. July 1, 1917, Dr. Stephenson was appointed by Governor Cornwell as a member of the Board of Control for a term of six years, and was elected President of the Board.

While a resident of Clay county, Dr. Stephenson served as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and also served on the Democratic State Executive Committee. He was Chairman of the Kanawha County Democratic Executive Committee up to July 1, 1917, when he tendered his resignation, upon his appointment to the Board of Control.

Dr. Stephenson has not been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for several years, devoting his time chiefly to large business interests with which he is associated. He is connected with the Carroll Hardwood Lumber Company and is President and a director of the Stephenson Hardwood Lumber Compant.

Dr. J. M. WILLIAMSON (Democrat) is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He is the third son of Captain J. W. Williamson, a pioneer steamboat captain and pilot of the upper and lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Dr. Williamson was reared in West Virginia and received his education in the common schools of this State and the high schools of Ohio.

In 1881-2 he prepared himself for his chosen profession—that of dental surgery —and in 1883 opened an office in New Matamoras, Ohio, the place of his birth. In 1894 he removed to West Virginia, locating in Moundsville. There he built and furnished an office with the most modern equipments available for the prosecution of his profession. After his appointment to his present position, Dr. Williamson was succeeded in his profession and business by his son, Dr. C. D. Williamson, who now has charge of the large practice.

In the year 1907 Dr. J. M. Williamson was elected Mayor of the city of Moundsville on a straight Democratic ticket, and it was his distinction to be the first and only person ever elected to the mayoralty of that city as a Democrat, on a strictly party ticket. He succeeded himself for three consecutive terms of two years each. When he took charge of affairs he found the city financially embarrassed, with heavy damage suits pending. Under his management and through his foresight, these damage suits were won for the city. He also found the finances in bad condition, with no funds on hand to meet demands and the city practically without credit. City street orders were selling for fifty cents on the dollar. There was also passed down to him as Mayor a legacy in the form of a floating city order debt of $52,000.00, that had been contracted when the city had licensed saloons and boasted of the same as a source of revenue. Under a strictly "dry" rule—the lid being on tight—these financial conditions had to be met. At the end of Mayor Williamson's third term, with no saloon license taxes, the floating order debt had been reduced to $6,000, and not a dollar of new floating order debt created. The city made rapid improvements during his three terms of office.

During his incumbency as Mayor of Moundsville, Dr. Williamson headed a movement for a bond issue for a separate system of sanitary sewerage and surface draining. The bond issue carried by nearly five to one, and the city sewerage was completed. It can be said that no city in the State has a better and more up-to-date sanitary system than the city of Moundsville, consisting of more than twenty-nine miles. It is said that this was the largest contract ever let at one time in this State. At the same time the city of Moundsville enjoyed the distinction of being the first city in the State to install an auto fire truck, consisting of hose, ladder and chemical combination.

On the 6th day of February, 1914, Dr. Williamson was appointed by Governor Henry D. Hatfield as the minority member of the State Board of Control and served as auditor of the board.

Upon the reorganization of the board July 1, 1917, he was elected as its treasurer.

Dr. Williamson is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has great faith in the Upper Ohio Panhandle of West Virginia as a fruit growing section. He owns and is now having operated, by the most modern methods, the largest commercial apple orchard in that section of the State.

JAMES S. LAKIN (Republican), is the eldest son of Calvin H. and Catherine (Finney) Lakin, and was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, March 1, 1864. His father is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Huntington, who spent half a century in active work in the West Virginia and Iowa conferences, including service as Presiding Elder of the Oakland and Huntington districts.

James S. Lakin received his earlier education in the common schools and later attended the Fairmont State Normal and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1889 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Offutt & Lakin, doing business at Terra Alta, Preston county. He had full charge of its affairs until 1909, when he relinquished the work to accept a position as one of the members of the State Board of Control. He was succeeded as manager of the mercantile firm by his brother, Finney L. Lakin, who still occupies that position. The business of this firm was successful from the beginning, and from a strictly mercantile business branched into other lines, particularly dealigg in timber lands. In connection with his business success, Mr. James S. Lakin naturally became interested in banking, and has served as President of the First National Bank of Terra Alta and as one of the directors of the Terra Alta bank. He has always taken an active interest in political and public affairs and for a number of years was a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Preston county. In 1899, Governor Atkinson appointed him First Lieutenant of Company M, First West Virginia Infantry. Governor White, in 1901, made him a director of the West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington, and in 1905 he was re-appointed by Governor Dawson. In 1906 Mr. Lakin was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District and was only defeated by a small majority. He was appointed in 1909 by Governor Glasscock as one of the members of the newly created Board of Control to have charge of the business and financial side of all State institutions. The other members were John A. Sheppard and Thomas E. Hodges. Mr. Lakin was elected President of the Board and in that position had ample opportunity to demonstrate his marked and excellent ability as an organizer. His service in that position was continuous except for a brief leave of absence during the political campaign of 1912, when he served as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

In 1913 Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Lakin a member of the new Public Service Commission, of which he was elected Chairman. Subsequently, it was held that he was ineligible to a position on the Commission because of a provision in the law covering the State Board of Control. He was thereupon restored by Governor Hatfield to membership on the Board of Control and was again elected President of the Board. In 1914-15 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia-Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. In 1915 he was re-appointed on the State Board of Control for the term of six years, and served as President until the reorganization of the Board in 1917.

Mr. Lakin's only son—James O. Lakin—is a Lieutenant in the 150th Regiment, United States Army.

Public Service Commission.

E. F. MORGAN, Chairman, (Republican), was born at Forksburg, Marion county, West Virginia, January 16, 1869; educated in the public schools, Fairmont State Normal, and West Virginia University; taught in public schools of Marion county for nine years; graduated in the law department of West Virginia University, in the class of 1897; engaged in practice of law at Fairmont, West Virginia, in 1898; was judge of Intermediate Court of Marion County for a term of six years, 1907-1913; at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of

law; appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years, commencing June 1, 1915.

Since June 1, 1916, Judge Morgan has been Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

E. G. RIDER, Commissioner, (Republican), was born in Braxton county, September 24, 1868; received his education in the public schools of the county and at Lebanon, Ohio; took the law course at Washington and Lee University, completing the same in 1893, and practiced at Sutton up to the time of his appointment to his present position. Mr. Rider was elected prosecuting attorney of Braxton county and served four years from January 1, 1905. He was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in the Southern District, soon after that district was created, and filled the position until September 1, 1916. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1912-16, and was a member and chairman of the Braxton county Republican Executive Committee for many years. On the 2nd day of September, 1916, Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Rider a member of the Public Service Commission to serve the unexpired term of Ex-Governor William M. O. Dawson, deceased.

GEORGE R. C. WILES, Commissioner, (Democrat), was born at Rugby, Grayson county, Virginia, May 29, 1877; moved with his father to Logan county, West Virginia, in 1886; resided in Logan county until the formation of Mingo, and since that time has lived in Mingo county; received his elementary education in the common schools; academic and legal education at West Virginia University; graduated in the College of Law at that institution in 1900, and was admitted to the bar at Williamson, in Mingo county, the same year; practiced at Williamson continuously until he was appointed by Governor Cornwell, April, 1917, as a member of the Public Service Commission. In 1903 Mr. Wiles represented Mingo county in the House of Delegates, and was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District in 1916.

Compensation Commissioner.

LEE OTT (Republican), was born at Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania January 5, 1859, and received his education in the common schools. He was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the mines. He came to West Virginia in June, 1897, and was appointed Superintendent of the Thomas plant of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, filling that position until April, 1900. At that time he was transferred as Superintendent to the Elk Garden Mines, but returned to Thomas, November 1, 1906, as General Superintendent of all the mines of the Davis Coal & Coke Company. During his very able management of the company's mines and ovens he brought them to a high state of efficiency and economical production. He also had charge of all the vast improvements enumerated and outlined in the history of the company.

Mr. Ott was one of the best known and esteemed business men of that region and was connected with various other concerns and enterprises, besides being a director of the Davis National Bank of Piedmont. He is an official of the affiliation board of the Coal Mining Institute of America, and a member of the executive board of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. He is also well known in Masonic circles, being a life member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; a member of West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, Wheeling, West Virginia; and Osiris Shrine, Wheeling, West Virginia. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his political opinion, Mr. Ott is an adherent of the Republican party. Although he was never active in politics, his support was always solicited by politicians in the five counties of West Virginia along the eastern border, and his acquaintance covers a considerable portion of the State, with business concerns, especially. His interest, however, is always strong in any movement affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor Hatfield a member of the Public Service Commission on the 19th day of July, 1913, serving as Chairman of that body until June 30, 1915, when he was appointed State Compensation Commissioner.

Health Commissioner.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., (Republican), was born on a farm in Ohio, ten miles west of Wheeling, and soon after—on account of a severe injury that rendered him permanently lame—his father gave up farming and opened a store in St. Clairsville. There the boy grew to manhood. In an ungraded school he pursued his studies which included Latin, Greek and some of the higher mathematics. Applying for admission to the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, (now Washington and Jefferson) he was for several months put on probation. At the end of two years he was graduated (A. B.,) eighth in a class of thirty, being one of the commencement speakers, and sharing the literary honors of the class with one who is now the Bishop of New York.

Later, the study of medicine was commenced, and in 1868 the degree of M. D. was conferred by the Medical College of Ohio. The young doctor succeeded—by a competitive examination—in securing a position as resident physician and surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital, which position he filled for a year.

Locating in Wheeling in April, 1869, he was, in 1873, elected as City Health Officer, and held this position for six years. In September, 1895, on account of the long-continued presence of small-pox in the city, he was urged to take the office again. He assumed charge of thirty-six cases. In four weeks but three cases remained in the city. For his services $2,000.00 extra compensation was paid, and he was twice re-elected, making a total of eleven years of service as health officer.

In 1877 he went to Europe for medical study, spending nearly a year in Edinburgh, London and Vienna. Always active in medical societies, Dr. Jepson has served as secretary and twice as President of the Ohio County Medical Society, for three years as Secretary and in 1887 as President of the State Medical Association, and for three years as a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, and until the present year was a member of the American Medical Editors Association, and in 1915 a member of its Executive Committee of three. During 1915 he was Vice President of the National Federation of Medical Examining Boards. He was editor of The West Virginia Medical Journal, from its origin, in 1896, until the end of 1915. He has written many medical papers for the journals and societies.

From 1884 to 1889 he served in Wheeling as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service; from 1889 to 1893 and from 1907 to 1915 as United States examining surgeon for pensions; on the medical staff of the City Hospital, Wheeling, from 1890 to 1915.

Always interested in education, he served for sixteen years on the Wheeling Board of Education, part of the time as president. He was the author of resolutions that established a High School and also a Public Library. Since 1904 he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College. From this college he received the degree of A. M., and in 1907 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by the University of Pittsburgh.

In June, 1913, Dr. Jepson was made a member and Secretary of the State Board of Health by His Excellency, Governor Hatfield, and in June, 1914, under the new law constituting a State Department of Health, Governor Hatfield appointed him as the first Commissioner of Health, for a term of four years.

State Geologist.

DR. I. C. WHITE, (Republican). Michael White, the father of I. C. White, married Mary Anne Russell (probably Rischel, originally, since her ancestors were all from Holland) and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in western Monongalia county, about three miles below the head of the Pennsylvania Fork of Dunkard, and the same distance above the village of Jollytown, Pennsylvania. Six children were born of this union; viz., Henry Solomon, William Thomas, Lydia Anne, Catherine, Israel C. and John, two of whom (John and Catherine), died during childhood, and the mother herself died in 1852.

Israel C. White, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead in Battelle district in the western portion of Monongalia county, November 1, 1848, and grew to manhood (nineteen) on the farm, with only such educational advantages as the "subscription schools" of the time, previous to 1865, afforded. His father had a high appreciation of the value of education, however, and made many sacrifices to give to his children the advantage of the best "subscription schools" available. Michael White was a strong, virile citizen, a born leader of men, and one of the five persons selected to divide the county of Monongalia into districts, and give names to the same after the formation of West Virginia. He gave the name "Battelle" to the most western district, in which he also resided, naming it after Rev. Gordon Battelle, a talented Methodist Episcopal minister of Wheeling, who, through a series of newspaper articles, accomplished more than any other one man in crystalizing the public sentiment of West Virginia in favor of separation from the mother State. It was while attending one of these "subscription schools", taught by George Fletcher, a graduate of Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, that the subject of this sketch conceived the idea of securing a college education. Hence, when the West Virginia Agricultural College was established at Morgantown and opened its doors for the higher education of the young men of the State, in September, 1867, Israel C. White became one of the matriculates at the opening, through the encouragement of his intelligent and appreciative father. This father, however, although one of the strongest men physically the county ever produced—never having been outdone in wood chopping, rail making or lifting contests—sickened and died at the end of 1868, during the middle of the son's second college year. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of twenty, the son determined to carry out his father's wishes and graduate from the State's highest institution of learning. He taught school, worked on the farm during vacations, sold his small contingent interest in the farm, and graduated with honor in the class of 1872, not owing any one a dollar, but with only about $10 in cash ahead for future capital. Soon after graduation in June, 1872, he married Emma Shay, a talented teacher of the Morgantown public schools. Both taught school for the first and second years of their married life, and in 1874 Mr. White was elected principal of a private school at Hunterdon, New Jersey, where they went to reside. Soon after the birth of his oldest daughter (now Mrs. Joseph H. Mills), Mrs. White died, November 24, 1874, and Mr. White relinquished the profession of teaching to take up the study of geology, having secured an appointment as aid to his old teacher in geology, Dr. John J. Stevenson, on the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, beginning work thereon in May, 1875. He was made full assistant in 1876, and remained in connection therewith until that survey came to a close in 1884, being the author of eight volumes of the Reports of that survey; was professor of Geology in the West Virginia University from 1877 to 1892, and one of the assistant geologists on the United States Geological Survey from 1884 to 1888, during which time he prepared and published Bulletin 65 on the "Stratigraphy of the Appalachian Coal Field." In 1892 he resigned his position in the University to take charge of a large petroleum business which he had developed for himself and associates, through scientific discoveries made in connection with his studies of the occurrence of petroleum, natural gas and coal, in all of which he is an expert specialist, being the author of the anticlinal or structural theory for the occurrence of oil and gas. Dr. White was treasurer of the Geological Society of America from 1892 to 1907, Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section E (Geology) 1896-7; delegate to the International Geological Congress held in St. Petersburg, 1897, and in Paris, 1900. Dr. White has been State Geologist of West Virginia since 1897, and has prepared and published five of the volumes of the reports; viz., Vols. I and I (A) on "Petroleum and Natural Gas," and Vols. II and II (A) on "Coal," and Bulletin Two on "Levels and Coal Analysis." He has also supervised and edited the publication of nineteen other volumes published by the West Virginia Geological Survey which were prepared by his Assistants.

In 1904-5 Dr. White visited Brazil at the request of the Brazilian government to make studies and an official report on the coal fields of South Brazil. His report—a large quarto volume with numerous illustrations on the "Brazilian Coal Fields"—was published in both English and Portuguese in 1908. He was invited by President Roosevelt to be the second speaker on the program at the White House Conference of Governors in May, 1908, where he delivered an address on "The Waste of Our Fuel Resources" and this in connection with an address before the American Mining Congress, at Pittsburgh, December 6, 1908, on "The Barren Zone of the Appalachian Coal Field," has greatly aided the conservation movement inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

Dr. White, although a very busy man, finds time to take an active interest in civic affairs, having been the Vice-President for West Virginia of the International League for Highway Improvement, President of the West Virginia State Board of Trade, and President of the Morgantown Board of Trade, and is also a member of the Federal Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Dr. White was married a second time, in December, 1878, to Miss Mary Moorhead, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, who has borne him five children: Nell, wife of C. W. Maxwell, Attorney at Law, Elkins, West Virginia; Fannie, wife of H. P. Brightwell, Cashier, Union Trust Company, Charleston, West Virginia; Edith, wife of Karl L. Kithil, Technologist, United States Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado; Charles, purchasing Agent for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Gertrude, wife of E. R. Wise, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. White is the happy grandfather of ten grandchildren, five boys and five girls, ranging in age from one to twelve years.

Commissioner of Banking.

SAMUEL PRESTON SMITH (Republican), was born March 20, 1875 at East Bank, Kanawha county, West Virginia, and received his education in the public schools. From 1904 to 1908 he was Assistant Commissioner of Banking; from 1909 to 1913 was Treasurer and Sheriff of Kanawha county. April 1, 1915, he was appointed Commissioner of Banking by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years.

Chief of the Mine Department.

EARL A. HENRY (Republican), was born November 25, 1867, at Winifrede, Kanawha county, being the oldest of five sons. When he was three years old the family moved to West Columbia and after a few years moved to Clifton, Mason county, where he still resides.

His father having spent the greater part of his life in the coal mines of this State; nothing was more natural than that his son should follow in his footsteps, so at the age of nine years he entered the mine with his father and has spent his entire life in the coal industry of the State, except four years, from 1897 to 1901, when he was Deputy Sheriff of Mason county. Beginning in 1876 as trapper boy, he worked his way up to Mine Foreman, and then to District Mine Inspector, being appointed by Governor White in 1901, and reappointed by Governor Dawson in 1905 and by Governor Glasscock in 1909, from which position he was appointed Chief of the Department of Mines by Governor Hatfield, on September 1, 1913. His promotion to chief of the department was a just recognition of faithful and efficient service rendered the State.

Commissioner of Labor.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY (Republican), was born on May 15, 1876, in the Digman homestead, Laurel Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia. He was the son of Adam and Susan (Digman) Montgomery, being the descendant of a family which for generations has lived among the hills of West Virginia. He removed with his parents to Preston county in 1878, and was reared at Newburg. At the age of thirteen years, upon the death of his father, which occurred as a result of exposure and wounds received in the service of the Union Army, as a member of Company H, 7th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, he was com-

pelled to stop school and assist in the support of a large family. He started as coke-drawer at the plant of the Newburg-Orrel Coal & Coke Company, and later was day laborer and mule driver for the Monongah Coal & Coke Company, now merged into the Consolidation Coal Company. In 1896-7, he was an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as brakeman. Prior to this he was newsboy for the Union News Company, running between Wheeling and Cumberland.

He located at Tunnelton in 1899, and the next year was elected Justice of the Peace for Kingwood District. In 1902 he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1903 and 1908. In 1903 he was appointed Postmaster by President Roosevelt, but resigned in 1904, when he was elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District, comprising the counties of Preston, Tucker, Mineral, Grant and Hardy. This is the only time that Mr. Montgomery's name has ever appeared on his party ticket, and it is interesting to note that he ran ahead of his ticket. As a member of the senate he voted for the initiative, referendum and recall, for a production tax on oil and gas, state-wide prohibition, and was the champion of many humane, constructive and progressive measures which are now upon the statute books of the State.

In 1908 Senator Montgomery was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as Special Agent in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and later he was promoted to Chief Special Agent, which position he held until he resigned to take up the study of law and economics (world wide labor problems) at the West Virginia University.

He has been active in fraternal circles. On November 26, 1901, at Tunnelton, he became a charter member of McKinley Lodge No. 135, Knights of Pythias. The month following he was elected Outer Guard and continued to advance until he reached the summit of Pythian distinction, when at Elkins, on September 15, 1910, he was elected and installed as Grand Chancellor of West Virginia. At Wheeling, August 18, 1911, he was elected Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, which position he now holds. He is also a member of Kingwood Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F.; Invincible Council No. 147; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Shiraz Temple No. 29, D. O. K. K.; Vesta Temple No. 50, Pythian Sisters; Kanawha Lodge No. 1444, L. O. O. M.; Tunnelton Camp W. O. W.

Among the societies which claim him as a member are the American Academy of Social and Political Science of Philadelphia; the Southern Sociological Congress of Nashville; the National Geographic Society, the National Conservation Congress, Washington, D. C., and the Beta Theta Pi Chapter, West Virginia University.

He is noted throughout the State as a brilliant, fraternal and political speaker, and his address on the "History of Odd Fellows," his lecture on "John Wesley," and his address on "West Virginia and Its Future," delivered before the West Virginia Editorial Association, are among the public utterances that have attracted wide and favorable comment. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has served as Vice-President of the Laymen's Association, and on the Board of Stewards of the General Conference of West Virginia.

On February 29, 1896, Senator Montgomery married Grace K. Orr, a daughter of Major and Mrs. Uriah N. Orr, of Kingwood. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have two children—William Newton and Mary Susan—students in the Charleston High school.

He was appointed State Commissioner of Labor and *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures by Governor H. D. Hatfield, for a term of four years, assuming his duties March 1, 1917.

The Adjutant General.

GEN. JOHN C. BOND (Republican), was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, November 9, 1880; worked on a farm, on lumber mill and as railroad brakeman; attended the public schools and graduated from Fairmont State Normal School in 1902; taught school two years and then took up newspaper work, which he followed until appointed to present office; enlisted in the First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War, in 1898, and has since served in the West Virginia National Guard; appointed Adjutant General, with rank of Brigadier General, July 15, 1914.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

J. A. VIQUESNEY (Republican), was born near Belington, Barbour county, West Virginia, April 7, 1869. His father emigrated to the United States from France, when a boy, and his mother moved to Barbour county from Page county, Virginia, prior to the civil war. He obtained his education from the common free schools, the commercial department of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Buckhannon, West Virginia, and the law school of the West Virginia University.

Before he was twenty years old he began teaching in the common free schools, and afterwards specialized in the teaching of penmanship. In the year 1893 he entered the employment of the Baltimore & Ohio and the West Virginia Central Railroad companies, and worked as telegraph operator and assistant passenger and freight agent, at Belington, West Virginia, for four years. Since that time, he has been engaged in the buying and selling of real estate and the practice of law, becoming the junior member of the law firm of Ware & Viquesney, in the year 1905, with offices at Belington and Philippi.

On February 23, 1909, he was appointed by Governor Wm. M. O. Dawson as Game and Fish Warden of West Virginia for an unexpired term ending July 1, 1909, and was appointed as State Forest, Game and Fish Warden by Governor Wm. E. Glasscock, for a term of four years, and reappointed by Governor H. D. Hatfield.

Always taking an active part as a Republican in politics, he served a number of years as committeeman on both the county and congressional committee. He was never a candidate for office, except he served four terms as Mayor of the town of Belington.

He is a member of Grafton Lodge, B. P. O. E., a K. of P., W. O. W., and Modern Woodmen of America.

In a business capacity he is President of the Citizens National Bank, of Belington; officer and director of several corporations; engaged in horticulture and agriculture; and is President of Allegheny and Cheat Mountain Clubs, two organizations controlling nearly one hundred thousand acres of land in Randolph and Pocahontas counties, on which is being demonstrated the possibilities of propagating all kinds of game and fish, and which he expects to develop into the most attractive club proposition in America.

Secretary to the Governor.

JAMES WESTON WEIR was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 12, 1882. He was educated in the common schools and later attended the Washington, D. C. high schools. He is a journalist by profession and is the owner of the "Randolph Review," published at Elkins, one of the leading Democratic newspapers in West Virginia. Aside from his work as an editorial manager, Mr. Weir has also had wide experience as a newspaper reporter and general correspondent. He reported the proceedings of the legislative sessions of 1909, 1911 and 1915 for the Wheeling "Register" and other papers, and was a member of the House of Delegates from Randolph county in 1909, 1915 and 1917. In 1911 he became the Private Secretary to United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, and filled the position until the close of that gentleman's term. In 1917 Mr. Weir was appointed Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell. At the opening of the extraordinary session of the Legislature in May, following his appointment, he resigned as a member of the House from Randolph county.

Pardon Attorney.

JAMES E. CUTLIP (Democrat), was born in Braxton county, West Virginia. He received his education in the public schools. In 1888 he was made the principal of the public schools at Ripley, Jackson county, holding that position until 1893. While filling the position at Ripley, he studied law in the offices of Hon. Warren Miller, and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1893 he returned to his native county and took up the active practice of law. In 1904 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Braxton county, and was again elected to that office in 1912. He was appointed Pardon Attorney by Governor Cornwell in March, 1917, taking up the duties of that office immediately after his appointment.

State Historian and Archivist.

WILSON MATTHEWS FOULK (Democrat), was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1855. Two years later the family moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where he passed his childhood. He received his elementary education in the schools—graded and high—of that city, completing his collegiate education at Dickinson College. After several years teaching experience as Head Master of St. Luke's Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and a like experience at Rugby Academy, Wilmington, Delaware, he came into West Virginia in 1891, and since that date, as a teacher and institute instructor, has been prominently identified with its educational development. He was in charge of the schools of Piedmont from 1890 to 1903 and of the city of Huntington from 1905 to 1915.

He was appointed State Historian and Archivist by Governor Cornwell October 1, 1917.

State Librarian.

BENJAMIN H. OXLEY, State Librarian of West Virginia, after receiving the rudiments of an education in the subscription schools of Virginia, came, with his parents, to Lincoln county, West Virginia, and engaged in farming and teaching. He afterwards attended summer normal schools in Lincoln county and later—while continuing teaching—began the study of law. In 1881 he obtained a license to practice from the judges of the supreme court. He practiced his profession for several years in the counties of Lincoln, Boone, Logan and Cabell.

In 1884 Mr. Oxley represented Lincoln county in the House of Delegates, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate from the old seventh senatorial district, extending from Lincoln to Mercer county.

He was for four years bookkeeper in the State Auditor's office, and was made adjutant general by Governor Fleming, serving through the latter's incumbency in office.

He was for twelve consecutive years secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

In 1913 he was appointed by the late Judge Samuel D. Littlepage as one of the commissioners to adjust and pay off Chesapeake & Ohio Railway coupons, held by numerous citizens of the State.

Mr. Oxley is a law-book author, "Instructions to Juries" having been written by him in 1906.

On March 26, 1917, Governor John J. Cornwell appointed Mr. Oxley to the position of State Librarian.

State Road Commission.

A. DENNIS WILLIAMS, Chairman, (Republican), was born on a farm in Pocahontas county, May 22, 1878; educated in the public schools of that county and Concord State Normal, at Athens, and studied engineering in the field under Major P. B. Houston. Mr. Williams' early life was spent on a farm. He taught three terms of public school, from 1895 to 1898, and from the latter year until 1901 was in the engineering department of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. In 1901-2 he was engineer for the Greenbrier & Iron Mountain Railway; 1902-3 engineer for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and the G. C. & E. Railway; 1903-13 had a general engineering office at Marlinton, Pocahontas county, during which time he was engineering for the M. & C., G. & C. and G. & I. M. Railways, and many lumber and industrial companies.

Mr. Williams was elected to the legislature from Pocahontas county in 1908, and represented that county in the session of 1909, serving as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, and was in a measure instrumental in the passage of the revised road laws enacted at that session, which laid the foundation for the present road development in the State.

He was appointed as Chief Road Engineer by Governor H. D. Hatfield, July 8, 1913, and served as such until May 23, 1917, when the law under which he was serving was supplanted by the acts of 1917.

June 1, 1917, Governor John J. Cornwell commissioned him as a member of the State Road Commission for a term of four years. In the organization he was elected chairman.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He represented the West Virginia Conference in the General Conference at Pittsburgh, in 1908; at Baltimore in 1912; at the General Special Conference on Church Union at Columbus, Ohio, in 1914; and the General Conference at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1916. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Adrian College, Michigan, from 1908 to 1916, and in the latter year was elected a member of the General Educational Board. He has been elected annually to the West Virginia Conference, and has served as President of the Laymen's Council since 1908. He represented the State as one of the delegates to the Head Camp Meeting, M. W. of A., at Peoria, Illinois, in 1908.

Was elected president of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association at Nashville, Tenn., October 19, 1917.

On the 23rd of January, 1902, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Lulu A. Waugh.

He is connected with horticultural, agricultural, manufacturing and mining development enterprises located in the State.

T. S. SCANLON, Commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer, (Democrat), was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, November 15, 1858; moved with his parents, while an infant, to a point three or four miles west of Covington, Virginia, where his father—a contractor on the construction of what is now the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway—died in the spring of 1860; he then moved with his mother and eight sisters and brothers to a point near Lewisburg, where his mother rented what was known as the Joe Finster farm. His oldest brother, then nearing manhood, was drafted into the Confederate army. About the second year of the war of the rebellion, he, with his mother and the other children, trecked over the mountains into the Kanawha valley, where she rented another farm in the neighborhood of Red House, and lived until the war was over, and the oldest brother returned unhurt and went to contracting, taking the family with him, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Rallway, near what is now Montgomery, upon the revival of construction on that road from the White Sulphur west to the Sandy River. The younger Scanlon received only such schooling as could be gotten in the district schools of the State at that time. At the finishing up of the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Rallway, he went into the service of that company, being then about fifteen years old, and remained in their service for nine years, filling all kinds of positions from roustabout up to trainmaster, which latter position he held the last three years of his service. He then located in Huntington—at the age of about twenty-four—conducting a retail shoe business, out of which he made a very respectable living; took a great interest in politics, as a Democrat; was City Treasurer of Huntington, being elected yearly from 1891 to 1896, inclusive; during that time handled the first large bond issue that was the beginning of the permanent public improvements of the city, there being at that time some six miles of paving and considerable amount of trunk sewerage put in; declined to serve any longer after this improvement was advanced; was a member of the City Council several terms; was active as such, as the council at that time constituted the School Board, as well as a governing body, in getting built the first good school now in the Huntington system—The Oley; has been rather active in school matters, having been partly instrumental by some financial aid and considerable hard work in keeping in existence the West Virginia Colored Orphans Home for probably nine years, while it lived on voluntary contributions, and was finally instrumental in getting the State to take it over.

Four years before going out of the shoes business, he became interested in construction work, road building, streets and sewerage. Finally, in 1906, he sold out his shoe business and since then, up to his appointment on the Road Commission, has been actively engaged in this work. Three years of the time in connection with his contracting work, he was a member of the "Four City Commissioners" of the city of Huntington, which gave the city probably the most active administration it has ever had, having spent—to the satisfaction apparently of all the people—well on to a million and a quarter dollars a year, including regular running expenses of the city and public improvements. Mr. Scanlon was appointed June 1, 1917, as a member of the West Virginia State Road Commission, by Governor John J. Cornwell.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

CHARLES W. LYNCH (Republican), President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born in Harrison county, March 11, 1851. He graduated from the West Virginia University in 1874 with the A. B. degree and received the degree A. M. in 1877. Previous to 1882 he was superintendent of public schools at Burning Springs and Clarksburg. Meanwhile he studied law and was admitted to the bar in that year. He soon took commanding rank at the bar.

He frequently has been honored by the Republican party in having conferred upon him unsought nominations for public office. He was a member of the House of Delegates 1882-3 and 1891-2; prosecuting attorney for Harrison county 1885-9 and 1893-7; Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit 1905-13.

In 1912 Judge Lynch was nominated for his present position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals without his knowledge or consent, and was elected at the ensuing election. He began his service on that high tribunal January 1, 1913.

Judge Lynch's long practice of the law, and his large experience as a circuit judge, thoroughly equipped him for the arduous duties of his present position in which he is making a most enviable record as an appellate judge.

Judge Lynch is a York rite and Scottish rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. He is President of the Board of Trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1915, and is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the activities of which he has long been prominent.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER (Republican), the senior member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was born in Mason county, November 24, 1861, and is still a resident of that county. He acquired a thorough education by his own close application and continuous effort, and a period of study in Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. He successfully taught public schools for seven years, and while thus engaged began the study of law under the direction of Hon. John W. English, later a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Poffenbarger was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was for many years an active leader in the Republican party and was also an effective campaign speaker, which largely extended his acquaintance throughout the State. At the early age of twenty-six he was elected to the responsible office of Sheriff of his native county. Judge Poffenbarger was elected to the Supreme Court in 1900, over his old instructor, Judge English, and so thoroughly satisfactory were his services to the people of the State that he was re-elected in 1912. His term of office will expire December 31, 1924. Only one other judge—the late Henry Brannon—has been honored with elections to two full terms.

Judge Poffenbarger is in the full vigor of the prime of life, loves his work, pursues it with unflagging industry, and has already achieved a reputation as a jurist which places him among the distinguished leaders of the judiciary of the State. He has a vigorous, analytical and discriminative mind and his written opinions are widely cited by the profession and discussed in law journals. During his incumbency he has been influential in altering and improving the methods of procedure of the court of last resort, of which he has several times been president.

Judge Poffenbarger is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other organizations.

WILLIAM N. MILLER (Republican), was born in Ohio, October 18, 1855, and was educated in the public schools and Ottervein University, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1879 and A. M. in 1881. He early came to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and read law in the office of William L. Cole. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and become a member of the firm of Cole & Miller.

Judge Miller was appointed Judge Advocate General by both Governor White and Governor Dawson. For fifteen years he was an officer of the West Virginia State Bar Association and has been for many years a member of the American Bar Association. On January 28, 1907, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Cox, and was elected by the people to the same office in 1908, and ever since he ascended the bench he has performed the responsible duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. His record as a judge of the court of last resort has been eminently satisfactory both to the bar and litigants. His written opinions are clear, terse and logical and constitute each within itself a valuable precedent. His persistent labor on the bench, in conference, and in his private office, and his conscientious and painstaking consideration of each case before the court, win for him the highest commendation. He has twice filled the office as President of the Court.

Judge Miller has been a life-long Republican, and before ascending the bench he was a leader of his party and frequently advocated its principles as a campaign speaker. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated President Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of the Elks and other orders, an Episcopalian, and a public spirited citizen, whose popularity is attested by a host of friends throughout all parts of the State.

At the Republican convention held on August 10, 1916, Judge Miller was renominated, and was re-elected for the full term of twelve years at the general election in November following.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS (Republican), was born in Greenbrier county, October 18, 1856. His ancestors were pioneers of that county. He was educated in the common schools and the West Virginia University, and took his law course in the University of Virginia. After spending some time in teaching, he was admitted to the bar in 1888 and later formed a law partnership with Judge Charles S. Dice, under the firm name of Williams & Dice, which firm had a large and important practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Judge Williams was a member of the State Tax Commission of 1901-2 and assisted in drafting the bills which were the basis of the new tax system adopted in 1904. From 1903 to 1908, he was a member of the State University Board of Regents and took great interest in the duties of that position.

In 1908 he was the Republican nominee for the supreme bench, and was elected. He has served two terms as president of that august tribunal. His painstaking application to his judicial duties, and his clear and comprehensive written opinions, have won the commendation of the bar of the State. His judicial temperament, persistent industry and physical vigor give promise of long continued usefulness on the bench.

Judge Williams is a thirty-second degree Mason, an active official in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is identified with several charitable organizations. His public spirit is shown in the uniform interest he takes in community betterment and the State's welfare.

HAROLD A. RITZ (Republican), is a citizen of Bluefield, in the southern tier of counties, but was born in the northern Panhandle. Wheeling is his birthplace and the date of his birth was July 25, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of the State and graduated from Marshall College at Huntington in 1889. In 1899-90, he taught public school in Wayne county. Soon after he began the study of law and after passing the required bar examination he was admitted in 1894, and located in Bluefield at the age of 21, for the practice of his profession. His thorough preparation caused him to take high rank as a lawyer and his splendid physique enabled him to perform all the work of the large practice that almost immediately came to him in that section of the State, which developed so rapidly. He was engaged in nearly all the important litigation in the courts in which he practiced.

In 1906, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit, Judge Ritz was appointed by Governor Dawson and served most acceptably from June to December of that year. He also served on Governor Dawson's staff as Aide de Camp. In 1909 President Taft appointed Judge Ritz U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and he ably

discharged the duties of that responsible office for a full term of four years. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed his lucrative practice at Bluefield.

On August 10, 1916, with Judge Miller, he was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for the highest State tribunal and was elected at the ensuing general election. His large experience as a trained lawyer and his marked judicial temperament qualified him to enter upon the discharge of his appellate duties with a high order of merit. From the very beginning of his term he has rendered able service, and the supreme bench has been greatly strengthened by the acquisition of his vigorous and pronounced judicial powers.

WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS (Republican), the efficient Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born August 27, 1866, at Round Bottom (once owned by George Washington), Marshall county, this State. He taught school for six years, three as principal of the McMechen public schools. He received the degree of A. M. from Waynesburg (Pa.) College and LL. B. from Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, Moundsville and Charleston. He served as Chief Clerk of the State Auditor's office and as Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Freer.

Mr. Mathews is a Republican and served as Secretary of the Marshall County Executive Committee in 1896. In 1900 he acted as President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and presided over its convention at Parkersburg. The same year he was chosen a McKinley and Roosevelt elector to fill a vacancy in the electoral college. He also has been State President of the Epworth League, twice a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, and in 1911 was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, Canada.

For four years—1902-6—he was a member of the Charleston Common Council and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body he instituted a great y improved fiscal system.

He is treasurer of the Bar Association of the City of Charleston and has long been a member of the State and American Bar Associations. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, the Elks and other orders. .

Mr. Mathews is State Chairman of the Four Minute Men, organized under authority of the Committee on Public Information.

WEST VIRGINIA IN THE WAR.

By resolution adopted April 6, 1917, the Congress of the United States declared that a state of war existed with the Imperial Government of Germany.

By act of Congress of August, 1916, a Council of National Defense had been created, President Wilson stating the object of the creation of this Council in the following words: "The Council is organized for the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

Congress provided that the Council of National Defense should consist of the following members: Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels; Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Lane; Secretary of Commerce, William G. Redfield; Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, and an advisory commission of seven members to be named by the President. The President named the following civilians as the advisory commission:

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Chairman of the Committee on Communication and Transportation; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Chairman of the Committee on Labor; Howard E. Coffin, Vice President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, Chairman of the Committee on Munitions and Manufacturers; Julius Rosenwald, President Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chairman of Committee on Supplies; Bernard M. Baruch, expert in commerce and finance, Chairman of Committee on Raw Materials; Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of Committee on Medicine and Sanitation; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of Drexel Institute, Chairman of Committee on Science, Research and Engineering.

State Legislature Assembled.

Immediately after the declaration of war the Federal Government asked the several States of the Union to co-operate with the Council of National Defense through the organization of State Councils of Defense with authority to deal with the problems growing out of the prosecution of the war. Acting in accordance with this request Governor John J. Cornwell convoked the Legislature of West Virginia in extraordinary session at the State Capitol on May 14, 1917, to enact legislation that would strengthen the arm of the State in assisting the Federal Government to prosecute the war. He delivered a forceful message to the legislature on the subject of war legislation.

The legislature remained in session from May 14 to May 26, inclusive, and enacted the following measures with reference to the war:

An act creating executive and advisory State councils of defense.

An act providing for a direct levy of two cents and an excise corporation tax of one-fourth of one per cent to create a war defense fund.

An act relating to the protection of sheep and the conservation of the food supply.

An act empowering sheriffs and county courts to appoint special deputy police for the protection of the lives and properties of the people of West Virginia.

An act to prevent idleness and vagrancy in West Virginia during the continuance of the war.

An act to permit registered voters, required by military duty to the State or to the United States to be absent from their voting precincts on the day of the election, to vote by registered mail.

An act to punish speculation for the purpose of cornering the market in foodstuffs, fuel or the necessities of life.

Personnel of Councils of Defense.

Under the terms of the act creating the Councils of Defense, the Executive State Council of Defense consists of the elective State officers. The personnel is as follows: Governor John J. Cornwell, President; Secretary of State Houston G. Young, Secretary; Auditor John S. Darst, State Superintendent of Schools M. P. Shawkey, Attorney General E. T. England, Treasurer William S. Johnson and Commissioner of Agriculture James H. Stewart, members.

On May 29, 1917, pursuant to the terms of the act, Governor Cornwell named the following Advisory State Council of Defense:

C. P. Snow, Huntington, President of the State Board of Trade.

D. A. Arnold, Keyser, President State Horticultural Society.

T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo, Master State Grange.

A. B. C. Bray, Ronceverte, President State Bankers' Association.

G. H. Caperton, Charleston, coal operator.

Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, Parkersburg, President Federation of Women's clubs.

Dr. John Lee Coulter, Morgantown, Dean of the College of Agriculture.

Howard Gore, Clarksburg, President State Live Stock Association.

Lynn S. Hornor, Clarksburg, President West Virginia Natural Gas Association.

Frank Keegan, Wheeling, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

W. C. McConaughey, Parkersburg, President Wholesale Grocers' Association.

G. O. Nagle, Wheeling, President Manufacturers' Association.

Dr. J. E. Rader, Huntington, President State Medical Association.

William Rogers, Fairmont, President State Federation of Labor.

C. A. Short, Shinnston, President West Virginia Lumber and Supply Dealers' Association.

The Advisory State Council of Defense met at Charleston in June, 1917, and organized by the election of Governor John J. Cornwell as Chairman and C. P. Snow as Vice Chairman. Jesse V. Sullivan, of Charleston, was elected Secretary of the Advisory State Council of Defense by the Executive Council on July 1, 1917.

The organization of the State Councils of Defense in West Virginia is similar to the plan adopted by the Federal Government. The State elective officers, like the cabinet at Washington, comprise the Executive Council and are vested with full and complete powers to deal with war problems. The Advisory Council is a civilian organization with advisory powers and performs such work as is delegated to it by the Executive Council.

In October, 1917, A. B. C. Bray, of Ronceverte, following the expiration of his term as President of the State Bankers' Association, resigned as a member of the Advisory State Council of Defense and Governor Cornwell named H. O. Aleshire, of Huntington, Mr. Bray's successor as President of the Bankers' Association, as his successor on the Advisory State Council of Defense.

Activities of Councils.

The State Council of Defense has been active in every movement initiated by the Federal Government since the beginning of the war with Germany. It has aided in the efforts of the Government to secure increased production of foodstuffs, coal and materials; to educate the people of the State and nation as to the causes which forced America into the world war; has provided the machinery for the registration and selection of the State's quota of soldiers for the National Army and was instrumental in securing West Virginia's quota of dollars in the Red Cross $100,000,000 campaign, the Y. M. C. A. war work campaign, and in the sale of the Liberty Loan Bonds issued by the Federal Government.

Liberty Loan Bonds.

In the sale of the first $2,000,000,000 of the Liberty Bonds, West Virginia purchased bonds to the amount approximately of $16,000,000 or $3,000,000 more than her allotment. The number of subscribers in the State to the First Liberty Bond issue was 20,776. Former Governor William A. MacCorkle, of Charleston, was Chairman of the State Liberty Loan Committee and the State Council of Defense worked with this Committee in securing the purchase of the bonds.

Food Administration.

Following the passage of the food control act by the federal congress and the appointment of Herbert Hoover as the United States Food Administrator, Governor Cornwell recommended the appointment of Earl W. Oglebay, of Wheeling, as the Food Administrator for West Virginia. His appointment was made by President Wilson.

One of the first acts of Mr. Oglebay as Food Administrator was the launching of a campaign, in conformity with other States of the Union, for voluntary pledges for food conservation. An executive committee was elected by the Advisory State Council of Defense, consisting of C. P. Snow, W. C. McConaughey, Howard Gore, A. B. C. Bray and Mrs. Jos. G. Cochran to take charge of this campaign under the direction of Mr. Oglebay. J. Frank Marsh, of Charleston, secretary of the State Board of Regents, was selected as the executive secretary for this campaign. The West Virginia committee fixed a quota of 200,000 families for enrollment in this voluntary movement for food conservation.

COUNTY COUNCILS OF DEFENSE.

When the Council of National Defense desires to submit a question of import dealing with the prosecution of the war to the people of the several States, it refers the problem to the several State Councils of Defense, asking for specific action. In turn the State Council presents the problem to local councils organized in the counties and larger municipalities to deal with war work. These local councils are familiar with local conditions and because of their understanding of those conditions are prepared to meet any emergency presented. They constitute the civilian army at home.

Of the forty-eight States of the Union, forty-four have County Councils of Defense. West Virginia began the organization of the County Councils on October 1, the selective draft boards suggesting for membership on these county councils the persons whose names appear in the following list:

BARBOUR COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Philippi	Dr. W. W. Chenoweth	Philippi
Barker	Porter Lovett	Belington
Glade	C. M. Elliott	Belington, R. R.
Pleasant	Arley D. Woodford	Berryburg
Cove	W. W. Skidmore	Kasson
Valley	I. E. Keyser	Belington
Elk	J. Ed. Stuart	Philippi
Union	Waldo P. Williams	Volga

BERKELEY COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Martinsburg	Walter W. Trout	Martinsburg
Arden	Chas. J. Seibert	Martinsburg, Arden Road
Hedgesville	I. W. Wood	Hedgesville
Falling Waters	W. S. Porterfield	Bedington
Opequon	A. F. Feltner	Martinsburg, R. F. D.
Gerardstown	D. Gold Miller	Inwood
Mill Creek	Dr. M. G. Hoffman	Bunker Hill

BOONE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Scott	Harry G. Shaffer	Madison
Washington	W. W. Nelson	Turtle Creek
Crook	Elsworth White	Pond
Sherman	Ernest E. Coon	Seth
Peytona	P. L. Garretson	Peytona

BRAXTON COUNTY

District	Name	Address
Holly	A. L. Morrison	Sutton
Holly	Fred L. Fox	Sutton
Salt Lick	H. B. Marshall	Burnsville
Otter	J. B. Fisher	Gassaway
Birch	Frank Sutton	Frametown

BROOKE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Buffalo	W. B. Taylor	Wellsburg
Wellsburg	James Paull	Wellsburg
Cross Creek	L. A. Diller	Follansbee

CABELL COUNTY

District	Name	Address
McComas	C. R. Morris	Martha
Barboursville	Grant Shipe	Barboursville
Union	H. W. Carson	Ona
Grant	J. L. Blackwood	Milton
Barboursville	James Brady	Barboursville
Guyandotte	John F. Ellis	Huntington

CABELL COUNTY Continued.

District	Name	Address
Guyandotte	Warren J. Parsons	Huntington
Guyandotte	I. E. Hanley	Huntington
Guyandotte	C. L. Ritter	Huntington
Guyandotte	J. B. Stevenson	Huntington
Guyandotte	Reese Williams	Huntington
Guyandotte	Homer E. Holt	Huntington
Guyandotte	D. I. Smith	Huntington
Guyandotte	W. F. Hite	Huntington
Guyandotte	C. C. Beeber	Huntington
Guyandotte	Dr. L. V. Guthrie	Huntington
Guyandotte	H. Clay Warth	Huntington
Guyandotte	J. H. Long	Huntington

CALHOUN COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Sheridan	Wm. Webb	Big Bend
Sherman	Arley E. Weaver	Grantsville
Lee	C. J. Gainer	Arnoldsburg
Washington	Bee Hopkins	Minnora
Center	C. A. Jarvis	Grantsville

CLAY COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Otter	Ed. L. Boggs	Big Otter
Buffalo	Samuel T. Wilson	Wattsville
Henry	John A. Sizemore	Clay
Pleasant	Chas. M. Thompson	Elkhurst
Union	Bratton M. Samples	Procious

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
West Union	A. F. McCue	West Union
New Milton	Roy F. Randolph	New Milton
Central	E. M. Smith	Greenwood
Cove	D. C. Snider	Blandville
Grant	R. B. Davisson	Harlin
South West	M. S. Gaston	Oxford, R. No. 1
McClellan	Thaddeus Curry	Salem, R. No. 3
Greenbrier	Jos. Gully	Miletus, R. No. 1

FAYETTE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Quinnimont	Jos. H. Boyd	Quinnimont
Sewell Mountain	H. H. Blackburn	Fire Creek
Nuttall	H. H. Rothwell	Dubree
Mountain Cove	W. H. Ramsey	Ramsey
Falls	C. A. Conley	Gauley Bridge
Kanawha	C. P. Dent	Montgomery
Kanawha	V. C. Champe	Montgomery
Fayetteville	Austin Dunkin	Oak Hill
Fayetteville	Wm. McKell	Glen Jean
Fayetteville	J. M. McVey	Thurmond
Fayetteville	John Nuttall	Fayetteville
Fayetteville	Chas. A. Goddard	Fayetteville
Fayetteville	Judge Wm. L. Lee	Fayetteville
Fayetteville	Gory Hogg	Harvey

GILMER COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Glenville	J. D. Jones	Glenville
Center	Ralph W. Bennett	Stumptown
DeKalb	Homer G. Woodford	Tanner
Troy	W. T. Gluck	Troy
Glenville	E. G. Rohrbough	Glenville

GRANT COUNTY

District	Name	Address
Milroy	H. F. Groves	Petersburg
Grant	E. P. Babb	Martin
Union	Jas. W. Park	Gormania
At large	Arch J. Welton	Petersburg
At large	B. J. Baker	Petersburg
At large	L. J. Forman	Petersburg

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Fort Spring	A. M. Hubbard	Ronceverte
White Sulphur	R. K. Robinson	White Sulphur Springs
Irish Corner	W. A. Boone	Organcave
Blue Sulphur	J. Hickman Jarrett	Blue Sulphur Springs
Meadow Bluff	John Raine	Rainelle
Williamsburg	R. M. Riffe	Sunlight
Falling Spring	Thos. W. Shields	Frankford
Anthonys Creek	Moffit May	Alvon
Lewisburg	Samuel P. Preston	Lewisburg

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Springfield	N. B. Guthrie	Springfield
Gore	W. L. Tharp	Romney
Gore	G. T. Michael	Slanesville
Capon	Richard T. Good	High View
Capon	John T. Monroe	Capon Bridge
Sherman	G. R. Park	Ford Hill
Sherman	Chas. N. Roberson	Kirby
Romney	Dr. F. J. Brooke	Romney
Romney	Frank Turley	Romney
Mill Creek	J. R. Blackburn	Junction
Bloomery	J. W. Omps	Bloomery
Bloomery	A. C. Cowgill	Cold Stream

HANCOCK COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Chester Independent	O. O. Allison	Chester
Grant	Edward Wells	Newell
Clay Independent	H. H. Rabb	New Cumberland
Clay	James Wilkins	New Cumberland
Poe	R. M. Cowl	New Cumberland, R. D.
Weirton Independent	J. A. House	Weirton
Butler	R. C. Morris	Hollidays Cove

HARDY COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Moorefield	M. W. Gamble	Moorefield
South Fork	Geo. W. Fisher	Moorefield
Capon	E. A. Hawse	Baker
Lost River	L. S. Halterman	Lost River
At large	C. B. Welton	Moorefield

HARRISON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Grant	W. D. Nutter	Lost Creek
Elk	Steven Bartlett	Mt. Clare, R. No. 1
Union	G. W. Sturm	West Milford
Ten Mile	O. F. Morrison	Salem
Sardis	Geo. T. Williamson	Wallace
Eagle	E. B. Hardesty	Lumberport
Simpson	Norman D. Sutton	Bridgeport
Clay	Homer Hawker	Shinnston
Clarksburg	Harry B. Curtin	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	H. C. Cooper	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	John L. Ruhl	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	W. Brent Maxwell	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	E. Byron Templeman	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	Frank Gaylord	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	J. S. Rodney	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	Dr. H. H. Sloan	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg
Clarksburg	Joseph Crouch	Clarksburg

JACKSON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Grant	Fred D. Robinson	Ravenswood, R. R. 3
Ravenswood	K. C. Hutchinson	Ravenswood
Ravenswood	W. M. Arnold	Ravenswood
Ripley	George Crow	Ripley
Ripley	R. P. Shinn	Ripley
Union	Owen R. Lloyd	Cottageville
Washington	O. B. Kiser	Advent

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Charles Town	E. E. Cooke	Charles Town
Kabletown	M. O. Rouss	Charles Town
Middleway	Wm. O. McCoughtry	Summit Point
Shepherdstown	H. L. Snyder	Shepherdstown
Harpers Ferry	F. S. Harrison	Halltown

KANAWHA COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Cabin Creek	Frank O. Harris	Cannelton
Malden	Lou Nelson	Dana
Big Sandy	John Parris	Clendennin
Elk	D. W. Hunt	Hunt
Elk	Dr. Wm. F. Walker	Elkview
Union	W. C. Figgatt	Charleston, R. No. 3
Jefferson	C. A. Zerkle	St. Albans
Jefferson	C. J. Pearson	St. Albans

KANAWHA COUNTY Continued.

District	Name	Address
Washington	Oscar Rabel	Spring Hill, R. No. 1
Loudon	Wm. Pence	South Charleston
Charleston	T. Y. McGoveran	Charleston
Poca	Dr. W. J. Glass	Sissonville
Charleston	Fred Paul Grosscup	Charleston
Charleston	Harrison B. Smith	Charleston
Charleston	A. J. Humphries	Charleston
Charleston	Herbert Frankenberger	Charleston
Charleston	C. H. James	Charleston
Charleston	Rabbi I. Bettan	Charleston
Charleston	W. Frost Brown	Charleston
Charleston	C. C. Lewis, Jr	Charleston
Charleston	A. B. Koontz	Charleston
Charleston	Chas. K. Payne	Charleston
Charleston	G. W. Jenkins, Jr	Charleston
Charleston	C. R. Morgan	Charleston

LEWIS COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Freemans Creek	P. G. Alfred	Weston
Hackers Creek	Lloyd Rinehart	Weston
Court House	T. A. Whelan	Weston
Collins Settlement	E. G. Davisson	Crawford
Skin Creek	Willis Summers	Horner

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Organization incomplete.

LOGAN COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Logan	R. L. Shrewsbury	Logan
Logan	J. J. Ross	Logan
Logan	Naaman Jackson	Logan
Logan	J. Cary Alderson	Logan
Triadelphia	Bruce McDonald	Logan
Triadelphia	Geo. M. Jones	Lundale
Chapmansville	J. D. Turner	Chapmansville

MARION COUNTY.

Organization incomplete.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Cameron	James A. Bane	Cameron, R. D.
Clay	Jehu Hood	Moundsville, R. D.
Franklin	Friend Yoho	Proctor
Liberty	M. B. Matthews	Cameron, R. D.
Meade	Rev. M. Buchheit	Proctor, R. D.
Sand Hill	Frank W. Buckhannon	Dallas
Union	Robert Newton	McMechen
Washington	Chas. A. Showacre	Moundsville
Webster	J. J. Griffith	Glen Easton, R. No. 2

MASON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Lewis	Chas. C. Lewis	Pt. Pleasant
Lewis	W. B. Barnett	Pt. Pleasant
Lewis	Giff T. Smith	Pt. Pleasant
Lewis	J. O. Shinn	Pt. Pleasant
Lewis	Jos. Friedman	Pt. Pleasant
Robinson	Robert Patterson	Maggie
Wagner	Alfred Gold	Mason
Wagner	F. E. Bletnet	Mason
Cooper	Daniel Sayre	Letart
Cooper	P. M. Wilson	Beech Hill
Union	Clayburn Greenlee	Arbuckle
Union	George See	Leon, R. D.
Hannan	W. W. Rowsey	Upland
Hannan	James George	Ashton
Graham	Herman A. Clark	Graham Station
Graham	Jas. H. Hensley	Hartford
Clendenin	Chas. Hayman	Mercers Bottom
Clendenin	H. G. Porter	Hogsett
Arbuckle	Geo. Long	Southside
Arbuckle	John McCausland	Couch
Cologne	Wm. Jividen	Leon
Cologne	George Rariden	Leon

MERCER COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Beaver Pond	H. C. Weller	Bluefield
East River	L. B. Taylor	Princeton
Jumping Branch	T. F. Brammer	Barn
Plymouth	Dr. S. R. Holroyd	Athens
Rock	E. S. Baker	Bramwell
Bluefield	P. J. Kelley	Bluefield
Bluefield	C. B. Hancock	Bluefield
Bluefield	W. J. Jenks	Bluefield
Bluefield	F. W. Udy	Bluefield
Bluefield	F. M. Archer	Bluefield
Bluefield	Walter Perkins	Bluefield
Bluefield	R. E. Lazenby	Bluefield
Bluefield	J. T. Thornton	Bluefield
Bluefield	F. S. Easley	Bluefield
Bluefield	Isadore Cohen	Bluefield

MINERAL COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Cabin Run	Jas. W. Carskadon	Headsville
Elk	D. C. Arnold	Elk Garden
Frankfort	J. M. Armstrong	Alaska
New Creek	J. Z. Terrell	Keyser
Piedmont	W. H. Fredlock	Piedmont
Welton	J. W. Vandiver	Burlington

MINGO COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Harvey	F. S. Meade	Dingess
Warfield	C. C. Preece	Kermit
Hardee	W. B. Estep	Myrtle
Lee	Prof. J. B. McClure	Chattaroy
Magnolia	W. N. Cummins	Red Jacket
Williamson	E. F. Randolph	Williamson
Stafford	Lee Ellis	Gilbert

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Battelle	Spencer F. Fordyce	Fairview, R. No. 1
Clay	Jos. A. Phillipps	Blacksville
Cass	Morton Van Voorhis	Van Voorhis, R. No. 1
Grant	Joe. L. Keener	Morgantown
Clinton	H. I. King	Uffington, R. No. 1
Union	John L. Colebank	Pt. Marion, Pa. R. No. 1
Morgan	David Mansberger	Sabraton
Morgantown	E. M. Grant	Morgantown

MONROE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Union	H. P. Tracy	Union
Second Creek	M. A. Johnson	Sinks Grove
Wolfcreek	Dr. C. P. Nash	Alderson
Springfield	I. N. Ballard	Greenville
Red Sulphur Springs	J. S. Taylor	Peterstown
Sweet Springs	Dr. C. C. Ballard	Gapmills
Sweet Springs	C. H. Doss	Waiteville
Second Creek	J. Wallace McDowell	Second Creek

MORGAN COUNTY.

Organization incomplete.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Browns Creek	Dr. J. F. Strother	Welch
Northfork	L. G. Toney	Northfork
Elkhorn	H. D. Smith	Elkhorn
Adkins	C. H. Archer	Gary
Big Creek	Wm. Barrick	Berwind
Sandy River	D. L. Auvil	Iaeger

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Beaver	A. L. Craig	Richwood
Wilderness	W. H. Legg	Mt. Lookout
Hamilton	K. B. McCue	Muddlety
Grant	Augustus A. Hamilton	Kessler's Cross Lanes
Jefferson	H. P. Rippetoe	Poe
Kentucky	E. N. Neal	Levisay
Summersville	A. N. Breckenridge	Summersville

OHIO COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Washington	John Lazear	Wheeling
Clay	Ned Sims	Wheeling
Webster	Geo. W. Weisgaber	Wheeling
Ritchie	Herman Bentz	Wheeling
Madison	Robert Lee Boyd	Wheeling
Union	John Heil	Wheeling
Triadelphia	James R. Meeks	Clator
Richland	Prof. A. L. Greig	Wheeling
Liberty	W. H. C. Curtis	Wheeling
Center	Mike C. Bailey	Wheeling

PENDLETON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Franklin	B. H. Hiner	Franklin
Mill Run	Jas. Sites	Upper Tract
Sugar Grove	A. R. Todd	Sugar Grove
Bethel	Elmer Keister	Brandywine
Circleville	Jesse Cook	Circleville
Union	Omar Vance	Mouth of Seneca

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Grant	D. M. Gibbs	Belmont
Jefferson	J. W. Grimm	Willow, R. D. No. 1
Lafayette	R. G. Anderson	Hebron
McKim	O. W. Varner	St. Marys
Union	W. H. Steere	Grape Island
Washington	Ross Wells	St. Marys

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Green Bank	J. W. Goodsell	Durbin
Edray	J. A. Sydenstricker	Marlinton
Little Levels	Rev. J. C. Johnson	Hillsboro
Huntersville	J. H. Buzzard	Huntersville
Edray	Judge S. H. Sharp	Marlinton

PRESTON COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Kingwood	Ezra B. Hauger	Kingwood
Kingwood	John J. McKone, Jr	Tunnelton
Valley	S. L. Cobun	Masontown
Valley	J. S. Lantz	Reedsville
Lyon	A. M. Moore	Newburg
Lyon	J. Ray Smoot	Newburg
Reno	N. C. Ridenour	Fellowsville
Reno	A. A. Pickering	Rowlesburg
Union	Page R. McCrum	Aurora
Union	Jesse Stemple	Aurora
Portland	C. A. Miller	Terra Alta
Portland	C. E. Trembly	Terra Alta
Pleasant	Josiah Feather	Lenox
Pleasant	J. L. Reckart	Cuzzart
Grant	J. H. Conoway	Glade Farms
Grant	W. H. Thomas	Bruceton Mills

PUTNAM COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Buffalo	J. M. Henson	Buffalo
Curry	F. B. Oxley	Hurricane
Poca	Robt. Zitzelburger	Poca
Scott	Chas. A. Howell	Winfield
Union	Wm. E. Summersville	Plymouth
Teays Valley	Wm. Reece	Waldo

RALEIGH COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Town	Frank Foote	Beckley
Town	G. C. Hedrick	Beckley
Shady Spring	P. C. Lynch	Blue Jay
Richmond	Owen McCarthy	Dillon
Trap Hill	M. E. Kent	Eccles
Slab Forb	J. W. Wilson	Tams
Marsh Fork	E. C. Colcord, Jr.	Marfork
Clear Fork	C. E. Sandberg	Dorothy

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Leadsville	Thaddeus Pitt	Elkins
Beverly	W. J. Strader	Beverly
Valley Bend	A. J. Crickard	Valley Bend
Huttonsville	G. Preston Russell	Mill Creek
Mingo	S. H. Wood	Mingo
Middle Fork	A. W. Ewing	Pickens
Roaring Creek	Joe Moore	Ellamore
New Interest	Owens Triplett	Kerens
Dry Fork	Grant Lucas	Horton

RITCHIE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Clay	Gordon P. Fought	Pennsboro
Grant	J. E. Overton	Cairo
Murphy	J. F. Hartman	Burnt House
Union	F. A. Hall	Pullman
Harrisville Independent	Judge Homer Woods	Harrisville

ROANE COUNTY.

Organization incomplete.

SUMMERS COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Forest Hill	E. J. Vass	Marie
Greenbrier	H. L. Taylor	Hinton
Green Sulphur	John L. George	Green Sulphur Springs
Jumping Branch	Lee Harper	Jumping Branch
Pipestem	W. O. Farley	Pipestem
Talcott	L. G. Rhodes	Talcott
Greenbrier	E. C. Eagle	Hinton
Greenbrier	Finley R. Dunlap	Hinton

TAYLOR COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Grafton	Chas. W. Steel	Grafton
Boothscreek	C. Lee Reynolds	Flemington, R. No. 1
Flemington	John A. Springer	Flemington
Court House	C. V. Miller	Grafton
Fetterman	R. R. Rogers	Grafton, R. F. D. No. 4
Knottsville	Nathan Shroyer	Grafton, R. F. D. No. 1

TUCKER COUNTY

District	Name	Address
Blackfork	J. F. Robison	Parsons
St. George	Edgar King	St. George
Licking	Nelson A. Williams	St. George, R. No 3
Clover	O. L. Cross	Montrose, R. No. 3
Dry Fork	Chas. Helmick	Red Creek
Davis	H. A. Meyer	Davis
Fairfax	Wm. McVeigh	Thomas

TYLER COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Centerville	M. R. Ankrom	Alma
Ellsworth	G. L. Morris	Middlebourne
Lincoln	D. E. Thonen	Sistersville
Meade	W. A. F. Smith	Meadville
McElroy	A. L. McIntyre	Alvy
Union	J. C. Thorne	Friendly
Lincoln	Geo. C. Slemaker	Sistersville

UPSHUR COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Buckhannon	J. S. Withers	Buckhannon
Buckhannon	Wm. Post	Buckhannon
Buckhannon	H. A. Zickafoose	Buckhannon
Meade	Ray Colerider	French Creek
Banks	Dr. F. F. Farnsworth	Frenchton
Washington	F. A. Reed	Talmansville
Washington	Philip Swigert	Alexander
Union	George Heavner	Buckhannon, R. No. 5
Warren	Irvin Teter	Teter

WAYNE COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Ceredo	S. Floyd Hoard	Ceredo
Union	Sam J. Crum	Wayne
Butler	Paris P. Lester	Fort Gay
Lincoln	Will Queen	Crum
Grant	T. P. Maynard	Kiahsville
Stonewall	Byron Osborn	East Lynn

WEBSTER COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Fork Lick	E. H. Morton	Webster Springs
Glade	J. F. Smith	Cowen
Holley	T. W. Cain	Diana
Hacker Valley	O. C. Ferrell	Cleveland

WETZEL COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Center	Clarence Jolliffe	Knob Fork
Church	Lloyd Tustin	Hundred
Clay	Andy Clark	Littleton
Grant	Wm. Carlin	Smithfield
Green	W. F. Burgess	Reader
Magnolia	I. D. Morgan	New Martinsville
Proctor	A. T. Butler	New Martinsville

WIRT COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Burning Springs	E. R. Ferree	Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 4
Newark	A. F. Fought	Newark
Elizabeth	H. A. Sommerville	Elizabeth
Reedy	R. L. Sheppard	Reedy, R. F. D. No. 2
Spring Creek	J. H. Righter	Sanoma
Tucker	J. A. Davis	Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 1
Clay	N. G. Boram	Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 1

WOOD COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Parkersburg	Lyle L. Jones	Parkersburg
Williams	Dr. W. D. Cline	Williamstown
Union	R. N. Corbitt	Waverly
Clay	C. S. Murphy	Murphytown
Walker	J. B. Yeager	Walker
Lubeck	C. W. Robinson	Parkersburg, R. No. 4
Tygart	A. J. Nicely	Parkersburg, R. No. 3
Harris	E. J. Humphrey	Belleville
Slate	Z. T. Thorn	Mineral Wells, R. No. 2
Steele	S. M. Boso	Belleville, R. No. 3

WYOMING COUNTY.

District	Name	Address
Slab Fork	L. D. Frantz	Mullens
Barkers Ridge	J. D. White	Herndon
Barkers Ridge	Frank Lee	Alpaco
Center	C. M. Wikel	Pineville
Center	Will P. Cook	Pineville
Oceana	Lon Kelly	Oceana
Baileysville	Lee Bailey	Baileysville
Huffs Creek	M. J. Morgan	North Spring
Clear Fork	Lee H. Shannon	Sun Hill

MILITARY CENSUS AND ENROLLMENT.

On April 25, 1917, George S. Wallace, Major Judge Advocate General, O. R. C., of Huntington, was appointed by Governor Cornwell as head of the newly formed Department of Military Census and Enrollment, to take charge of the execution of the selective service act for the State of West Virginia. It was then definitely known that this act would become a law and preliminary preparations were immediately gotten under way, so that on May 18, the day the selective service act became a law, the state was in readiness. Under the plans adopted, the registrars of the last general election were appointed wherever possible to serve in connection with the registration of all men of military age and 3,630 registrars were used in this manner, two to every precinct in the State, with a few exceptions, where local conditions demanded more than two. Of these 2,423 gave their service voluntarily. The registration was decentralized under the direct supervision of Registration Boards, consisting of the sheriff, the county clerk and county health officer and two citizen members in the counties and the mayor and five citizen members in cities of over thirty thousand. The registrars were

appointed, sworn, furnished with supplies and ready for registration by the evening of May 26th.

The total registration of the State, as reported by the boards, was 125,203 male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, inclusive, and is as indicated by the following table:

Barbour	1,238	Mineral	1,681
Berkeley	988	Mingo	2,632
Boone	1,215	Monongalia	2,607
Braxton	1,707	Monroe	1,012
Brooke	1,734	Morgan	653
Cabell	1,091	McDowell	9,335
City of Huntington	4,031	Nicholas	1,994
Calhoun	740	Ohio	1,647
Clay	837	City of Wheeling	4,717
Doddridge	910	Pendleton	723
Fayette	7,765	Pleasants	483
Gilmer	895	Pocahontas	1,454
Grant	645	Preston	879
Greenbrier	2,116	Putnam	1,275
Hampshire	934	Raleigh	4,266
Hancock	1,981	Randolph	2,107
Hardy	747	Ritchie	1,246
Harrison	6,896	Roane	1,519
Jackson	1,304	Summers	1,545
Jefferson	1,159	Taylor	1,496
Kanawha	6,263	Tucker	1,504
City of Charleston	3,461	Tyler	1,008
Lewis	1,517	Upshur	1,149
Lincoln	1,516	Wayne	1,874
Logan	4,076	Webster	913
Marion	4,654	Wetzel	1,754
Marshall	3,183	Wirt	538
Mason	1,478	Wood	3,073
Mercer	4,491	Wyoming	1,315

Since June 5 there have been several hundred registrations, which for one cause or another were not effected on the proper day.

The total estimated service and material volunteered in connection with the registration by citizens amounted to $16,528.85. The total actual cost to the Federal Government was $9,666.22.

On June 26 the registration boards completed their work and turned over their registration cards and other records to the newly appointed Draft Boards. The Local Selective Draft Board consists of three members each and the District Boards of five members each. There were some changes in the personnel of the local boards, but the following is the list of members who carried on the greater part of the actual work:

FEDERAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

Northern District.

Jefferson	J. B. Huyett	Charles Town
Marion	W. M. Rogers	Fairmont
Ohio	Arch W. Paull, Jr., *Secretary*	Wheeling
Taylor	Ira E. Robinson, *Chairman*	Charleston
Wood	Dr. W. J. Davidson	Parkersburg

The Northern District Board has under its jurisdiction the following counties: Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood—31.

Southern District.

Cabell.....Dr. L. T. Vinson.....Huntington
Jackson.....Warren Miller, *Chairman*.....Ripley
Kanawha.....Wm. Gordon Mathews, *Secretary*.....Charleston
Logan.....A. H. Land.....Logan
Summers.....C. J. Schweickert.....Hinton

The Southern District Board has under its jurisdiction the following counties: Braxton, Boone, Clay, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mercer, McDowell, Mingo, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Summers, Wayne, Webster and Wyoming—24.

SELECTIVE DRAFT BOARDS.

(Corrected as of August 15, 1917.)

(Letters to County Boards should be addressed to members thus designated: (*)

BARBOUR.....*J. Hop Woods (D), Chairman.....Philippi
J. A. Viquesney (R), Clerk.....Belington
Dr. M. H. Hoff.....Philippi

BERKELEY.....*C. W. Thatcher (D), Chairman.....Martinsburg
S. N. Myers (R), Clerk.....Martinsburg
Dr. W. T. Henshaw.....Martinsburg

BOONE.....*T. L. Foster (R), Chairman.....Racine
Irving Sutphin (D), Clerk.....Seth
Dr. H. Lon Carter.....Danville

BRAXTON.....*J. H. Dunn (R), Chairman.....Sutton
J. E. Baughman (D), Clerk.....Sutton
Dr. M. T. Morrison.....Sutton

BROOKE.....W. J. Kirk (R), Chairman.....Follansbee
*John Rolston (D), Clerk.....Wellsburg
Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw.....Wellsburg

(Cabell County Outside of Guyandotte District.)

CABELL.....U. V. W. Darlington (D), Chairman.....Barboursville
*J. H. Harshbarger (R), Clerk.....Milton
Dr. L. C. Morrison.....Milton

City of Huntington, Precincts One to Sixteen, Inclusive, and Precinct Thirty-Seven of Guyandotte District.

HUNTINGTON No. 1....John E. Norvell (D), Chairman.....Huntington
*E. E. Williams (R), Clerk.....Huntington
Dr. W. C. McGuire.....Huntington

City of Huntington, Precincts Seventeen to Thirty-Seven, Inclusive, of Guyandotte District.

HUNTINGTON No. 2....	Richard T. Everett (D), Chairman	Huntington
	*Leon S. Wiles (R), Clerk	Huntington
	Dr. C. T. Taylor	Huntington
CALHOUN	*A. G. Mathews (D), Chairman	Grantsville
	Clay McDonald (R), Clerk	Mt. Zion
	Dr. W. T. W. Dye	Grantsville
CLAY	J. G. Bradley (R)	Clay
	*H. B. Davenport (D), Clerk	Clay
	Dr. R. A. Hamrick, Chairman	Dundon
DODDRIDGE	*J. V. Blair (D), Chairman	West Union
	J. N. Wolverton (R), Clerk	Salem, R. F. D.
	Dr. E. T. Wetzel	West Union

Magisterial Districts of Fayetteville and Kanawha.

FAYETTE No. 1	*A. W. Hamilton (R), Clerk	Fayetteville
	C. J. Massau (D)	Montgomery
	Dr. Gory Hogg, Chairman	Harvey

Magisterial Districts of Quinnimont, Sewell Mountain, Nuttall, Mountain Cove and Falls.

FAYETTE No. 2	*C. C. Beury (R), Chairman	Claremont
	W. C. Nuckols (D)	Ansted
	Dr. C. W. Lemon	Claremont
GILMER	*R. F. Kidd (D), Chairman	Glenville
	J. H. Hall (R), Clerk	Troy
	Dr. Wm. A. Rymer	Glenville
GRANT	*W. C. Van Meter (D)	Petersburg
	M. Aronhalt (R), Clerk	Gormania
	Dr. John M. Judy	Petersburg
GREENBRIER	*W. A. Mastin (D), Chairman	White Sulphur Springs
	F. D. Nickell (R), Clerk	Ronceverte
	Dr. W. H. Parker	Lewisburg
HAMPSHIRE	Charles E. Riley (D)	Augusta
	W. N. Satterfield (R)	Green Springs
	*Dr. J. W. Shull, Chairman	Romney
HANCOCK	*John E. Newell (R), Chairman	Chester
	James A. Purdy (D), Clerk	Hollidays Cove
	Dr. F. P. Beaumont	New Cumberland
HARDY	Geo. T. Leatherman (R), Chairman	Oldfield
	G. W. McCauley (D), Clerk	Moorefield
	Dr. R. W. Love	Moorefield

City of Clarksburg.

HARRISON No. 1	*Dorsey R. Potter (D), Chairman	Clarksburg
	Chas. B. Johnson (R)	Clarksburg
	Dr. J. Harvey Varner	Clarksburg

Outside City of Clarksburg.

HARRISON No. 2	*Geo. H. Trainer (R), Chairman	Salem
	E. F. Garrett (D)	Bridgeport
	Dr. A. J. Kemper Clerk,	Bridgeport
JACKSON	C. F. McCoy (D)	Cottageville
	H. W. Huey (R)	Ravenswood
	*Dr. T. E. Rymer, Chairman	Ripley
JEFFERSON	J. William Rider (D), Chairman	Halltown
	*H. C. Getzendanner (R), Clerk	Charles Town
	Dr. Wm. Neil	Charles Town

Cabin Creek and Malden Districts.

KANAWHA No. 1	*Capt. Wm. Ruffner (D), Chairman	Malden
	C. B. Coleman (R)	Pratt
	Dr. J. W. Ashby, Clerk	Carbon

Washington, Jefferson, Big Sandy, Elk, Louden, Poca and Union Districts and Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Charleston District.

KANAWHA No. 2	*Wm. Mohler (R), Chairman	St. Albans
	Luther Koontz (D), Clerk	Clendenin
	J. H. Copenhaver	Blue Creek

City of Charleston and All of Charleston Independent District Except Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4

CHARLESTON	*F. M. Staunton (R), Chairman	Charleston
	Dr. V. T. Churchman (D), Clerk	Charleston
	Dr. J. E. Robins	Charleston
LEWIS	*P. H. Cummings (D), Chairman	Weston
	T. E. Stalnaker (R), Clerk	Horner
	Dr. C. N. Reger	Roanoke, R. F. D. No. 2.
LINCOLN	*Louis R. Sweetland (D), Chairman	Hamlin
	H. C. Osborne (R), Clerk	Griffithsville
	Dr. S. L. Cline	Hamlin
LOGAN	*Elmer McDonald (D), Clerk	Logan
	Robert Peck (R), Chairman	Logan
	Dr. S. B. Lawson	Logan

City of Fairmont.

MARION No. 1	*Kemble White (R), Chairman	Fairmont
	J. M. Jacobs (D), Clerk	Fairmont
	Dr. C. M. Ramage	Fairmont

Outside the City of Fairmont.

MARION No. 2	*Geo. W. Bowers (R), Chairman	Mannington
	Carroll Curry (D), Clerk	Monongah
	Dr. C. L. Kinney	Clover Gap
MARSHALL	*John J. Slipner (D), Clerk	Benwood
	C. E. Carrigan (R), Chairman	Moundsville
	Dr. L. H. McCuskey	Moundsville

Mason	*Geo. G. Somerville (D), Chairman	Pt. Pleasant
	W. L. Poling (R), Clerk	Pt. Pleasant
	Dr. H. A. Barbee	Pt. Pleasant

Beaver Pond District, Which Includes City of Bluefield.

Mercer No. 1	*J. W. Ruff (D), Chairman	Bluefield
	A. J. Hearn (R), Clerk	Bluefield
	Dr. Francis T. Ridley	Bluefield

East River, Jumping Branch, Plymouth and Rock Districts.

Mercer No. 2	*C. W. Merrell (D), Chairman	Princeton
	G. P. Hylton (R), Clerk	Princeton
	Dr. W. H. Wallingford	Princeton
Mineral	Chas. N. Finnell (R), Chairman	Keyser
	*W. H. Markwood (D), Clerk	Keyser
	Dr. W. M. Babb	Keyser
Mingo	*N. H. Mannakee (D), Chairman	Williamson
	Harry Scherr (R)	Williamson
	Harry Williams	Thacker
Monongalia	*W. E. Hunter (D), Chairman	Morgantown
	Dennis M. Willis (R), Clerk	Morgantown
	Dr. Spencer S. Wade	Morgantown
Monroe	*L. E. Johnson (D), Chairman	Alderson
	T. E. Scott (R), Clerk	Sinks Grove
	Dr. H. M. Brown	Union
Morgan	*V. E. Johnson (R), Chairman	Berkeley Springs
	John S. Manford (D), Clerk	Berkeley Springs
	Dr. A. L. Grubb	Berkeley Springs

Browns Creek, Elkhorn and Northfork Districts.

McDowell No. 1	*J. E. Jones (D), Chairman	Switchback
	T. A. Lambert (R), Clerk	Welch
	Dr. L. H. Clark	Kyle

Adkins, Big Creek and Sandy River Districts.

McDowell No. 2	*C. S. Bridges (D), Chairman	Iaeger
	E. H. Evans (R), Clerk	Pageton
	Dr. R. Z. Shanklin	Gary
Nicholas	Henry W. Herold (D)	Muddlety
	*L. D. McCutcheon (R), Clerk	Richwood
	Dr. Howard H. Veon	cRihwood

Outside of the City of Wheeling.

Ohio	*Dr. J. L. Dickey (R), Chairman	Wheeling
	Andrew B. Fisher (D)	Clayton
	Dr. W. S. Webb	Warwood

City of Wheeling.

Ohio	*Judge B. S. Honecker (R), Chairman	Wheeling
	Henry Frohme (D), Clerk	Wheeling
	Dr. Andrew Wilson	Wheeling

PENDLETON	*M. S. Hodges (R), Chairman	Franklin
	Z. N. Nelson (D)	Franklin
	Dr. O. Dyer, Clerk	Franklin
PLEASANTS	*W. C. Dotson (D), Chairman	St. Marys
	W. C. Butcher (R), Clerk	Maxwell
	Dr. J. R. McCollum	St. Marys
POCAHONTAS	*T. S. McNeel (D), Clerk	Marlinton
	L. S. Cochran (R)	Dunmore
	Dr. Geo. F. Hull, Chairman	Durbin
PRESTON	*John C. Mayer (D), Chairman	Terra Alta
	Wm. M. Schaeffer (R), Clerk	Kingwood
	Dr. E. E. Watson	Albright
PUTNAM	E. D. McCoy (D), Chairman	Woods
	R. A. Raynes (R), Clerk	Buffalo
	Dr. J. C. Frazier	Buffalo
RALEIGH	T. K. Scott (R), Chairman	Beckley
	*Joe L. Smith (D), Clerk	Beckley
	Dr. K. M. Jarrell	Beckley
RANDOLPH	*Samuel T. Spears (D)	Elkins
	Dr. A. M. Fredlock (R)	Elkins
	Dr. O. L. Perry	Elkins
RITCHIE	S. A. Powell (R), Chairman	Harrisville
	*Homer Adams (D), Clerk	Harrisville
	Dr. A. P. Jones	Pennsboro
ROANE	*A. J. Knotts (D), Chairman	Spencer
	Raymond Dodson (R), Clerk	Spencer
	Dr. U. L. Dearman	Reedy
SUMMERS	Harry Haynes (D), Chairman	Pence Springs
	*I. N. Meadows (R), Clerk	Hinton
	Dr. G. O. Quesenberry	Hinton
TAYLOR	*W. S. Jackson (D), Chairman	Grafton
	John B. Cather (R)	Flemington
	Dr. C. F. Shafer, Clerk	Grafton
TUCKER	A. R. Stallings (R), Chairman	Parsons
	*J. M. Hearn (D), Clerk	Thomas
	Dr. Ford Huff	Parsons
TYLER	A. S. Keys (R), Chairman	Middlebourne R. F. D.
	Walter G. Maxwell (D), Clerk	Middlebourne
	*Dr. M. M. Repard	Middlebourne
UPSHUR	*C. E. White (D), Chairman	Buckhannon
	U. G. Young (R), Clerk	Buckhannon
	Dr. Oscar B. Boor	Buckhannon
WAYNE	P. H. Osburn (D), Chairman	Fort Gay
	*Donald Clark (R), Clerk	Huntington, R. F. D.
	Dr. J. W. Rife	Kenova
WEBSTER	S. P. Allen (R), Chairman	Webster Springs
	*T. M. Hicks (D), Clerk	Webster Springs
	Dr. M. T. Hoover	Webster Springs

Wetzel	Amos Jolliffe (D), Chairman	Knob Fork
	S. J. Kilcoyne (R)	Mobley
	*Dr. E. E. Fankhauser, Clerk	New Martinsville
Wirt	Joseph Gray (R), Chairman	Elizabeth
	*Ross Wilson (D), Clerk	Elizabeth
	Dr. J. M. Carney	Elizabeth
Wood	W. G. Peterkin (D), Chairman	Parkersburg
	*C. A. Kreps (R), Clerk	Parkersburg
	Dr. Marvin R. Stone	Parkersburg
Wyoming	R. D. Bailey (D), Chairman	Pineville
	*D. D. Moran (R), Clerk	Mullens
	Dr. M. C. Kessler	Pineville

These new Draft Boards began their work immediately of selecting for service the new National Army of men of West Virginia. In accordance with the regulations laid down by the President a gross quota of 14,822 was assigned to the State of West Virginia, but from this was deducted a total of 5,721, volunteer enlistments in the National Guard and Regular Army, from April 1st to June 30th, leaving a net quota of 9,101, to be furnished as follows:

County	Gross Quota	Net Quota
Barbour	145	127
Berkeley	245	122
Boone	136	91
Braxton	200	142
Brooke	203	188
Cabell	128	75
Huntington (City)	472	...
Calhoun	87	77
Clay	96	77
Doddridge	106	75
Fayette	702	603
Gilmer	110	100
Grant	75	65
Greenbrier	246	134
Hampshire	109	104
Hancock	232	208
Hardy	85	77
Harrison	808	375
Jackson	153	60
Jefferson	136	56
Kanawha	709	448
Charleston (City)	408	58
Lewis	178	101
Lincoln	178	149
Logan	478	384
Marion	546	219
Marshall	373	308
Mason	173	150
Mercer	527	191
Mineral	197	102
Mingo	309	190
Monongalia	304	103
Monroe	119	107
Morgan	77	69
McDowell	1,086	785
Nicholas	232	160
Ohio	193	181
Wheeling (City)	595	389

County	Gross Quota	Net Quota
Pendleton	95	90
Pleasants	57	51
Pocahontas	169	148
Preston	237	...
Putnam	149	99
Raleigh	487	381
Randolph	245	215
Ritchie	146	118
Roane	177	72
Summers	181	145
Taylor	175	43
Tucker	189	166
Tyler	118	107
Upshur	134	49
Wayne	220	117
Webster	107	99
Wetzel	205	111
Wirt	63	55
Wood	354	...
Wyoming	154	125

On September 25 Major George S. Wallace was detailed to Washington for service and Breckinridge Jones, his former assistant, was appointed his successor, as Chief of the Department of Military Census and Enrollment.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Since 1889 and until the time of draft into United States Service August 5, 1917, the National Guard of the State consisted of two regiments of infantry and the prescribed Staff Corps and Departments. The years 1916-1917 have been busy ones for the National Guard and the Adjutant General's Department.

Pursuant to the President's proclamation of June 18, 1916, the Second Infantry Regiment was called into United States service for duty on the Mexican border and after remaining in the State mobilization camp at Kanawha City, Charleston, W. Va., until the middle of October, was sent to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where the regiment remained until it was returned to the State and mustered out March 24, 1917.

At the time the Second Regiment was called, the members of the First Infantry Regiment volunteered their services but the regiment was not called.

Both regiments were extended Federal recognition under the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916.

The First Regiment was called into United States service March 28, 1917, to protect property believed to be in danger because of the break between the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government. On April 2, 1917, the Second Regiment was called into Federal Service for the same purpose, and on July 15, 1917, the enlisted National Guard Reserve was also called. Both regiments remained on this duty within the State until August 1, 1917, the First Regiment having its headquarters at Fairmont and the Second at Kanawha City.

The two regiments, all the enlisted men and part of the officers of the Quartermaster corps were drafted into United States service August 5, 1917, thereby being discharged from the militia and under the present law will not be returned to the

State as organizations at the end of the war. Both regiments and the enlisted men of the Quartermaster corps are now in a training camp at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

Those officers of the Staff corps and departments not now in Federal service have been extended recognition by the War Department and are subject to call or draft at any time.

The action of the President in drafting the National Guard leaves but nine officers and no enlisted men in the National Guard of the State. At the time this article was compiled (September 1, 1917), no steps had been taken to organize additional National Guard units.

Following is a roster of the National Guard officers and organizations of the State at the time of the draft into United States Service, August 5, 1917:

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS OF NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. John J. Cornwell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Charleston.
Brigadier General John C. Bond, The Adjutant General, Charleston.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant General's Department.
Major John C. Bond, Adjutant General, Charleston.

Inspector General's Department.
Major Cuthbert A. Osborn, Clarksburg.

Judge Advocate General's Department.
Major Rollo J. Conley, Fairmont.

Quartermaster Corps.
Major Charles R. Morgan, Property and Disbursing Officer, Charleston.
*Major Benjamin F. Cole, Kingwood.
*Captain Elwood C. Charnock, Wellsburg.
*Captain John W. Mason, Fairmont.

Ordinance Department.
Major Charles A. Wood, Charleston.

Medical Department.
Major Cassius C. Hogg, Huntington.

National Guard Reserve.
Captain Robert T. Colebank, Sutton.
First Lieutenant Nathan G. Matthew, Worthington.

Unassigned.
Captain Gustavus H. Wilson, Kingwood.

*In United States service. P. O. Address, Montgomery, Alabama.

FIRST INFANTRY

(Called into United States Service to protect property March 28, 1917. Drafted into United States Service August 5, 1917 Present P. O. address, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.)

Field Officers and Chaplain.

Colonel Robert L. Osborn, Clarksburg.
Lieutenant Colonel Jackson Arnold, Weston.
Major John W. L. Stewart, Littleton.
Major Edward B. Carskadon, Fairmont.
Major George L. Wever, Martinsburg.
First Lieutenant Richard E. Carskadon, Headsville.
First Lieutenant Daniel G. Simmons, Sutton.
First Lieutenant Howard O. Charnock, Wellsburg.
First Lieutenant Frank F. Wittkamp, Chaplain, Buckhannon.

Headquarters Company (Fairmont).

Captain Claude H. Layman.

Supply Company (Morgantown).

Captain Leonard H. Jones (Sabraton).
Second Lieutenant Clyde Heater (Sutton).

Machine Gun Company (Clarksburg).

Captain Glenn F. Williams.
First Lieutenant Clarence W. Vannort.
Second Lieutenant Harry N. Floyd.
Second Lieutenant Elbert L. Kinkead (Fairmont).

Company A (Clarksburg).

Captain Alfred B. Powell.
First Lieutenant John H. Rose (Grafton).
Second Lieutenant Marston M. Alexander.

Company B (Rowlesburg).

Captain David W. McVicker.
First Lieutenant Franklin R. Pierce.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Watson (Fairmont).

Company C (Buckhannon)

Captain Joseph C. Berry.
First Lieutenant James L. Harvey.
Second Lieutenant Lawrence B. Harris.

Company D (Littleton).

Captain Hamilton Bogard.
First Lieutenant Lawrence G. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant Earl Null.

Company E (Grafton).
Captain Charles E. Burke.
First Lieutenant Smith Ringer.
Second Lieutenant (Vacant).

Company F (Martinsburg).
Captain George F. Whitmore.
First Lieutenant Ambrose L. Anderson.
Second Lieutenant William V. Fairall (Rowlesburg).

Company G (Kingwood).
Captain Kenneth F. Hanst.
First Lieutenant Ercil F. Casseday (Terra Alta).
Second Lieutenant Arnold J. McGinnis.

Company H (Fairmont).
Captain Francis Thralls.
First Lieutenant Clemens J. Straight.
Second Lieutenant William D. Driver (Martinsburg).

Company I (Fairmont).
Captain Alexander D. Bell.
First Lieutenant Odar A. Watson.
Second Lieutenant Quay Quenzel (Martinsburg).

Company K (Clarksburg).
Captain James C. McManaway.
First Lieutenant Theodore W. Horner.
Second Lieutenant Ashby H. Powell.

Company L (Morgantown).
Captain Charles C. Robison.
First Lieutenant Francis G. Ash.
Second Lieutenant Eugene E. Evans.

Company M (Terra Alta).
Captain Charles H. Freeland.
First Lieutenant Carl J. Shetterly (U. S. A.).
Second Lieutenant William L. Freeland.

Sanitary Detachment (Piedmont).
Major James A. Rusmisell (Buckhannon).
First Lieutenant William E. Ford (Keyser).
First Lieutenant Frank M. Kearns (Littleton).
First Lieutenant Andrew J. Harness (Fairmont).

Dental Corps.
First Lieutenant John L. Smeltzer (Charleston).

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Called into United States Service for duty on Mexican Border, June 18, 1916. Mustered out March 24, 1917. Called into United States Service to protect property April 2, 1917. Drafted into United States Service August 5, 1917. Present P. O. Address, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.)

Field Officers and Chaplain.

Colonel Charles E. Morrison, Parkersburg.
Lieutenant Colonel John H. Charnock, Wellsburg.
Major Herbert C. McMillen, Huntington.
Major Heber H. Rice, Huntington.
Major Lester Ridenour, Ward.
First Lieutenant Halleck M. Scott, Beckley.
First Lieutenant Howard E. DeVaughn, Parkersburg.
First Lieutenant August C. Reinwald, Huntington.
First Lieutenant William T. Willis, Chaplain, Charleston.

Headquarters Company (Parkersburg).

Captain Austin M. Sikes (Huntington).

Supply Company (Parkersburg).

Captain Charles H. Bell.
Second Lieutenant Harry C. Casper.

Machine Gun Company (Huntington).

Captain Roy H. Evans (Charleston).
First Lieutenant Norman W. Curry (Williamson).
Second Lieutenant Davis H. Estill (Charleston).
Second Lieutenant Everett F. Brooks (Parkersburg).

Company A (Parkersburg).

Captain James A. Watson.
First Lieutenant Charles R. Johnson.
Second Lieutenant George P. Stacy (Charleston).

Company B (Ravenswood).

Captain William L. McCowan.
First Lieutenant Wilmer Blackburn.
Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Adams.

Company C (Charleston).

Captain Tom C. Davis.
First Lieutenant Harold B. Cornwell.
Second Lieutenant Charles C. Lewis, III.

Company D (Spencer).

Captain Harry Holswade.
First Lieutenant Charles D. Riley.
Second Lieutenant Wilbert J. Cunningham.

Company E (Parkersburg).
Captain Walter W. White.
First Lieutenant Charles F. Templeton (Huntington).
Second Lieutenant James O. Lakin (Charleston).

Company F (Williamson).
Captain Antoline A. Gaujot.
First Lieutenant John R. Carmichael (Silverton).
Second Lieutenant Ira R. Sims (Montgomery).

Company G (Huntington).
Captain Valkey W. Midkiff.
First Lieutenant Fred M. Cochran (Parkersburg).
Second Lieutenant John Esque.

Company H (Huntington).
Captain Alfred D. Roberts (Fayetteville).
First Lieutenant Delbert Fisher.
Second Lieutenant Clyde E. Braden (Parkersburg).

Company I (Huntington).
Captain Ira J. Barbour.
First Lieutenant Bruce S. Cook (Charleston).
Second Lieutenant Robert S. Thornburgh.

Company K (Welch).
Captain William E. Eubank.
First Lieutenant George G. Bratt (Charleston).
Second Lieutenant George A. Byrne (Charleston).

Company L (Bluefield).
Captain Clifton L. Bailey.
First Lieutenant Douglas Bailey.
Second Lieutenant William E. McCray.

Company M (Charleston).
Captain George M. Ford.
First Lieutenant Augustus S. Guthrie (Fayetteville).
Second Lieutenant (Vacant).

Sanitary Detachment (Bluefield).
Major Walter W. Point (Charleston).
First Lieutenant Joseph W. Lyons (Huntington).
First Lieutenant William M. Dickerson (Huntington).
First Lieutenant Harry W. Keatley (Huntington).

Dental Corps.
First Lieutenant Thomas E. Wright (Buffalo).
First Lieutenant Herbert E. Guthrie (Huntington).

DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL DEPUTY POLICE.

THOMAS B. DAVIS, Superintendent.

By an act of the Legislature approved by the Governor May 26, 1917, provision was made for the appointment in each county of the State of from ten to one hundred special police deputies for service during the period of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

Upon the call and at the direction of the Governor such deputies shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to police and protect the lives and properties of persons or citizens within their respective counties. These deputies may be ordered by the Governor to perform similar duty in counties other than the one in which they are appointed.

Pursuant to authority vested in him by the above act, the Governor appointed Thomas B. Davis, of Huntington, Cabell County, as Superintendent of this Department, and the work of organizing the force authorized is being done.

THE PROPOSED BUDGET AMENDMENT.

On May 23, 1917, the Legislature of West Virginia, in extraordinary session, adopted the following, as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, "adding section fifty-one to article six of the constitution of West Virginia:

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House agreeing thereto:.

That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this State, to-wit:

Section 51. The legislature shall not appropriate any money out of the treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

Sub-Section A.

Every appropriation bill shall be either a budget bill, or a supplementary appropriation bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sub-Section B.

First: Within ten days after the convening of the legislature, unless such time shall be extended by the legislature for the session at which the budget is to be submitted, the board of public works, which shall consist of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of free schools and commissioner of agriculture, shall submit to the legislature, two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; (3) the debts and funds of the state; (4) an estimate of the state's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the board of public works may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the state's revenue.

Second: Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations; (1) for the legislature as certified to the board of public works in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the executive department; (3) for the judiciary department, as provided by law, certified to the governor by the auditor; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of any debt of the state of West Virginia hereafter created in conformity with the constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the state under the constitution and laws of the state; (6) for the aid of public schools in conformity with the laws of the state; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

Third: The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The board of public works shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itenized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The board of public works may, before final action thereon by the legislature, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the legislature by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The legislature shall not amend the budget bill so as to create a deficit but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the legislature, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein; *provided, however,* that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor.

Fourth: The governor and such representatives of the boards, officers and commissions of the state expending or applying for state's money as have been designated by the board of public works for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the legislature it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relative thereto.

Sub-Section C.—Supplementary Appropriation Bills.

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriations shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following:

(1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a supplementary appropriation bill; (2) Each supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax, direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said bill unless it appears from such budget that there is sufficient revenue available; (3) No supplementary appropriation bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the members present, and the yeas and nays recorded on its

final passage. Each supplementary appropriation bill shall be presented to the governor of the state as provided in section fourteen of article seven of the constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the legislature from passing in time of war an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the state of West Virginia within the protection of section ten of article one of the constitution of the United States.

Sub-Section D.—General Provisions.

First: If the "Budget Bill" shall not have been finally acted upon by the legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such bill; but no other matter than such bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

Second: The board of public works for the purpose of making up its budgets shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to require from the proper state officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative officers, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditures of, and all institutions applying for state moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as said board shall direct. The estimates for the legislative department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the auditor, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the board of public works, in such form and at such time as it shall direct, and shall be included in the budget.

The board of public works may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and all institutions applying for state moneys. After such public hearings it may, in its discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

Third: The legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

Fourth: In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this section and any of the other provisions of the constitution, except amendments thereto heretofore made and ratified by the people, the provisions of this section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the legislature, as provided by section seven of article seven, or as preventing the legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the bill or of any other item of such bill or bills.

WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

Article Furnished by Dr. R. D. Roller.

The West Virginia Humane Society was established by law February 17, 1899, for the protection of children, the helpless aged, and the prevention of cruelty to animals, and for the purpose of carrying out the legal enactments of February 10 and February 20, 1897.

On February 7, 1901, an act was passed increasing the power and efficiency of this society. February 13, 1901, an act was passed to prevent and punish cruelty to children. February 19, 1901, an act was passed providing for the support of wives and children. February 23, 1907, section 1, Chapter II, of the acts relating to the employment of children, was amended and re-enacted. These enactments, together with the Federal law No. 340, constitute the authority and principles under which the society has done its work.

The work of the society was very much retarded for want of a central home where children who became its wards could be gathered together and prepared by proper feeding and medical care to be placed in homes where they could grow up into useful and good citizens.

This being recognized, the legislature on February 26, 1909, passed an act providing for the establishment of the West Virginia Children's Home.

The society thoroughly canvassed all possible locations, and finally selected Elkins, for the chief reason that Elkins is about the only place north of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad which can be reached in one day from all points. This location avoids the inconvenience, the trouble and expense of keeping the incoming children over night at some hotel. The altitude of the place and the splendid property secured through the influence of the citizens, were added reasons. The State owns about twenty acres of land within the corporate limits, upon which there is a main building two stories high, 86 x 36 feet with an "L" 48 x 30 feet, and a barn.

To this Home children are sent whenever it is necessary, and they are kept there until suitable private homes are secured for them.

The agents of the Humane Society, quite inadequate in number, are distributed among the centres of population, going to outlying points as necessity requires and ability permits. Wherever there are orphans, waifs, destitute children or those receiving cruel treatment, or animals neglected or cruelly treated, an agent investigates and takes charge, with the help of the local State officers of the law.

If the children are not defective or unsound in body or mind, so declared by a reputable physician, they are taken to the Home and there prepared by proper food, clothing, or otherwise, and fitted for entrance into a good and reputable family home.

Children who cannot be placed in homes are either sent to the proper institution or left to the care of the county in which they are found. The Home is simply a clearing house for reasonably healthy children. It could not be otherwise, else it would soon be filled to overflowing with defectives, and the proper work of the society in providing for the development of good citizenship by placing children under proper environment would be thwarted. Even with the greatest care, defectives will accumulate. This State ought to provide for its defectives, but until that is done, the county rather than the State should be charged with the care of such.

All children placed in homes are subject to the supervision and inspection of the Society.

The work of the Humane Society embraces only a part of that which should be done by the State in order to set ourselves in line with other States surrounding us. The name should be changed to the "West Virginia State Board of Charities" and its powers so enlarged that city and county almshouses, jails, lockups, police stations, hospitals, public and private, and all other public and private benevolent, charitable and corrective institutions in the State—except those specially under the State Board of Control—could be authoritatively visited and inspected.

There should be also a home for the care and treatment of the feeble minded, under the direction of the State Board of Charities and State Board of Control.

If such legislation can be secured, the State of West Virginia would place herself in line with the best accomplishments made by other well organized states.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas Day, any National or State Election Day, and all days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of Thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business; and when either of said days falls on Sunday, then it shall be lawful to observe the following Monday as such holiday.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.
Vice President—Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.
Secretary to the President—Joseph Patrick Tumulty, of New Jersey.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William G. McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker, of Ohio.
Attorney General—T. W. Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster General—Albert Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of Agriculture—David F. Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William G. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

District Judges.

Northern District—Alston G. Dayton, Philippi.
Southern District—Benjamin F. Keller, Charleston.

District Attorneys.

Northern District—Stuart W. Walker, Martinsburg.
Southern District—Lon H. Kelly, Charleston.

Marshals.

Northern District—C. E. Smith, Parkersburg.
Southern District—William Osborne, Charleston.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Samuel A. Hays, Parkersburg.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME.	Birthplace	Year	Paternal Ancestry	Residence	Inaugurated		Politics	Died	
						Year	Age		Year	Age
1	George Washington	Westmoreland County, Va	1732	English	Virginia	1789	57	Federalist	1799	67
2	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Massachusetts	1797	62	Federalist	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Virginia	1801	58	Republican	1826	83
4	James Madison	Port Conway, Va	1751	English	Virginia	1809	58	Republican	1836	85
5	James Monroe	Westmoreland County, Va	1758	Scotch	Virginia	1817	59	Republican	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass	1767	English	Massachusetts	1825	58	Republican	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Union County, N. C	1767	Scotch-Irish	Tennessee	1829	62	Democrat	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y	1782	Dutch	New York	1837	55	Democrat	1862	79
9	*William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va	1773	English	Ohio	1841	68	Whig	1841	68
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va	1790	English	Virginia	1841	51	Whig	1862	72
11	**James K. Polk	Mecklenberg County, N. C	1795	Scotch-Irish	Tennessee	1845	50	Democrat	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange County, Va	1784	English	Louisiana	1849	65	Whig	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y	1800	English	New York	1850	50	Whig	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H	1804	English	New Hampshire	1853	49	Democrat	1869	64
15	James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa	1791	Scotch-Irish	Pennsylvania	1857	66	Democrat	1868	77
16	†Abraham Lincoln	Larue County, Ky	1809	English	Illinois	1861	52	Republican	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C	1808	English	Tennessee	1865	57	Republican	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, Ohio	1822	Scotch	Illinois	1869	47	Republican	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, Ohio	1822	Scotch	Ohio	1877	54	Republican	1892	70
20	‡James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1831	English	Ohio	1881	49	Republican	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt	1830	Scotch-Irish	New York	1881	51	Republican	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	1837	English	New York	1885	48	Democrat	1908	71
23	Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, Ohio	1833	English	Indiana	1889	56	Republican	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J	1837	English	New York	1893	56	Democrat	1908	71
25	‡‡William McKinley	Niles, Ohio	1843	Scotch-Irish	Ohio	1897	54	Republican	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City	1858	Dutch	New York	1901	43	Republican	.....	.....
27	William Howard Taft	Cincinnati, Ohio	1857	English	Ohio	1909	51	Republican	.....	.....
28	Woodrow Wilson	Staunton, Va	1856	Scotch-Irish	New Jersey	1913	56	Democrat	.....	.....

*Died in office April 4, 1841; succeeded by Vice President Tyler.
**Died in office July 9, 1850; succeeded by Vice President Fillmore.
†Assasinated April 14, 1865; succeeded by Vice President Johnson.
‡Assassinated; died September 20, 1881; succeeded by Vice President Arthur.
‡‡Assassinated September 6, 1902; succeeded by Vice President Roosevelt.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME	Residence	Qualified	Politics	Place of Death	Year	Age
1	John Adams	Massachusetts	1789	Federalist	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797	Republican	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	New York	1801	Republican	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	New York	1805	Republican	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813	Republican	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817	Republican	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1823	Republican	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	1833	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837	Democrat	Frankfort, Ky	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Virginia	1841	Democrat	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	1845	Democrat	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	New York	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Alabama	1857	Democrat	Dallas County, Ala	1853	67
14	John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky	1857	Democrat	Lexington, Ky	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861	Republican	Bangor, Maine	1891	82
16	Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865	Republican	Carter County, Tennessee	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869	Republican	Mankato, Minn	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873	Republican	Washington D. C	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	New York	1877	Republican	Malone N. Y	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881	Republican	New York City	1886	56
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	1885	Democrat	Indianapolis Ind	1885	65
22	Levi P. Morton	New York	1889	Republican			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	1893	Democrat	Chicago Ill	1914	78
24	Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	1897	Republican	Patterson, N. J	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York	1901	Republican			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905	Republican			
27	James S. Sherman	New York	1909	Republican	Utica, N. Y	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	1913	Democrat			

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1910.

(The first column shows the order of the states and territories in 1910 when arranged according to population.)

States & Territories		1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
United States	..	91,972,266	*76,303,387	†62,622,250	††50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	**17,069,453	‡12,866,020	9,638,453	7,239,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Alabama	18	2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,017	1,262,505	996,992	964,201	771,623	590,756	309,527	127,901	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	..	.....	63,592	†	††	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	46	204,354	122,931	59,620	40,440	9,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	25	1,574,449	1,311,564	1,128,179	802,525	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,388	14,273	.....	.....	.....
California	12	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,208,130	864,694	560,247	379,994	92,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	32	799,024	539,700	412,198	194,327	39,864	34,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	31	1,114,756	908,420	746,258	622,700	537,454	460,147	370,792	309,987	297,675	275,248	261,942	251,002	237,946
Delaware	47	202,322	184,735	168,493	146,608	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	59,096
Dist. of Columbia	43	331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	.....
Florida	33	752,619	528,542	391,422	269,493	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477	34,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	10	2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,989	252,433	162,686	82,548
Hawaii	..	.....	154,001	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	45	325,594	161,772	84,385	32,610	14,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	3	5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,891	1,711,951	851,470	476,183	157,445	55,211	12,282	.....	.....
Indiana	9	2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,641	.....
Indian Territory	..	.....	392,060	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	15	2,224,771	2,231,853	1,911,896	1,624,615	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	22	1,690,949	1,470,495	1,427,096	996,096	364,399	107,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	14	2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	1,648,690	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828	687,917	564,317	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana	24	1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,587	939,946	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411	215,739	153,407	76,556	.....	.....
Maine	34	742,371	694,466	661,086	648,936	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793	399,455	298,335	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland	27	1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	931,943	780,894	687,049	583,034	470,019	447,040	407,350	380,546	341,548	319,728
Massachusetts	6	3,366,416	2,805,346	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699	610,408	523,287	472,040	422,845	378,787
Michigan	8	2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267	31,639	8,896	4,762	.....	.....
Minnesota	19	2,075,708	1,751,394	1,301,826	780,773	439,706	172,023	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	21	1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	1,131,597	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	.....
Missouri	7	3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,184	2,168,380	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702	140,455	66,586	20,845	.....	.....
Montana	40	376,053	243,329	132,159	39,159	20,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	29	1,192,214	1,066,300	1,058,910	452,402	122,993	28,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	50	81,875	42,335	45,761	62,266	42,491	6,857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Hampshire	39	430,572	411,588	376,530	346,991	318,300	326,073	317,976	284,574	269,328	244,161	214,460	183,858	141,885
New Jersey	11	2,537,167	1,883,669	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	672,035	489,555	373,306	320,828	277,575	245,562	211,149	184,139
New Mexico	44	327,301	195,310	153,593	119,565	91,874	93,516	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	1	9,113,614	7,268,894	5,997,853	5,082,871	4,382,759	3,880,735	3,097,394	2,428,921	1,918,608	1,372,812	959,049	589,051	340,120
North Carolina	16	2,206,287	1,893,810	1,617,947	1,399,750	1,071,361	992,622	869,039	753,419	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
North Dakota	37	577,056	319,146	182,719	M									
South Dakota	36	583,888	401,570	328,808	M	‡‡135,177	‡‡14,181	‡‡4,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	4	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,316	3,198,062	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,980,329	1,519,467	937,903	581,434	230,760	45,365	.....
Oklahoma	23	1,657,155	398,331	61,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	35	672,765	413,536	313,767	174,768	90,923	52,465	13,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	2	7,665,111	6,302,115	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033	1,348,233	1,049,458	810,091	602,365	434,373
Rhode Island	38	542,610	428,556	345,506	276,531	217,353	174,620	147,545	108,830	97,199	83,059	76,931	69,122	68,825
South Carolina	26	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	995,577	705,606	703,708	668,507	594,398	581,185	502,741	415,115	345,591	249,073
Tennessee	17	2,184,789	2,020,616	1,767,518	1,542,359	1,258,520	1,109,801	1,002,717	829,210	681,904	422,823	261,727	105,602	35,691
Texas	5	3,896,542	3,048,710	2,235,523	1,591,749	818,579	604,215	212,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	41	373,351	276,749	207,905	143,963	86,786	40,273	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	42	355,956	343,641	332,422	332,286	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,948	280,652	235,981	217,895	154,465	85,425
Virginia	20	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	1,512,565	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,661	1,239,797	1,211,405	1,065,366	974,600	880,200	747,610
Washington	30	1,141,990	518,103	349,390	75,116	23,955	11,594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	28	1,221,119	958,800	762,794	618,457	442,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	13	2,333,860	2,069,042	1,686,880	1,315,497	1,054,670	775,881	305,391	30,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	49	145,965	92,531	60,705	20,789	9,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per cent of gain	..	21.0	20.7	24.9	30.1	22.6	35.6	35.9	32.7	33.5	33.1	36.4	35.1	.....

*Includes 91,219 person in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employes, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any state or territory.

†32,052 persons in Alaska, 180,182 Indians and other persons in Indian Territory, and 145,282 Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, etc., were specially enumerated under the law, but were not included in the general report on population in 1890; Hawaii had a population in 1890 of 89,990 according to the census taken as of December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government; including these persons, the total population was 63,069,756.

††33,426 persons in Alaska were specially enumerated under the law, but were not included in the general report on population in 1880.

**Includes 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

‡Includes 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

‡‡Dakota Territory.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

For July 1, 1915, January 1, 1916, July 1, 1916, January 1, 1917, and July 1, 1917, based upon the increase as shown by the Federal Censuses of 1900 and 1910.

	July 1, 1915	January 1, 1916	July 1, 1916	January 1, 1917	July 1, 1917
Continental United States	100,399,318	101,208,315	102,017,312	102,826,309	103,635,306
Alabama	2,301,277	2,316,943	2,332,608	2,348,273	2,363,939
Arizona	247,299	251,422	255,544	259,666	263,788
Arkansas	1,713,102	1,726,413	1,739,723	1,753,033	1,766,343
California	2,848,275	2,893,465	2,938,654	2,983,843	3,029,032
Colorado	935,799	948,930	962,060	975,190	988,320
Connecticut	1,223,583	1,234,031	1,244,479	1,254,926	1,265,373
Delaware	211,598	212,489	213,380	214,270	215,160
District of Columbia	358,679	361,330	363,980	366,631	369,282
Florida	870,802	882,148	893,493	904,839	916,185
Georgia	2,816,289	2,836,177	2,856,065	2,875,953	2,895,841
Idaho	411,996	420,291	428,586	436,881	445,176
Illinois	6,069,519	6,110,888	6,152,257	6,193,626	6,234,995
Indiana	2,798,142	2,807,480	2,816,817	2,826,154	2,835,492
Iowa (a)	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kansas	1,807,221	1,818,383	1,829,545	1,840,707	1,851,870
Kentucky	2,365,185	2,372,412	2,379,639	2,386,866	2,394,093
Louisiana	1,801,306	1,815,218	1,829,130	1,843,042	1,856,954
Maine	767,638	770,064	772,489	774,914	777,340
Maryland	1,351,941	1,357,374	1,362,807	1,368,240	1,373,673
Massachusetts	3,662,339	3,690,748	3,719,156	3,747,564	3,775,973
Michigan	3,015,442	3,035,148	3,054,854	3,074,560	3,094,266
Minnesota	2,246,761	2,263,182	2,279,603	2,296,024	2,312,445
Mississippi	1,926,778	1,939,226	1,951,674	1,964,122	1,976,570
Missouri	3,391,789	3,401,241	3,410,692	3,420,143	3,429,595
Montana	446,054	452,774	459,494	466,214	472,935
Nebraska	1,258,624	1,264,999	1,271,375	1,277,750	1,284,126
Nevada	102,730	104,732	106,734	108,736	110,738
New Hampshire	440,584	441,545	442,506	443,467	444,429
New Jersey	2,881,840	2,914,928	2,948,017	2,981,105	3,014,194
New Mexico	296,917	403,600	410,283	416,966	423,649
New York	10,086,568	10,179,971	10,273,375	10,366,778	10,460,182
North Carolina	2,371,095	2,386,916	2,402,738	2,418,559	2,434,381
North Dakota	713 083	726,142	739,201	752,260	765,319
Ohio	5,088,627	5,119,491	5,150,356	5,181,220	5,212,085
Oklahoma	2,114,307	2,158,194	2,202,081	2,245,968	2,289,855
Oregon	809,490	822,615	835,741	848,866	861,992
Pennsylvania	8,383,992	8,453,004	8,522,017	8,591,029	8,660,042
Rhode Island	602,765	608,540	614,315	620,090	625,865
South Carolina	1,607,745	1,616,610	1,625,475	1,634,340	1,643,205
South Dakota	680,046	689,277	698,509	707,740	716,972
Tennessee	2,271,379	2,279,691	2,288,004	2,296,316	2,304,629
Texas	4,343,710	4,386,638	4,429,566	4,472,494	4,515,423
Utah	424,300	429,191	434,083	438,974	443,866
Vermont	362,452	363,075	363,699	364,322	364,946
Virginia	2,171,014	2,181,516	2,192,019	2,202,522	2,213,025
Washington	1,471,043	1,502,632	1,534,221	1,565,810	1,597,400
West Virginia	1,359,474	1,372,756	1,386,038	1,399,320	1,412,602
Wisconsin	2,473,533	2,486,941	2,500,350	2,513,758	2,527,167
Wyoming	174,148	176,853	179,559	182,264	184,970
Outlying Possessions	10,316,082	10,371,637	10,427,308	10,482,976	10,565,733
Alaska	64,757	64,795	64,834	64,873	64,912
Guam (b)	12,866	12,866	12,866	12,866	12,866
Hawaii	211,902	213,821	215,741	217,660	219,580
Panama Canal Zone	(c) 31,160	(d) 31,048	(d) 31,048	(d) 31,048	(d) 31,048
Philippine Islands	8,742,562	8,788,374	8,834,187	8,879,999	8,925,812
Porto Rico	1,200,286	1,208,184	1,216,083	1,223,981	1,231,880
Samoa (b)	7,426	7,426	7,426	7,426	7,426
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	(e) 27,086
United States (f)	110,715,400	111,579,952	112,444,620	113,309,285	114,201,039

(a) Population April 15, 1910.
(b) Enumeration by Governor, 1913.
(c) Police Census, 1915.
(d) Police Census, 1916.
(e) Danish Census, 1911.
(f) Includes military and naval service (45,123).

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(Compiled from Census Report of 1910.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Gross Area	Land Surface	Water Surface*
United States†	3,627,557	2,973,890	52,899
Alabama	51,998	51,279	719
Alaska	590,884	.....	.....
Arizona	113,956	113,810	146
Arkansas	53,335	52,525	810
California	158,297	155,652	2,645
Colorado	103,948	103,658	290
Connecticut	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware	2,370	1,965	405
District of Columbia	70	60	10
Florida	58,666	54,861	3,805
Georgia	59,265	58,725	540
Hawaii	6,449	.....	.....
Idaho	83,888	83,354	534
Illinois	56,665	56,043	622
Indiana	36,354	36,045	309
Iowa	56,147	55,586	561
Kansas	82,158	81,774	384
Kentucky	40,598	40,181	417
Louisiana	48,506	45,409	3,097
Maine	33,040	29,895	3,145
Maryland	12,327	9,941	2,386
Massachusetts	8,266	8,039	227
Michigan	57,980	57,480	500
Minnesota	84,682	80,858	3,824
Mississippi	46,865	46,362	503
Missouri	69,420	68,727	693
Montana	146,997	146,201	796
Nebraska	77,520	76,808	712
Nevada	110,690	109,821	869
New Hampshire	9,341	9,031	310
New Jersey	8,224	7,514	710
New Mexico	122,634	122,503	131
New York	49,204	47,654	1,550
North Carolina	52,426	48,740	3,686
North Dakota	70,837	70,183	654
Ohio	41,040	40,740	300
Oklahoma	70,057	69,414	643
Oregon	96,699	95,607	1,092
Pennsylvania	45,126	44,832	294
Porto Rico	3,435	.....	.....
Rhode Island	1,248	1,067	181
South Carolina	30,989	30,495	494
South Dakota	77,615	76,868	747
Tennessee	42,022	41,687	335
Texas	265,896	262,398	3,498
Utah	84,990	82,184	2,806
Vermont	9,564	9,124	440
Virginia	42,627	40,262	2,365
Washington	69,127	66,836	2,291
West Virginia	24,170	24,022	148
Wisconsin	56,066	55,256	810
Wyoming	97,914	97,594	320

*Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

†Includes population of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but does not include the Philippine Islands, which contain 115,026 square miles, Guam 210 square miles, Samoa 77 square miles and the Panama Canal Zone, 436 square miles.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories	Capitals	Governors	Politics	Term of Service	Expiration of Term	Salary
States				(Years)		
Alabama	Montgomery	Charles Henderson	D.	4	Jan., 1919	$ 7,500
Arizona	Phoenix	Thomas E. Campbell	R.	2	Jan., 1919	4,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	Charles H. Brough	D.	2	Jan., 1919	4,000
California	Sacramento	Hiram W. Johnson	P.	4	Jan., 1919	10,000
Colorado	Denver	Julius C. Gunter	D.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	Marcus H. Holcomb	R.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Delaware	Dover	John G. Townsend, Jr.	R.	4	Jan., 1921	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	Sidney J. Catts	D.	4	Jan., 1921	6,000
Georgia	Atlanta	N. E. Harris	D.	2	June, 1917	5,000
Idaho	Boise	Moses Alexander	D.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Frank O. Lowden	R.	4	Feb., 1921	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	James P. Goodrich	R.	4	Jan., 1921	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	William L. Harding	R.	2	Jan., 1919	*5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Arthur Capper	R.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	Augustus O. Stanley	D.	4	Dec., 1919	**6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Ruffin G. Pleasant	D.	4	May, 1920	5,000
Maine	Augusta	Carl E. Milliken	R.	2	Jan., 1919	3,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Emerson C. Harrington	D.	4	Jan., 1920	4,000
Massachusetts	Boston	Samuel W. McCall	R.	1	Jan., 1918	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Albert E. Sleeper	R.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	J. A. A. Burnquist	R.	2	Jan., 1919	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Theo. G. Bilbo	D.	4	Jan., 1920	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Frederick D. Gardner	D.	4	Jan., 1921	†5,000
Montana	Helena	Samuel Vernon Stewart	D.	4	Jan., 1921	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Keith Neville	D.	2	Jan., 1919	2,500
Nevada	Carson City	Emmet D. Boyle	D.	4	Jan., 1919	7,000
New Hampshire	Concord	Henry W. Keyes	R.	2	Jan., 1919	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Walter E. Edge	R.	3	Jan., 1920	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fe	William E. Lindsey	R.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
New York	Albany	Charles S. Whitman	R.	2	Jan., 1919	†10,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas W. Bickett	D.	4	Jan., 1921	††5,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Lynn J. Frazier	R.	2	Jan., 1919	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	James M. Cox	D.	2	Jan., 1919	10,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Robert L. Williams	D.	4	Jan., 1919	4,000
Oregon	Salem	James Withycombe	R.	4	Jan., 1919	5,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Martin G. Brumbaugh	R.	4	Jan., 1919	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	R. Livingston Beeckman	R.	2	Jan., 1919	3,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Richard I. Manning	D.	2	Jan., 1919	3,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Peter Norbeck	R.	2	Jan., 1919	‡3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Tom C. Rye	D.	2	Jan., 1919	4,000
Texas	Austin	W. P. Hobby	D.	2	Jan., 1918	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	Simon Bamberger	D.	4	Jan., 1921	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Horace F. Graham	R.	2	Jan., 1919	2,500
Virginia	Richmond	Henry C. Stuart	D.	4	Feb., 1918	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Ernest Liste	D.	4	Jan., 1921	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	John J. Cornwell	D.	4	Mar., 1921	†5,000
Wisconsin	Madison	Emanuel L. Philipp	R.	2	Jan , 1919	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	John B. Kendrick	D.	4	Jan , 1919	4,000
Territories‡‡						
Alaska	Juneau	John F. A. Strong	.....	4	May, 1917	7,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Luciu E. Pinkham	.....	4	Nov., 1917	7,000
Island Possessions‡‡						
Philippines	Manila	Francis Burton Harrison	.....	.....	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	A thur Yager	.....	4	Nov., 1917	8,000

*Also $1,200 per annum as a member of the council and $600 rent allowance.
**In addition to residence and $3,000 for expenses.
†And use of executive mansion.
††Also water, lights, servant hire, etc., for mansion, and $600 for traveling expenses.
‡Also $50 per month for rent of executive mansion.
‡‡Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF POST OFFICES

In West Virginia, with Salaries of Postmasters—July 1, 1917.

The postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. F. Offices having city delivery. G. Offices located in Government building. V. Offices having village delivery.

Office	Class	Salary	Office	Class	Salary
Alderson	3	$1,900	Matewan	3	$1,000
Athens	3	1,100	Matoaka	3	1,300
Barboursville	3	1,100	Middlebourne	3	1,600
Beckley	2	2,300	Milton	3	1,300
Belington	3	1,900	Montgomery	2	2,000
Berkeley Springs	3	1,800	Moorefield	3	1,400
Berwind	3	1,300	Morgantown G F	1	3,000
Bethany	3	1,300	Moundsville G F	2	2,600
Bluefield G F	1	3,100	Mount Hope	3	1,500
Bramwell	3	1,400	Mullens	3	1,300
Bridgeport	3	1,300	Newburg	3	1,200
Buckhannon F	2	2,400	New Cumberland	3	1,600
Burnsville	3	1,500	Newell	3	1,600
Cairo	3	1,500	New Martinsville F	2	2,300
Cameron	3	1,900	Northfork	3	1,800
Cass	3	1,200	Oak Hill	3	1,400
Charleston G F	1	3,600	Omar	3	1,200
Charles Town F	2	2,300	Paden City	3	1,000
Chester V	3	1,700	Parkersburg G F	1	3,300
Clarksburg G F	1	3,400	Parsons	3	1,700
Clay	3	1,200	Paw Paw	3	1,200
Clendenin	3	1,500	Pennsboro	3	1,800
Coalwood	3	1,100	Petersburg	3	1,200
Davis	3	1,700	Philippi	3	1,800
Durbin	3	1,100	Piedmont V	2	2,100
Eccles	3	1,000	Point Pleasant G	2	2,000
Elizabeth	3	1,400	Princeton F	2	2,400
Elkhorn	3	1,300	Rainelle F	3	1,300
Elkins F	2	2,700	Ravenswood	2	1,700
Fairmont G F	1	3,200	Richwood F	2	2,200
Fairview	3	1,400	Ripley	3	1,500
Farmington	3	1,500	Romney	3	1,800
Fayetteville	3	1,700	Ronceverte	3	1,900
Follansebe	2	2,000	Rowlesburg	2	1,400
Gary	3	1,800	Saint Albans	2	2,000
Gassaway	3	1,500	Saint Marys	3	1,800
Glenville	3	1,400	Salem	2	2,000
Grafton G F	2	2,700	Shepherdstown	3	1,600
Grantsville	3	1,200	Shinnston	3	1,700
Harpers Ferry	3	1,600	Sistersville G F	2	2,400
Harrisville	3	1,600	Smithfield	3	1,200
Hendricks	3	1,000	Spencer	2	2,100
Hinton F	2	2,500	Summersville	3	1,100
Holden	3	1,500	Sutton	3	1,800
Hundred	3	1,100	Terra Alta V	3	1,900
Huntington G F	1	3,500	Thomas	3	1,500
Hurricane	3	1,000	Thurmond	3	1,600
Janelew	3	1,200	Tunnelton	3	1,400
Kenova	3	1,600	Union	3	1,100
Keyser F	2	2,400	Vivian	3	1,000
Keystone	3	1,600	Wallace	3	1,100
Kimball	3	1,400	Wayne	3	1,000
Kingwood	3	1,700	Webster Springs	3	1,200
Lewisburg	2	2,000	Weirton	2	2,000
Littleton	3	1,000	Welch	2	2,400
Logan	2	2,400	Wellsburg G F	2	2,400
Lost Creek	3	1,000	Weston F	2	2,600
McMechen	3	1,500	West Union	3	1,900
Mabscott	3	1,100	Wheeling G F	1	3,700
Macdonald	3	1,600	White Sulphur Springs	2	2,300
Madison	3	1,000	Williamson F	2	2,500
Mannington F	2	2,400	Williamstown	3	1,300
Marlintom	3	1,900	Winding Gulf	3	1,000
Martinsburg G F	2	2,800			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POSTOFFICES.

(Corrected to September 1, 1917.)

Abbott....Upshur
Abney....Raleigh
Abraham....Raleigh
Accoville....Logan
Acme....Kanawha
Ada....Mercer
Adaline....Marshall
Adam....Calhoun
Adamston....Harrison
Adlai....Pleasants
Adolph....Randolph
Adrian....Upshur
Advent....Jackson
Aeneid....Logan
Affinity....Raleigh
Alaska....Mineral
Albert....Tucker
Albion....Nicholas
Albright....Preston
Alderson....Monroe
Alexander....Upshur
Algoma....McDowell
Algonquin....Mercer
Alkol....Lincoln
Allen....Lincoln
Allister....Wetzel
Alma....Tyler
Alpena....Randolph
Alpoca....Wyoming
Altizer....Calhoun
Alton....Upshur
Alum Bridge....Lewis
Alum Creek....Kanawha
Alvon....Greenbrier
Alvy....Tyler
Amblersburg....Preston
Amboy....Preston
Ambrosia....Mason
Amherstdale....Logan
Amigo....Raleigh
Amma....Roane
Amy....Lincoln
Anawalt....McDowell
Andrew....Boone
Angerona....Jackson
Annamoriah....Calhoun
Anmoore....Harrison
Ansted....Fayette
Anthem....Wetzel
Anthony....Greenbrier
Antioch....Mineral
Apgah....Kanawha
Apple Farm....Calhoun
Apple Grove....Mason
Arbovale....Pocahontas
Arbuckle....Mason
Arcade....Calhoun
Arcola....Webster
Arden....Barbour
Argo....Greenbrier
Arista....Mercer
Arlee....Mason
Armor....Mingo
Arnett....Raleigh
Arnoldsburg....Calhoun
Arthur....Grant
Artie....Raleigh
Arvilla....Pleasants
Asbury....Greenbrier
Ashford....Boone
Ashland....McDowell
Ashley....Doddridge
Ashton....Mason
Assurance....Monroe
Atenville....Lincoln
Athens....Mercer
Atwood....Tyler
Auburn....Ritchie
Augment....Pocahontas
Augusta....Hampshire
Aurora....Preston
Austen....Preston
Auto....Greenbrier
Avon....Doddridge
Avondale....McDowell
Ayers....Calhoun
Bablin....Lewis
Bachman....Fayette
Backus....Fayette
Baileysville....Wyoming
Baker....Hardy
Bakerton....Jefferson
Bald Knob....Boone
Baldwin....Gilmer
Ballard....Monroe
Ballengee....Summers
Bamboo....Nicholas
Banco....Logan
Bancroft....Putnam
Barboursville....Cabell
Bardane....Jefferson
Barn....Mercer
Barnabus....Logan
Barnum....Mineral
Barrackville....Marion
Bartow....Pocahontas
Basin....Wyoming
Bass....Hardy
Baxter....Marion
Bayard....Grant
Bays....Nicholas
Beard....Pocahontas
Bearsville....Tyler
Beatrice....Ritchie
Beaver....Nicholas
Bebee....Wetzel
Beckley....Raleigh
Beckwith....Fayette
Bedington....Berkeley
Bee....Putnam
Beech....Calhoun
Beech Fork....McDowell

Beech Hill....Mason
Beechwood....Monongalia
Beeson....Mercer
Behler....Monongalia
Belfont....Braxton
Belgrove....Jackson
Belington....Barbour
Belle....Kanawha
Bellepoint....Summers
Belleville....Wood
Bellton....Marshall
Belmont....Pleasants
Belva....Nicholas
Bemis....Randloph
Benbush....Tucker
Bender....Braxton
Ben Lomond....Mason
Bennett....Gilmer
Bens Run....Tyler
Bentons Ferry....Marion
Bentree....Clay
Benwood....Marshall
(Branch of Wheeling)
Berea....Ritchie
Bergoo....Webster
Berkeley Springs....Morgan
Bernards Town....Webster
Bernia....Lincoln
Berryburg....Barbour
Bertha....Summers
Berwind....McDowell
Beryl....Mineral
Besoco....Raleigh
Bethany....Brooke
Beury....Fayette
Beverly....Randolph
Bias....Mingo
Bigbend....Calhoun
Big Chimney....Kanawha
Big Creek....Logan
Bigfour....McDowell
Big Isaac....Doddridge
Big Otter....Clay
Big Sandy....McDowell
Big Springs....Calhoun
Billie....Mercer
Bingham....Greenbrier
Birch River....Nicholas
Birch Run....Clay
Bismark....Grant
Black Betsey....Putnam
Blacksville....Monongalia
Blaine....Mineral
Blair....Logan
Blakeley....Kanawha
Blaker Mills....Greenbrier
Blandville....Doddridge
Blocton....Mingo
Bloomery....Hampshire
Bloomingrose....Boone
Bloomington....Roane
Blue....Tyler
Bluecreek....Kanawha
Bluefield....Mercer
Blue Jay....Raleigh
Bluespring....Randolph
Blue Sulphur Springs....Greenbrier
Blundon....Kanawha
Board Tree....Marshall
Boaz....Wood
Bobbin....Gilmer
Boggs....Webster
Bolair....Webster
Bolivar....Jefferson
Bolt....Raleigh
Bomont....Clay
Bonnie....Braxton
Boomer....Fayette
Boone....Fayette
Borderland....Mingo
Bowden....Randolph
Bower....Braxton
Bowles....Lincoln
Bownemont....Kanawha
Box....Pendleton
Boyd....Roane
Boyer....Pocahontas
Brabant....Wayne
Bradshaw....McDowell
Bradyville....Lincoln
Braeholm....Logan
Brake....Hardy
Bramwell....Mercer
Branch....Pendleton
Branchland....Lincoln
Brandonville....Preston
Brandywine....Pendleton
Brantville....Greenbrier
Braxton....Braxton
Breading....Mingo
Breedlove....Preston
Bretz....Preston
Brewsterdale....McDowell
Bridgeport....Harrison
Bristol....Harrison
Bromhurst....Monroe
Brooklin....Summers
Brooks....Summers
Broomfield....Marion
Brosius....Morgan
Brounland....Kanawha
Brown....Harrison
Bruce....Nicholas
Bruceton Mills....Preston
Brushfork....Mercer
Brushy Run....Pendleton
Bryson....Raleigh
Buck....Summers
Buckeye....Pocahontas
Buckhannon....Upshur
Bud....Wyoming
Buena....Tucker
Buffalo....Putnam
Bulger....Lincoln

Bulltown.....Braxton
Bunker Hill.....Berkeley
Burch.....Mingo
Burg.....Mercer
Burl.....Nicholas
Burlington.....Mineral
Burning Springs.....Wirt
Burnsville.....Braxton
Burnt House.....Ritchie
Burnwell.....Kanawha
Burr.....Pocahontas
Burton.....Wetzel
Byrnside.....Putnam
Cabell.....Boone
Cacapehon.....Hampshire
Cairo.....Ritchie
Calcutta.....Pleasants
Caldona.....Lincoln
Caldwell.....Greenbrier
Caloric.....Wyoming
Calvin.....Nicholas
Camden.....Lewis
Camden on Gauley.....Webster
Cameron.....Marshall
Camp.....Doddridge
Camp Creek.....Mercer
Canaan.....Upshur
Canebrake.....McDowell
Canfield.....Braxton
Cannelton.....Fayette
Canterbury.....Mingo
Canton.....Doddridge
Cantwell.....Ritchie
Canvas.....Nicholas
Capehart.....Mason
Capels.....McDowell
Caperton.....Fayette
Capon Bridge.....Hampshire
Capon Springs.....Hampshire
Captina.....Marshall
Carbon.....Kanawha
Carbondale.....Fayette
Caress.....Braxton
Caretta.....McDowell
Carl.....Nicholas
Carlisle.....Fayette
Carpenter.....Kanawha
Cascade.....Preston
Cashmere.....Monroe
Cass.....Pocahontas
Cassie.....Wayne
Cassity.....Randolph
Cassville.....Monongalia
Catawba.....Marion
Cave.....Pendleton
Cecil.....Taylor
Cedargrove.....Kanawha
Cedarville.....Gilmer
Centennial.....Monroe
Center Point.....Doddridge
Centralia.....Braxton
Central Station.....Doddridge
Century.....Barbour
Ceredo.....Wayne
Champwood.....Mineral
Chap.....Boone
Chapel.....Braxton
Chapmanville.....Logan
Charleston.....Kanawha
Charles Town.....Jefferson
Chattaroy.....Mingo
Chauncey.....Logan
Cheatbridge.....Randolph
Chelyan.....Kanawha
Cherry Run.....Morgan
Chesapeake.....Kanawha
Chester.....Hancock
Chloe.....Calhoun
Christian.....Logan
Cicerone.....Roane
Cinderella.....Mingo
Circleville.....Pendleton
Cirtsville.....Raleigh
Claremont.....Fayette
Claria.....Calhoun
Clark.....Greenbrier
Clarksburg.....Harrison
Clator.....Ohio
Clay.....Clay
Clayton.....Summers
Clear Creek.....Raleigh
Clem.....Braxton
Clendenin.....Kanawha
Cleveland.....Webster
Clifftop.....Fayette
Clifton.....Mason
Clifton Mills.....Preston
Cliftonville.....Brooke
Clifty.....Fayette
Clint.....Monroe
Clintonville.....Greenbrier
Clio.....Roane
Clothier.....Logan
Clover Lick.....Pocahontas
Clute.....Fayette
Coalbloom.....Boone
Coalburg.....Kanawha
Coaldale.....Mercer
Coal Fork.....Kanawha
Coalton.....Randolph
Coalwood.....McDowell
Coburn.....Wetzel
Coco.....Kanawha
Coe.....Nicholas
Cokeleys.....Ritchie
Coketon.....Tucker
Colcord.....Raleigh
Cold Stream.....Hampshire
Coldwater.....Doddridge
Colfax.....Marion
Colliers.....Brooke
Combs.....Ritchie

Comfort....Boone
Concho....Fayette
Concord....Hampshire
Confidence....Putnam
Congo....Hancock
Conings....Gilmer
Coopers....Mercer
Copen....Braxton
Copenhaver....Kanawha
Cora....Logan
Cordova....Greenbrier
Core....Monongalia
Corinna....Wyoming
Corinth....Preston
Corley....Braxton
Corliss....Fayette
Corner....Grant
Cornstalk....Greenbrier
Cornwallis....Ritchie
Cottageville....Jackson
Couch....Mason
Countsville....Roane
Covegap....Wayne
Cowen....Webster
Cowhide....Lincoln
Coxs Mills....Gilmer
Crab Orchard....Raleigh
Craigsville....Nicholas
Cranberry....Raleigh
Cranesville....Preston
Crany....Wyoming
Crawford....Lewis
Crawley....Greenbrier
Creamery....Monroe
Creek....Pendleton
Cremo....Calhoun
Cressmont....Clay
Creston....Wirt
Crickmer....Fayette
Crosby....Clay
Crosier....Fayette
Crow....Raleigh
Crown....Logan
Crown Hill....Kanawha
Crow Summit....Jackson
Crum....Wayne
Crumpler....McDowell
Crumps Bottom....Summers
Crystal....Mercer
Cubana....Randolph
Cucumber....McDowell
Culloden....Cabell
Curry....Logan
Curtin....Nicholas
Custis....Braxton
Cutlips....Braxton
Cuzzart....Preston
Cuzzie....Lincoln
Cyclone....Logan
Czar....Randolph
Dade....Nicholas
Dahmer....Pendleton
Dain....Nicholas
Dale....Tyler
Dallas....Marshall
Dameron....Raleigh
Dan....McDowell
Dana....Kanawha
Danese....Fayette
Daniels....Raleigh
Danville....Boone
Dartmoor....Barbour
Davis....Tucker
Davison....Braxton
Davisville....Wood
Davy....McDowell
Dawes....Kanawha
Dawson....Greenbrier
Dean....Wetzel
Dearing....McDowell
Decota....Kanawha
Deegans....McDowell
Deepvalley....Tyler
Deep Water....Fayette
Deepwell....Nicholas
Deer Creek....Pocahontas
Deerrun....Pendleton
Dehue....Logan
Deitz....Fayette
Dekalb....Gilmer
Delbert....Raleigh
Dellslow....Monongalia
Delong....Pleasants
Delphi....Nicholas
Delray....Hampshire
Dempsey....Fayette
Denmar....Pocahontas
Dennis....Greenbrier
Derryhale....Fayette
Dessie....Braxton
Devilsfork....Wyoming
Diamond....Kanawha
Diana....Webster
Dickson....Wayne
Dicy....Wayne
Dille....Clay
Dillon....Raleigh
Dillons Run....Hampshire
Dimmock....Fayette
Dingess....Mingo
Dingy....Braxton
Dink....Clay
Divide....Fayette
Dixie....Nicholas
Dobbin....Grant
Dobra....Logan
Dodrill....Calhoun
Dola....Harrison
Doman....Hardy
Domestic....Mingo
Donald....Nicholas
Donohue....Ritchie
Donwood....Kanawha
Dora....Gilmer

Dorcas....Grant
Dorothy....Raleigh
Dorr....Monroe
Dothan....Fayette
Dott....Mercer
Douglas....Calhoun
Drennen....Nicholas
Droop....Pocahontas
Drybranch....Kanawha
Dry Creek....Raleigh
Dryfork....Randolph
Dryrun....Pendleton
Dubree....Fayette
Duck....Clay
Duckworth....Doddridge
Dudson....Roane
Duffy....Lewis
Duhring....Mercer
Dulin....Wirt
Dunbar....Kanawha
Duncan....Jackson
Dundon....Clay
Dunleith....Wayne
Dunloop....Fayette
Dunlow....Wayne
Dunmore....Pocahontas
Dunns....Mercer
Duo....Greenbrier
Durbin....Pocahontas
Durgon....Hardy
Dusk....Gilmer
Dutch....Braxton
Dyer....Webster
Eagle....Fayette
Eakle....Clay
Earnshaw....Wetzel
Eastbank....Kanawha
Eastgulf....Raleigh
East Lynn....Wayne
Eatons....Wood
Eccles....Raleigh
Echart....Boone
Echo....Wayne
Eckman....McDowell
Edgarton....Mingo
Edith....Wyoming
Edmond....Fayette
Edray....Pocahontas
Eggleton....Putnam
Eglon....Preston
Elana....Roane
Elbert....McDowell
Elda....Clay
Eldorado....Clay
Elgood....Mercer
Elizabeth....Wirt
Elk....Tucker
Elk Garden....Mineral
Elkhorn....McDowell
Elkhurst....Clay
Elkins....Randloph
Elkridge....Fayette
Elkview....Kanawha
Elkwater....Randolph
Ellamore....Randolph
Ellenboro....Ritchie
Elliott....Fayette
Ellison....Summers
Elm Grove....Ohio
(Branch of Wheeling)
Elmhurst....Monroe
Elmira....Braxton
Elmo....Fayette
Elmwood....Mason
Elton....Summers
Elverton....Fayette
Emoryville....Mineral
Endicott....Wetzel
Engle....Jefferson
English....McDowell
Ennis....McDowell
Enoch....Clay
Enon....Nicholas
Enterprise....Harrison
Enzelo....Logan
Epperly....Raleigh
Erbacon....Webster
Ernest....Roane
Erwin....Preston
Esau....Raleigh
Eskdale....Kanwaha
Estep....Boone
Esty....Greenbrier
Ethel....Logan
Euclid....Calhoun
Eureka....Pleasants
Eva....Ritchie
Evans....Jackson
Evenwood....Randolph
Everson....Marion
Excelsior....McDowell
Exchange....Braxton
Export....Fayette
Fabius....Hardy
Fairmont....Marion

Branch Post Offices.
Military.
Monongah (Ind.).
Watson (Ind.).

Fairplain....Jackson
Fairview....Marion
Falling Waters....Berkeley
Falls....Grant
Fallsmill....Braxton
Fanny....Wyoming
Far....Wetzel
Farley....Summers
Farmdale....Greenbrier
Farmington....Marion
Fayette....Fayette
Fayetteville....Fayette
Federal....Pleasants

Fenwick....Nicholas
Ferguson....Wayne
Ferrellsburg....Lincoln
Filbert....McDowell
Finch....Ritchie
Fink....Lewis
Finlow....Fayette
Fireco....Raleigh
Fire Creek....Fayette
Fisher....Hardy
Fitzpatrick....Raleigh
Five Mile....Mason
Flatfork....Roane
Flats....Hardy
Flat Top....Mercer
Flat Woods....Braxton
Flaxton....Mason
Flemington....Taylor
Fletcher....Jackson
Flint....Randolph
Floe....Clay
Fola....Clay
Follansbee....Brooke
Folsom....Wetzel
Fonzo....Ritchie
Fordhill....Hampshire
Forest Hill....Summers
Forman....Grant
Fort Branch....Logan
Fort Defiance....Fayette
Fort Gay....Wayne
Fort Seybert....Pendleton
Fort Spring....Greenbrier
Foster....Boone
Fourteen....Lincoln
Fowlerknob....Nicholas
Frametown....Braxton
Frankford....Greenbrier
Franklin....Pendleton
Fraziers Bottom....Putnam
Freed....Calhoun
Freeman....Mercer
Freemansburg....Lewis
French Creek....Upshur
Frenchton....Upshur
Frew....Tyler
Friendly....Tyler
Frost....Pocahontas
Frozen....Calhoun
Fry....Kanawha
Gad....Nicholas
Gaines....Upshur
Gale....Upshur
Gallagher....Kanawha
Gallipolis Ferry....Mason
Gamoca....Fayette
Gandeeville....Roane
Ganotown....Berkeley
Gap....Mason
Gapmills....Monroe
Gardner....Mercer
Garnet....Kanawha
Garretts Bend....Lincoln
Garrison....Boone
Gary....McDowell
Gassaway....Braxton
Gates....Monroe
Gatewood....Fayette
Gauley Bridge....Fayette
Gauley Mills....Webster
Gay....Jackson
Gazil....Kanawha
Gem....Braxton
Geneva....Roane
Genoa....Wayne
Gerrardstown....Berkeley
Ghent....Raleigh
Giatto....Mercer
Gilbert....Mingo
Gilboa....Nicholas
Giles....Kanawha
Gill....Lincoln
Gilliam....McDowell
Gilman....Randolph
Gilmer....Gilmer
Gip....Braxton
Girta....Ritchie
Given....Jackson
Glace....Monroe
Glade Farms....Preston
Gladwin....Tucker
Glady....Randolph
Glasgow....Kanawha
Gleason....Mineral
Glebe....Hampshire
Glen....Clay
Glenalum....Mingo
Glen Dale....Marshall
Glendenning....Tyler
Glendon....Braxton
Glen Easton....Marshall
Glen Falls....Harrison
Glen Ferris....Fayette
Glengary....Berkeley
Glenhayes....Wayne
Glen Jean....Fayette
Glen Morgan....Raleigh
Glenray....Summers
Glenville....Gilmer
Glen White....Raleigh
Glenwood....Mason
Glovergap....Marion
Goffs....Ritchie
Goldtown....Jackson
Good....Hampshire
Goodman....Mingo
Goodwill....Mercer
Goose Creek....Ritchie
Gordon....Boone
Gormania....Grant
Gould....Upshur
Grace....Roane
Grafton....Taylor
Graham Station....Mason

Grandview.....Raleigh
Grantsville.....Calhoun
Grant Town.....Marion
Grape Island.....Pleasants
Grassy.....Wayne
Grassy Meadows.....Greenbrier
Graydon.....Fayette
Great Cacapon.....Morgan
Green Bank.....Pocahontas
Greenberry.....Kanawha
Green Bottom.....Cabell
Greenbrier.....Greenbrier
Greenbrier Springs.....Summers
Green Hill.....Wetzel
Greenland.....Grant
Green Spring.....Hampshire
Green Sulphur Springs.....Summers
Greenview.....Boone
Greenville.....Monroe
Greenwood.....Doddridge
Greer.....Monongalia
Gregory.....Braxton
Griffithsville.....Lincoln
Grimms Landing.....Mason
Gulflight.....Gilmer
Guthrie.....Kanawha
Guyan.....Wyoming
(Guyandotte, Ind. Sta., Huntington.)
Gypsy.....Harrison
Hacker Valley.....Webster
Hagans.....Monongalia
Hager.....Lincoln
Halcyon.....Logan
Hall.....Barbour
Hallburg.....Clay
Halltown.....Jefferson
Hambleton.....Tucker
Hamlet.....Fayette
Hamlin.....Lincoln
Hammond.....Marion
Hampden.....Mingo
Handley.....Kanawha
Hanging Rock.....Hampshire
Hanna.....Wood
Hannahdale.....Ritchie
Hanover.....Wyoming
Hans Creek.....Monroe
Hansford.....Kanawha
Hany.....Wayne
Harding.....Randolph
Hardman.....Gilmer
Hardy.....Mercer
Harewood.....Fayette
Harlin.....Doddridge
Harman.....Randolph
Harmony.....Roane
Harper.....Raleigh
Harpers Ferry.....Jefferson
Harperton.....Randolph
Harrison.....Clay
Harrisville.....Ritchie
Hartford.....Mason
Hartland.....Clay
Hartley.....Ritchie
Harts.....Lincoln
Harvey.....Fayette
Hastings.....Wetzel
Hatcher.....Mercer
Hatfield.....Mingo
Havaco.....McDowell
Havana.....Boone
Hawks Nest.....Fayette
Haywood.....Harrison
Hazel.....Wetzel
Hazelgreen.....Ritchie
Hazelton.....Preston
Headsville.....Mineral
Heaters.....Braxton
Heatherman.....Kanawha
Hebron.....Pleasants
Hedgesville.....Berkeley
Heights.....Mason
Heizer.....Putnam
Helvetia.....Randolph
Hemlock.....Upshur
Hemphill.....McDowell
Henderson.....Mason
Hendricks.....Tucker
Henlawson.....Logan
Henning.....Greenbrier
Henrietta.....Calhoun
Henry.....Grant
Hensley.....McDowell
Hepzibah.....Harrison
Herbert.....Wayne
Herndon.....Wyoming
Hernshaw.....Kanawha
Herold.....Braxton
Hettje.....Braxton
Hetzel.....Logan
Hiawatha.....Mercer
Hico.....Fayette
Higby.....Roane
Higginsville.....Hampshire
Highcoal.....Boone
Highland.....Ritchie
High View.....Hampshire
Hillsboro.....Pocahontas
Hilltop.....Fayette
Hinch.....Mingo
Hinton.....Summers
Hiorra.....Preston
Hoard.....Monongalia
Hogsett.....Mason
Holcomb.....Nicholas
Holden.....Logan
Hollidays Cove.....Hancock
Holly.....Braxton
Holly Grove.....Upshur
Hollywood.....Monroe
Holstead.....Braxton
Hominy Falls.....Nicholas
Honeydew.....Fayette
Hooks Mills.....Hampshire

Hoover....Braxton
Horner....Lewis
Horsepen....Mingo
Horse Shoe Run....Preston
Horton....Randolph
Hosterman....Pocahontas
Hotchkiss....Raleigh
Hotcoal....Raleigh
Hoult....Marion
Howard....Marshall
Howesville....Preston
Hoy....Hampshire
Hubball....Lincoln
Hubbardstown....Wayne
Hudnall....Kanawha
Hudson....Preston
Huff....Randolph
Hughart....Greenbrier
Hugheston....Kanawha
Hughey....Logan
Hundred....Wetzel
Hunt....Kanawha
Huntersville....Pocahontas
Huntington....Cabell

Stations.
Guyandotte (Ind.)
West Huntington.
No. 1.
No. 3.
No. 5.
No. 7.
No. 8.
No. 9.

Hur....Calhoun
Hurricane....Putnam
Hurst....Lewis
Hutchinson....Marion
Huttonsville....Randolph
Hyer....Braxton
Iaeger....McDowell
Imperial....Upshur
Independence....Preston
Index....Gilmer
Indian Mills....Summers
Indore....Clay
Industrial....Harrison
Industry....Calhoun
Ingleside....Mercer
Ingo....Lewis
Inkerman....Hardy
Institute....Kanawha
Intermont....Hampshire
Interstate....Harrison
Inwood....Berkeley
Ira....Clay
Ireland....Lewis
Iris....Ritchie
Irma....Wirt
Iroquois....Wyoming
Islandbranch....Kanawha
Isom....Logan
Iuka....Tyler
Ivan....Wirt
Ivanhoe....Upshur
Ivaton....Lincoln
Ivydale....Clay
Jacksonburg....Wetzel
Jacox....Pocahontas
Janelew....Lewis
Jarrolds Valley....Raleigh
Javins....Boone
Jeffery....Boone
Jemand....Wyoming
Jenkinjones....McDowell
Jenky....Fayette
Jennings....Braxton
Jenningston....Tucker
Jesse....Wyoming
Jetsville....Greenbrier
Job....Randolph
Jochin....Kanawha
Jodie....Fayette
Johnson....Barbour
Joker....Calhoun
Jones Springs....Berkeley
Joppa....Braxton
Jordanrun....Grant
Josephs Mills....Tyler
Judson....Summers
Judyton....Greenbrier
Julia....Greenbrier
Julian....Boone
Jumping Branch....Summers
Juna....Ritchie
Junction....Hampshire
Junior....Barbour
Junta....Summers
Justice....Mingo
Kabletown....Jefferson
Kanawha Falls....Fayette
Kanawha Head....Upshur
Kanawha Station....Wood
Kasson....Barbour
Kausooth....Marshall
Kayford....Kanawha
Kay Moor....Fayette
Kearneysville....Jefferson
Kedron....Upshur
Keenan....Monroe
Keeneys Creek....Fayette
Kegley....Mercer
Kemper....Lewis
Kempton....Preston
Kendalia....Kanawha
Kenna....Jackson
Kenova....Wayne
Kentuck....Jackson
Kerens....Randolph
Kermit....Mingo
Keslers Cross Lanes....Nicholas
Kessel....Hardy
Kester....Roane
Ketterman....Grant
Kettle....Roane

Key.....Pendleton
Keyrock.....Wyoming
Keyser.....Mineral
Keystone.....McDowell
Kiahsville.....Wayne
Kieffer.....Greenbrier
Killarney.....Raleigh
Kilsyth.....Fayette
Kimball.....McDowell
Kimberly.....Fayette
Kincaid.....Fayette
Kingmont.....Marion
Kingston.....Fayette
Kingsville.....Randolph
Kingwood.....Preston
Kipling.....Greenbrier
Kirby.....Hampshire
Kirk.....Mingo
Kirkwood.....Nicholas
Kistler.....Logan
Kitchen.....Logan
Kline.....Pendleton
Knapp.....Braxton
Knob Fork.....Wetzel
Knobs.....Monroe
Kodol.....Wetzel
Kovan.....Webster
Kyger.....Roane
Kyle.....McDowell
Lahmansville.....Grant
Laing.....Kanawha
Lake.....Logan
Lanark.....Raleigh
Landes.....Grant
Landgraff.....McDowell
Landisburg.....Fayette
Laneville.....Tucker
Lanham.....Putnam
Lansing.....Fayette
Lantz.....Barbour
Largent.....Morgan
Lashmeet.....Mercer
Laurelbranch.....Monroe
Laurel Creek.....Fayette
Laurel Dale.....Mineral
Lavalette.....Wayne
Lawford.....Ritchie
Lawn.....Greenbrier
Lawton.....Fayette
Layland.....Fayette
Lead Mine.....Tucker
League.....Ritchie
Leander.....Fayette
Leatherwood.....Mingo
Leckie.....McDowell
Lee Bell.....Randolph
Leewood.....Kanawha
Left Hand.....Roane
Legg.....Kanawha
Lego.....Raleigh
Lehew.....Hampshire
Leivasy.....Nicholas
Lelilong.....Fayette
Lenore.....Mingo
Leo.....Roane
Leon.....Mason
Leonard.....Greenbrier
Leopold.....Doddridge
Lerona.....Mercer
Le Roy.....Jackson
Lesage.....Cabell
Lester.....Raleigh
Letart.....Mason
Letherbark.....Calhoun
Letter Gap.....Gilmer
Levels.....Hampshire
Levi.....Braxton
Lewis.....Harrison
Lewisburg.....Greenbrier
Lewiston.....Kanawha
Lex.....McDowell
Liberty.....Putnam
Lick Creek.....Summers
Lillian.....Barbour
Lilly.....Summers
Lillybrook.....Raleigh
Lima.....Tyler
Linden.....Roane
Lindsey.....Mingo
Lindside.....Monroe
Linford.....Lincoln
Linn.....Gilmer
Linwood.....Pocahontas
Little Birch.....Braxton
Little Falls.....Monongalia
Little Otter.....Braxton
Littlesburg.....Mercer
Littleton.....Wetzel
Liverpool.....Jackson
Livingston.....Kanawha
Lizemores.....Clay
Lloydsville.....Braxton
Lobelia.....Pocahontas
Lochgelly.....Fayette
Lockbridge.....Summers
Lock Seven.....Kanawha
Lockwood.....Nicholas
Locust.....Pocahontas
Logan.....Logan
London.....Kanawha
Lone Cedar.....Jackson
Long.....Randolph
Longacre.....Fayette
Long Branch.....Fayette
Longpole.....McDowell
Long Reach.....Tyler
Long Run.....Doddridge
Lookout.....Fayette
Loom.....Hampshire
Looneyville.....Roane
Lorado.....Logan
Lorentz.....Upshur
Losie.....Calhoun
Lost City.....Hardy

Lost Creek....Harrison
Lost River....Hardy
Loudenville....Marshall
Lough....Ritchie
Loveridge....Greenbrier
Lowe....Mercer
Lowell....Summers
Lowgap....Boone
Lowsville....Monongalia
Lucas....Fayette
Lumberport....Harrison
Lundale....Logan
Lyburn....Logan
Lynchcamp....Marshall
McAlpin....Raleigh
McCauley....Hardy
McCausland....Mason
McClungs....Greenbrier
McComas....Mercer
McCorkle....Lincoln
McCreery....Raleigh
McDowell....McDowell
McGraws....Wyoming
McKendree....Fayette
McMechen....Marshall
McNeill....Hardy
McWhorter....Harrison
Maben....Wyoming
Mabie....Randolph
Mabscott....Raleigh
Macdonald....Fayette
Mace....Pocahontas
Macfarlan....Ritchie
Macksville....Pendleton
Macneer....Logan
Madison....Boone
Maggie....Mason
Magnolia....Morgan
Mahan....Fayette
Maher....Mingo
Mahone....Ritchie
Maitland....McDowell
Majhay....Greenbrier
Malden....Kanawha
Mamie....Clay
Mammoth....Kanawha
Man....Logan
Manayka....Harrison
Manbar....Logan
Mandeville....Summers
Manheim....Preston
Manila....Boone
Mannering....Mercer
Mannington....Marion
Maplewood....Fayette
Marcus....Webster
Marfork....Raleigh
Marie....Summers
Marigold....Lincoln
Marlinton....Pocahontas
Marmet....Kanawha
Marpleton....Braxton
Marquess....Preston
Marshes....Raleigh
Martha....Cabell
Martin....Grant
Marting....Fayette
Martinsburg....Berkeley
Marvel....Fayette
Marytown....McDowell
Mason....Mason
Mason Town....Preston
Masonville....Grant
Matewan....Mingo
Mathias....Hardy
Matoaka....Mercer
Mattie....Roane
Maud....Wetzel
Maxwell....Pleasants
Maxwelton....Greenbrier
Maybeury....McDowell
Maynard....Lincoln
Maynor....Raleigh
Maysel....Clay
Maysville....Grant
Meador....Mingo
Meadow Bluff....Greenbrier
Meadowbrook....Harrison
Meadow Creek....Summers
Meadowdale....Logan
Meadville....Tyler
Medley....Grant
Meeker....Tyler
Mellin....Ritchie
Mercer Healing Springs....Mercer
Mercers Bottom....Mason
Meriden....Barbour
Merideth....Wayne
Merrimac....Mingo
Metz....Marion
Miami....Kanawha
Micco....Logan
Middlebourne....Tyler
Middle Fork....Kanawha
Middleton....Marion
Midkiff....Lincoln
Midway....Putnam
Milam....Hardy
Milburn....Fayette
Miletus....Doddridge
Millbrook....Hampshire
Mill Creek....Randolph
Miller....Fayette
Millett....Wayne
Mill Point....Pocahontas
Millsboro....Marshall
Millstone....Calhoun
Millville....Jefferson
Millwood....Jackson
Milo....Calhoun
Milroy....Braxton
Milton....Cabell
Minden....Fayette

Mineralwells....Wood
Minerva....Lincoln
Mingo....Randolph
Minnehaha Springs....Pocahontas
Minnie....Wetzel
Minnora....Calhoun
Mitchell....Pendleton
Moatsville....Barbour
Mobley....Wetzel
Modoc....Greenbrier
Mohawk....McDowell
Mole Hill....Ritchie
Mona....Monongalia
Monarch....Kanawha
Monaville....Logan
Monitor....Monroe
Monongah....Marion
(Branch of Fairmont.)
Montana Mines....Marion
Montcalm....Mercer
Montcoal....Raleigh
Monterville....Randolph
Montgomery....Fayette
Montrose....Randolph
Moore....Tucker
Moorefield....Hardy
Mooresville....Monongalia
Morgansville....Doddridge
Morgantown....Monongalia
Station.
No. 1.
Morris....Nicholas
Morrisvale....Boone
Moundsville....Marshall
Mountain Cove....Fayette
Mount Carbon....Fayette
Mount Clare....Harrison
Mount Gay....Logan
Mount Hope....Fayette
Mount Lick....Pocahontas
Mount Lookout....Nicholas
Mount Nebo....Nicholas
Mount Storm....Grant
Mount Tell....Jackson
Mountview....Summers
Mount Zion....Calhoun
Mouth of Seneca....Pendleton
Moyers....Pendleton
Mud....Lincoln
Muddlety....Nicholas
Mudfork....Calhoun
Mullens....Wyoming
Mulvane....Fayette
Munday....Wirt
Murraysville....Jackson
Muses Bottom....Jackson
Myra....Lincoln
Myrtle....Mingo
Nabob....Kanawha
Nallen....Fayette
Napier....Braxton
Nat....Mason
Naugatuck....Mingo
Nebo....Clay
Needmore....Hardy
Nemours....Mercer
Neola....Greenbrier
Neponset....Summers
Nero....Hampshire
Nesco....Raleigh
Nestorville....Barbour
Nettie....Nicholas
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Newark....Wirt
Newburg....Preston
Newcreek....Mineral
New Cumberland....Hancock
Newdale....Wetzel
Newell....Hancock
New England....Wood
Newford....Clay
Newhall....McDowell
New Haven....Mason
New Hope....Mercer
Newlest....Wyoming
Newlonton....Upshur
Newlyn....Fayette
New Martinsville....Wetzel
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New Thacker....Mingo
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Newville....Braxton
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Osceola.....Randolph
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Otsego.....Wyoming
Ottawa.....Boone
Otto.....Roane
Oxford.....Ritchie
Oxley.....Raleigh
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Page.....Fayette
Pageton.....McDowell
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Station.
No. 1.

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Wick....Tyler
Wickham....Raleigh
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